

Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2014

Edited by Elizabeth Fuller

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 6,173 pupils in 210 schools throughout England in the autumn term of 2014.

Smoking

Prevalence of smoking

In 2014, less than one in five 11 to 15 year olds (18%) said that they had smoked at least once. 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 is at a similar level to 2013, and confirms the decline since 2002, when 10% of pupils were regular smokers.

The prevalence of smoking increased with age. The sample did not include any 11 year olds who smoked regularly, and less than 0.5% of 12 year olds were regular smokers. Thereafter, the proportions increased with age, up to 8% of 15 year olds.

Regular smoking was associated with other risky behaviours: drinking alcohol, taking drugs and truancy. The influence of family and friends was also important.

Over a fifth (22%) of pupils had used e-cigarettes at least once. This included most pupils who smoked cigarettes regularly (89%). E-cigarette use was considerably lower among pupils who had never smoked (11%).

One in ten (10%) of pupils had used water pipe tobacco at least once.

Young people who smoke

Pupils who smoked were most likely to obtain cigarettes by being given them by other people; 64% of current smokers. Just under half (46%) said that they bought cigarettes in shops, despite the law which prohibits the sale of cigarettes to young people aged under 18.

The proportion of all pupils (not just smokers) who have tried to buy cigarettes in a shop has fallen from 10% in 2008 to 4% in 2014. Two-fifths (42%) of pupils who had tried in the last year always succeeded in buying cigarettes.

The majority of pupils who smoked had asked someone to buy them cigarettes from a shop in the last year (87% of regular smokers, 49% of occasional smokers). 91% of pupils who had done this had been bought cigarettes at least once.

Among regular smokers, 46% had been smoking for at least a year. 56% had made an attempt to give up smoking but had not succeeded.

Young people and smoking: the context

81% of pupils reported having either a family member or a friend who smoked. This was more likely for smokers (97% of regular smokers, 94% of occasional smokers) than non-smokers (46%).

Pupils who lived with other people who smoked were more likely to smoke themselves.

In the last year, 64% of pupils reported being exposed to second hand smoke either in someone's home (including their own) or in a car.

Pupils are less likely to condone smoking by someone of their age than in 2003. In 2014, 26% thought that it was OK to try smoking to see what it was like, compared with 48% in 2003. There has been a similar decline in the proportions who thought it was OK to smoke once a week.

Pupils were most likely to believe that their peers smoked to look cool in front of their friends (85%). Smokers were more likely to believe that people of their age smoked because of its effects, for example, to cope with stress or because it gave them a good feeling. Non-smokers were more likely to believe people of their age smoked in response to social pressures.

Parents were the most often named source of helpful information about smoking cigarettes (75%).

Drinking alcohol

Prevalence of drinking alcohol

In 2014, 38% of 11 to 15 year olds had tried alcohol at least once, the lowest proportion since the survey began.

8% of pupils had drunk alcohol in the last week. Boys and girls were equally likely to have done so. The proportion of pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week increased with age from 1% of 11 year olds to 18% of 15 year olds.

The average (mean) consumption of alcohol among those who had drunk in the last week was 9.8 units. Pupils' consumption varies widely and 22% of those who had drunk alcohol in the last week had drunk 15 units or more.

Drinking in the last week was associated with a number of factors, including other risky behaviours: smoking, taking drugs and truancy. Pupils with low wellbeing were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week. Family influences were important as was school context, specifically the proportion of pupils at school that were eligible for free school meals and the proportion with English as a second language.

6% of pupils said that they sometimes or always drank energy drinks at the same time as they drank alcohol.

Young people who drink alcohol

28% of pupils had obtained alcohol in the last four weeks. This was most likely to be by being given it by family or friends. Parents were the main source for younger pupils; by the age of 15 friends were equally important.

Two in five (40%) of pupils who drank alcohol said that they sometimes bought alcohol. This was most likely to be the case among older pupils and those who drank ten or more units in the last week.

Pupils who drank alcohol were most likely to say that they usually did so at their own or someone else's home or at parties with friends (56%, 43% and 46% respectively). They were usually with their parents (56%) or with friends of both sexes (52%). Younger pupils who did drink alcohol were most likely to drink at home with their parents. Older pupils still drank at home with their families but were more likely to drink elsewhere with friends.

Almost half of pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last four weeks had been drunk in that time.

Young people and alcohol: the context

Family context is an important influence on whether or not young people drink. 86% of pupils who did not live with anyone else who drank alcohol had never drunk it themselves. In comparison, 40% of pupils who lived with three or more people who drank had never drunk alcohol.

In recent years there has been a shift in parental attitudes to their children's drinking. In 2008, 45% of pupils said that their parents would not like them to drink alcohol. In 2014, this had increased to 56%.

Pupils' behaviour is generally consistent with what they say their parents feel about them drinking; for example, just 2% of pupils who said their parents did not like them drinking had drunk alcohol in the last week, compared with 16% of those who said their parents didn't mind as long as they didn't drink too much and 44% of those who said that their parents didn't mind how much they drank.

About half (48%) of pupils thought that it was OK for someone of their age to try drinking alcohol, and 24% thought it was OK to drink once a week. Less than one in five (18%) thought it was OK for someone of their age to try getting drunk to see what it was like, and 7% thought it would be OK to get drunk once a week. There has been a downward trend in these attitudes since 2003.

Pupils were most likely to say that people of their age drank alcohol to look cool in front of their friends (79%).

Parents were the most often named source of helpful information about drinking alcohol (75%).

Drug use

Prevalence of drug use

The prevalence of drug use among 11 to 15 year olds in England declined between 2001 and 2010. Since then the decline has slowed. In 2014, 15% of pupils had ever taken drugs, 10% had taken drugs in the last year, and 6% had taken drugs in the last month.

The prevalence of drug use increased with age. For example, 6% of 11 year olds said that they had tried drugs at least once, compared with 24% of 15 year olds. A similar pattern was seen for drug use in the last year and the last month.

As in previous years, pupils were more likely to have taken cannabis than any other drug. In 2014, 6.7% of pupils reported taking cannabis in the last year. 2.9% of pupils had inhaled glue, gas, aerosols or solvents in the last year. Very few pupils reported the use of other types of drug.

Pupils who had truanted or been excluded from school were more likely than other pupils to say that they took drugs once a month or more or that they had taken Class A drugs in the last year. However, among these vulnerable pupils, both frequent drug use and Class A drug use have declined considerably since 2003.

The proportion of pupils who had ever been offered drugs declined between 2001 and 2010 and has remained stable since. In 2014, 26% of pupils reported that they had ever been offered drugs.

6% of pupils said that they had been offered legal highs. 2.5% of pupils said that they had ever taken legal highs, including 2.0% who had taken them in the last year.

Smoking, drinking and drug use: common themes

Smoking, drinking and drug use

The estimates from this survey indicate that in England in 2014 around 90,000 pupils aged between 11 and 15 were regular smokers, around 240,000 had drunk alcohol in the past week, 180,000 had taken drugs in the last month, and 310,000 had taken drugs in the last year.

46% of pupils aged between 11 and 15 said that they had tried smoking, drunk alcohol or taken drugs at least once in their lives. 14% had done one or more of these recently.

If pupils smoke or drink alcohol or take drugs, they are likely to do more than one. For example, 10% of 15 year olds said that they had smoked in the last week, but this included just 1% who had smoked, and had not drunk alcohol in the last week nor taken drugs in the last month.

Pupils are more likely to think that it is OK for someone of their age to drink alcohol than to smoke cigarettes, whether once or regularly. They are less likely to approve of someone of their age getting drunk. Drug use is least likely to be seen as acceptable.

Region and ethnicity

There were variations between regions in the proportions of pupils who had ever smoked. Prevalence was lowest in London and the South East (15% and 14% respectively), highest in the North East (26%). There was a similar pattern for the prevalence of regular smoking, defined as smoking at least once a week.

The prevalence of drinking alcohol, ever or in the last week, was much lower in London than elsewhere. 26% of pupils in London had ever drunk alcohol, compared with between 37% and 44% of pupils in all other regions. In the last week, 3% of pupils in London had drunk alcohol, compared with between 8% and 10% elsewhere.

White pupils were more likely to have smoked than were Asian or Black pupils. Variations in the prevalence of regular smoking (smoking at least one cigarette a week) were not significant, although no Black pupils reported being regular smokers.

There were clear differences between ethnic groups in the prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol, ranging from 10% of Asian pupils to 42% of White pupils. Similarly, the proportions who reported having drunk alcohol in the last week varied from 1% of Asian pupils to 9% of White pupils.

Variations in the prevalence of drug use ever, in the last year and in the last month were not significant, either across regions or between ethnic groups.

Falls in the prevalence of drinking in the past ten years have been seen among all ethnic groups.

Schools

Pupils were more likely to think that their schools gave them enough information about smoking (60%) than about drinking alcohol (56%) or drug use (54%). For each of these, boys were more likely than girls to be satisfied with the amount of information they had. The proportions of pupils who felt their school gave them enough information increased from Year 7 until Year 9, after which the levels were stable.

88% of participating schools provided information about the provision of teaching and other information about smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use. All of these said that they taught pupils about smoking and drinking alcohol, and almost all said that they taught about drug use.

Most pupils had lessons on smoking, drinking and drug use at least once a year, although this proportion varied between 87% and 99% according to the school year and the topic.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Surveys of smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England

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, drink alcohol or take 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.

As well as these core measures, questionnaires since 2000 have included more detailed questions, with the focus alternating between smoking and drinking in one year and drug use the next. The focus in 2014 was smoking and drinking, and this report reflects that.

1.1.2 Public health policies relevant to young people

Smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and the use of illicit drugs, particularly by young people, have long been seen as key public health concerns. Recent governments have reflected this in different policy initiatives.¹

Smoking

In the last ten years, smoking has been addressed through legislation and regulation aimed at reducing exposure to second hand smoke and restricting the display and sale of tobacco products, particularly to young people.

The Health Act 2006² introduced the smokefree legislation, designed to limit exposure to second hand tobacco smoke. This initially consisted of a ban on smoking in enclosed public spaces, including public transport, restaurants and pubs. The 2006 Act also increased the legal minimum age of sale for tobacco products to 18 with effect from October 2007.

The Health Act 2009³ included provision for a phased prohibition of the display of tobacco products in shops, as well as banning the sale of cigarettes in vending machines. The restrictions on the display of tobacco products at the point of sale came into force in large shops in April 2012 and in small shops and all other premises selling tobacco from April 2015.

The Children and Families Act 2014⁴ made it an offence for adults to buy tobacco products on behalf of young people under the age of 18, and also enforced a ban on young people under the age of 18 buying e-cigarettes, both to come into force from 1st October 2015.⁵ It extended the smokefree provisions to cover private vehicles carrying children; this will come into force at the same time.⁶ This legislation also provided for the introduction of standardised packaging of tobacco from 20th May 2016.⁷

The 2011 *Tobacco Control Plan*⁸ outlined the strategic goals underlining the legislation, to protect children from the immediate and long-term harms to health caused by smoking and exposure to second hand smoke.

For further information on public health policy concerning smoking, see Section 2.1.1 of this report.

Drinking alcohol

Successive alcohol strategies have been published by governments since 2004, most recently in 2012.⁹ The 2012 strategy aimed to tackle problem drinking in a number of ways:

- by legislating on alcohol pricing and promotion;
- by working with local authorities to provide local solutions to alcohol-related problems, from public disorder to health inequalities;
- by working with industry to promote responsible drinking; and
- by supporting individuals to make healthier choices about alcohol.

It included the ambition to achieve ‘a sustained reduction in both the numbers of 11 to 15 year olds drinking alcohol and the amounts consumed’.

The strategy was followed by a consultation which considered pricing and promotion of alcohol as well as other approaches to reducing alcohol-related disorder.¹⁰ Following the consultation, a ban was introduced on the sale of alcohol below cost price, defined as the rate of alcohol duty plus VAT from May 2014. In addition, minimum unit pricing will be kept under review.¹¹

The voluntary approach to fostering responsible drinking and reducing alcohol-related harm was a key focus of the *Public health responsibility deal*, published in 2011, led by the Department of Health and representatives from industry, local authorities and the public health community.¹² Measures addressed at young people include the enforcement of existing Challenge 21¹³ and Challenge 25¹⁴ initiatives, and ensuring that alcohol advertising is not targeted at children or young people.

Young people’s alcohol consumption was also addressed in the 2010 drug strategy (see below).

For further information on public health policy concerning alcohol, see Section 5.1.1 of this report.

Drug use

As with alcohol, successive governments have published drug strategies, most recently in 2010. *Reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug-free life*¹⁵ aimed to reduce drug and alcohol use by young people by discouraging them from trying drugs and alcohol in the first place. It further provided for support and treatment for those with drug problems. The strategy emphasised the role schools had to play through high quality drug education.

In 2012, the Misuse of Drugs Act was amended to allow for the passing of ‘temporary class orders’ to ban novel drugs.¹⁶ On 28th May 2015, the Government introduced a Bill for a blanket ban on the supply of new psychoactive substances (colloquially known as ‘legal highs’), protecting young people from exposure to these substances.¹⁷

Also in 2012, the Department for Education and the Association of Chief Police Officers published drug advice for schools which emphasised the importance of both drug education and a clear disciplinary approach.¹⁸

For further information on policy concerning drug use, see Section 8.1.2 of this report.

1.2 The 2014 survey

1.2.1 Survey design in 2014

The 2014 used a multi-stage probability sample of schools and pupils. 522 schools were selected, including 58 schools in each of the nine regions corresponding to the former Government Office regions (GOR). Within each region the sample was further stratified and schools were selected with probability proportionate to size.

Pupils were selected using a systematic random sampling method that resulted in approximately 35 pupils from across school years 7 to 11.

Data were collected from pupils using a self-completion paper questionnaire in sessions supervised by a NatCen interviewer. The questionnaires were usually completed during a single school period, generally between 30 and 40 minutes in length. These sessions were held in 'exam conditions'; pupils were prevented, as far as possible, from seeing each others' answers and were not allowed to talk.

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

Full details of the survey design and data collection are given in the Appendix to this report.

1.2.2 Changes in the sample design between 2010 and 2014

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. Findings were presented without any weighting of the data.¹⁹

Following consultation with survey users, the design of the sample was changed in 2010. The sample was stratified by Strategic Health Authority (SHA); within each SHA an equal number of schools was sampled.²⁰ Because of unequal selection probabilities for schools and pupils the data were weighted to reflect this. The weights were calibrated to ensure that the marginal distribution of pupils' sex, school year and region matched the school population.

This design was also used in 2011 and 2012, although stratified by nine regions rather than by ten Strategic Health Authorities.²¹ 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.

In 2013, the survey used a smaller issued sample of 400 schools. 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.²²

In 2014, the sample design, as described above, was the same as in 2010 to 2012.

1.2.3 Coverage

As well as the core questions on smoking, drinking and drug use, the 2014 questionnaire collected more extensive information about smoking and drinking. This included:

- where pupils get cigarettes and alcohol;
- dependence on smoking;
- exposure to second-hand smoke;
- where and with whom pupils drink;
- experience of drunkenness;
- the attitudes of pupils and their families to smoking and drinking; and
- the impact of school lessons and other sources of information about smoking and drinking.

New questions were added to measure the following:

- awareness and use of e-cigarettes and waterpipe tobacco;
- consumption of alcohol with energy drinks;
- awareness and use of legal highs.

The school-level questionnaire covered the frequency of teaching about smoking, drinking and illicit drug use in each school year from Year 7 to Year 11, how lessons were delivered, and other relevant school activities.

This focus on smoking and drinking is reflected in the content of this report, which also presents main findings on drug use. Results are presented at a national level, including breakdowns by key characteristics such as age and sex. In addition, key survey estimates are analysed by region and ethnic group.

1.2.4 Response

The 2012 survey achieved a sample of 6,173 pupils aged between 11 and 15 in 210 schools. In addition, school-level data were collected from 184 schools.

Further details on survey response are given in Section 3 of the Appendix.

1.2.5 Weighting

The 2014 data collected from pupils have been weighted; both unweighted and weighted bases are shown in the tables. For further information, see Section 5 of the Appendix.

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

1.3 How reliable are young people's answers?

1.3.1 Are pupils honest?

This survey relies on several strategies to encourage honest reporting of behaviours which pupils may wish to conceal from adults or to exaggerate to their peers; these include collecting information in school classrooms rather than homes, and repeated assurances of confidentiality, backed up by survey procedures which demonstrate this.²³ 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.^{24,25}

Since questions about drugs were introduced in 1998, the questionnaire has asked about Semeron, a fictional drug. In 2014, only 7 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).

1.3.2 Are pupils accurate?

Honesty is not the only factor affecting the accuracy of responses. In particular, recall of the number of cigarettes smoked or the amount of alcohol drunk can be problematic, given that pupils' patterns of behaviour between the ages of 11 and 15 may be experimental and episodic rather than habitual and regular. In order to minimise the difficulties of reporting 'usual' behaviour, questions are asked about consumption of alcohol and cigarettes in the last week. In each case 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.

1.4 Precision of estimates

As the data are based on a sample (rather than a census) of pupils, the estimates are subject to sampling error. Section 6 of the Appendix details how to calculate sampling errors for this survey, and includes true standard errors and design effects calculated for key survey estimates.

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

1.5 About the tables

- 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. These ‘no answers’ have been excluded from the 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. There was a small number of pupils in Year 11 who had reached the age of 16 by the time they completed the survey; they 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 For more information about official strategy, guidance and legislation between 1998 and 2014, see past reports in this survey series.
- 2 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/28/contents>
- 3 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/21/contents>
- 4 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/part/5/crossheading/tobacco-nicotine-products-and-smoking/enacted>
- 5 The Families and Children Act 2014 allowed for a ban on the sale of any nicotine products to young people under the age of 18. The Nicotine Inhaling Products (Age of Sale and Proxy Purchasing) Regulations 2015, specified products where the means of delivery was via inhaling.
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/895/contents/made>
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- 18 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/drugs-advice-for-schools>
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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.
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- 25 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 2013, 1% of 11 to 15 year olds reported to the HSE that they smoked at least once a week, compared with 3% reported to this survey. The HSE also collects saliva samples which are tested for cotinine. 12ng/ml of cotinine is used as a threshold, above which the subject can be reliably considered to have smoked in recent days. Once children with cotinine at this level have been taken into account, HSE estimated of the prevalence of smoking are at levels similar to those measured by this survey. See Scholes S (2014) *Children's smoking and exposure to others' smoke* in Craig R and Mindell J (eds) *Health Survey for England 2013: Volume 1: Health, social care and lifestyles*. Health and Social Care Information Centre, Leeds.
<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB16076>
- 26 This convention is also observed by other school-based surveys that provide National Statistics, for example the Children's Dental Health Survey (see <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/ChildDentalHealth>) and the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (<http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Public-Health/SALSUS/Latest-Report/>).

2 Smoking prevalence and consumption

Victoria Hawkins

Key findings for 2014

- In 2014, 18% of pupils reported that they had tried smoking at least once. This is the lowest level recorded and continues a steady decline over time from 1996, when 49% of pupils had smoked at least once.
- The proportion of pupils who had ever tried smoking increased with age: 4% of 11 year olds had tried smoking at least once and this increased to 35% amongst 15 year olds.
- In 2014, 3% of pupils were defined as regular smokers, that is, they smoked at least one cigarette a week. This is at a similar level to 2013, and confirms the decline since 2002, when 10% of pupils were regular smokers.
- Girls were more likely to be regular smokers than boys (4% and 3% respectively).
- 5% of pupils said that they had smoked a cigarette in the last week.
- Boys who were regular smokers consumed more cigarettes on average per week than girls who were regular smokers: the mean consumption in the last week for boys who were regular smokers was 34.6 cigarettes, compared with 29.0 cigarettes amongst girls who were regular smokers.
- The majority (93%) of regular smokers said that they had smoked cigarettes in the last week. Fewer occasional smokers had smoked cigarettes in the last week (60%).
- 31% of current smokers smoked packet cigarettes, 27% smoked hand-rolled cigarettes and 42% said they smoked both equally. Types of cigarettes smoked varied by sex, with boys more likely than girls to say they smoked hand-rolled cigarettes (39% and 20% respectively) and girls more likely than boys to say they smoked packet cigarettes (37% and 22% respectively).
- For the first time, in 2014 pupils were asked about their awareness and usage of other tobacco products; namely e-cigarettes and water pipe tobacco. 88% of pupils said that they had heard of e-cigarettes, whilst fewer (47%) were aware of water pipe tobacco.
- 22% of pupils reported that they had used e-cigarettes on at least one occasion. This varied by cigarette smoking status, with regular smokers (89%) more likely to report having used e-cigarettes than those who had never smoked cigarettes (11%).
- 10% of pupils reported that they had used water pipe tobacco at least once.

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Background

Smoking and health

Extensive research has demonstrated the harmful effects that smoking has on health. Smoking contributes to a variety of health conditions, including cancers and respiratory, digestive and circulatory diseases.¹ Moreover, smoking causes more preventable deaths than any other single cause – in 2011, around 80,000 preventable deaths in England were attributed to smoking.^{2,3} Tobacco use remains one of the most significant public health challenges in the UK.

Each year more than 200,000 young people in the UK start smoking.⁴ Young people who smoke can rapidly develop high rates of nicotine dependence and are more likely to continue the habit into adulthood.⁵ Two thirds of adult smokers report that they started smoking before the age of 18, including two fifths who started smoking before the age of 16.⁶

Young people who smoke can be particularly susceptible to negative effects of smoking on their health, both in the short and the long-term. Smoking can also impair lung development in children and young people. They are more vulnerable to respiratory illness and tend to have poorer lung function than young people who don't smoke.⁷ People 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.⁸

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.⁹ It has been estimated that 8,500 children each year are admitted into hospitals in England with illnesses related to second hand smoke.¹⁰

Smoking and public health policy

Smoking, particularly by children and young people, has long been a focus of public health policy. In 1998, a White Paper *Smoking Kills*⁸ 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 2010.¹¹ In succeeding years, smoking continued as a public health priority. More recently, *Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A Tobacco Control Plan for England*,⁹ was published in 2011 and 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
- to reduce rates of smoking throughout pregnancy to 11% or less.

The Health Act 2006¹² introduced changes in the law aimed at reducing exposure to second-hand smoke. In July 2007, the smokefree legislation came into force, which prohibited smoking in enclosed public spaces. The provisions of this legislation were extended in the Children and Families Act 2014 to make it an offence to smoke in a vehicle carrying children; this will come into force on 1st October 2015.¹³

Tobacco promotion and young people's access to cigarettes have also been addressed by legislation.

- In October 2007, it became illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18, increased from the age of 16. It is not currently illegal to *buy* cigarettes if under the age of 18.
- The Health Act 2009¹⁴ prohibited the sale of tobacco products from vending machines from 2011.
- The Health Act 2009 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 April 2012, and smaller shops and other premises selling tobacco from April 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 introduces a new minimum age of sale of 18 for electronic cigarettes and provides for the introduction of standardised packaging of tobacco products from May 2016.¹⁵

Electronic cigarettes and water pipes

In 2014, for the first time this survey asked about electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes. Also known as vaporisers, these are increasing in use. E-cigarettes deliver nicotine that is vaporised and inhaled using a battery-powered device that simulates smoking. Although they may be designed to look and feel like tobacco cigarettes, most e-cigarettes on the market are flavoured. The variety of flavours available include sweet flavours that are likely to increase their appeal to young people.¹⁶

Because e-cigarettes do not include most of the chemicals that are present in tobacco smoke, they are generally believed to be more healthy than conventional cigarettes, and are often promoted as an aid to stopping smoking. However, little is currently known about their long-term impact on health. E-cigarettes are not regulated in the same way as tobacco cigarettes although the Children and Families Act 2014 introduces a minimum age of sale of 18 for these products from 1st October 2015.¹⁵

Smoking water pipes (also called shisha, hookah) has long been common in the Middle East and parts of Africa and Asia. They are used to smoke tobacco that may be flavoured with fruits or syrup, and is passed through water before smoking. There is little evidence of the long-term effects of waterpipe smoking. There is some concern that waterpipe smoking may be attractive to young people, because of the taste of the tobacco and the sociability of its use.¹⁷

2.1.2 Measuring smoking

All pupils were asked about their cigarette smoking behaviour, including whether they had ever smoked cigarettes, and for those that had, the number 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.

Pupils who stated that they did not smoke cigarettes, but who recorded elsewhere that they had smoked at least one cigarette in the past seven days, were reclassified in the analysis as occasional smokers, regardless of the number of cigarettes they had smoked.¹⁸ The term 'current smoker' used in this report refers to those who smoke cigarettes regularly or occasionally.

Until 2002, a detailed smoking diary was used to cover smoking behaviour in the last 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.¹⁹

In 2014, pupils were asked for the first time about their smoking behaviour in relation to e-cigarettes and waterpipe tobacco. Pupils were asked about their awareness of electronic cigarettes and waterpipe tobacco, separately and then about any use of each.

2.2 Outline of content

This section of the report covers smoking prevalence and consumption, including:

- Smoking behaviour over time
- Smoking behaviour by age and sex
- Patterns of cigarette consumption
- Factors associated with regular smoking

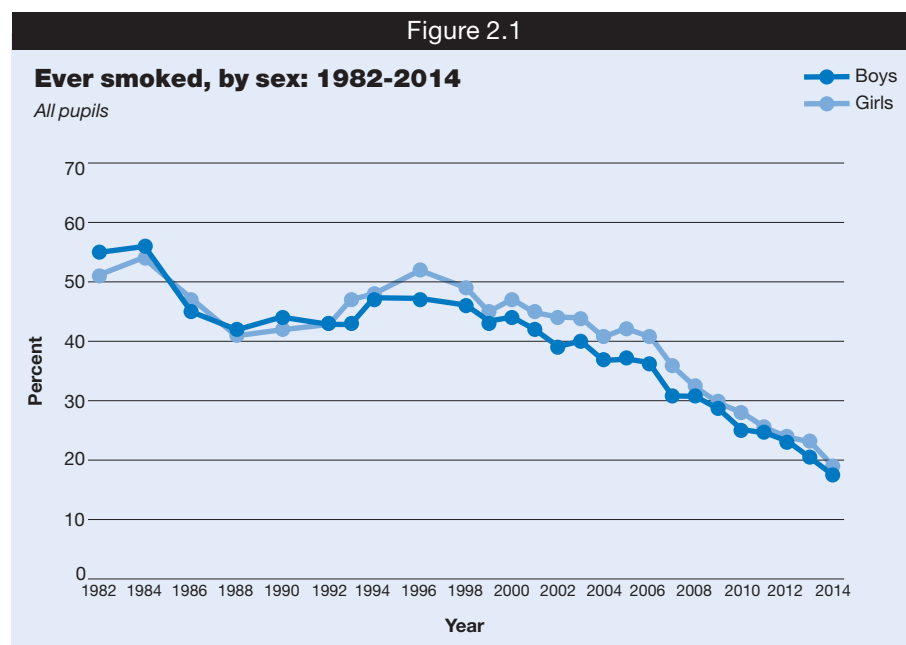
- Awareness and usage of electronic cigarettes
- Awareness and usage of waterpipe tobacco.

2.3 Cigarette smoking behaviour

2.3.1 Whether pupils have ever smoked

In 2014, 18% of pupils said that they had tried smoking at least once. There has been a steady decline in the proportion of pupils who have smoked since 1996, when 49% of pupils had smoked at least once. The proportion of pupils who had tried smoking at least once dropped four percentage points from 2013 to 2014, making the 18% of pupils that had tried smoking in 2014 the lowest level recorded since the survey began in 1982.

(Tables 2.1a-2.1b, Figure 2.1)



Similar proportions of boys and girls had tried smoking in 2014 (18% boys and 19% of girls).

As in previous years, the proportion of pupils who had tried smoking increased with age. 4% of 11 year olds reported that they had tried smoking at least once, and that increased to 35% amongst 15 year olds.

(Table 2.2)

2.3.2 Regular smoking

Pupils who reported smoking at least one cigarette per week were defined as regular smokers. In 2014, 3% of pupils were classified as regular smokers, at the same level as in 2013. This proportion has declined over time since 2001, when 10% of pupils were regular smokers, and mirrors the decline in the proportion of pupils who have ever smoked.

(Tables 2.2-2.3b, Figure 2.2)

Girls were more likely than boys to be regular smokers; 4% of girls were regular smokers compared with 3% of boys.

In 2014, the survey included no 11 year olds who were regular smokers. In line with previous years, the proportion of regular smokers increased with age: from less than 0.5% of 12 year olds to 8% of 15 year olds.

(Tables 2.2-2.3b, Figure 2.3)

Figure 2.2

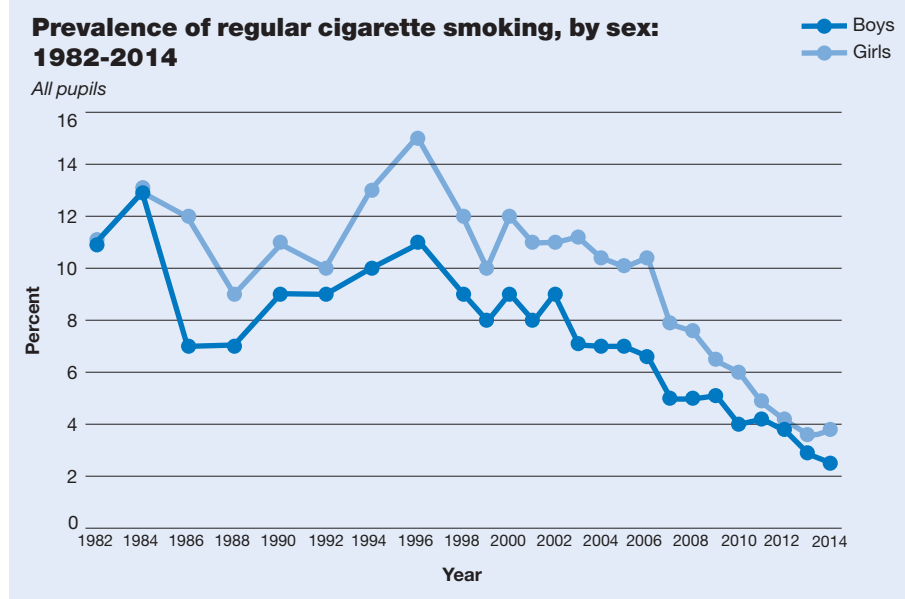
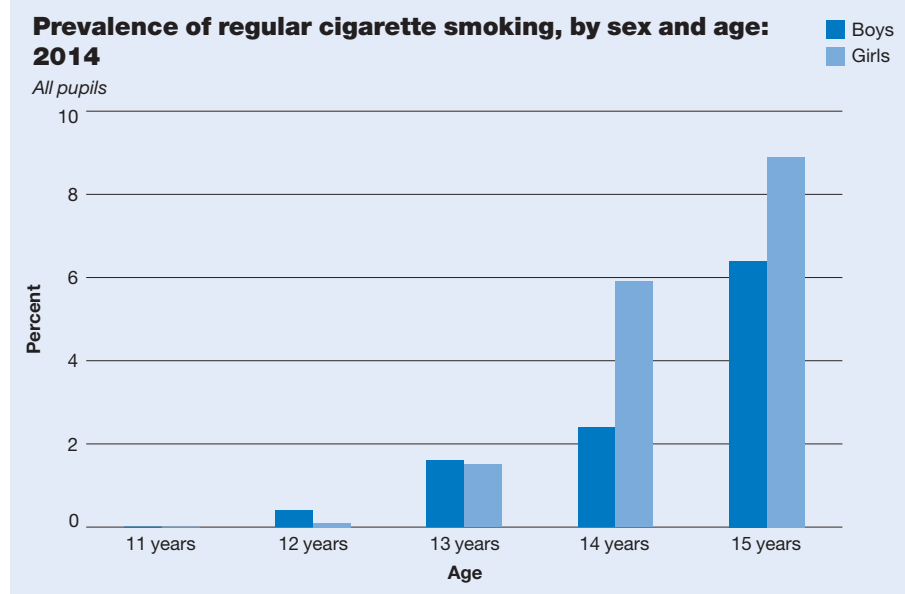


Figure 2.3



2.4 Cigarettes smoked in the last week

2.4.1 Number of cigarettes smoked in the last week

In addition to questions about their usual smoking habits, pupils were also asked whether they had smoked any cigarettes in the last week, and if so, how many cigarettes they had smoked on each day.

In 2014, 5% of pupils said that they had smoked in the last week. Girls were more likely to have reported smoking in the last week than boys (6% and 4% respectively). **(Table 2.4)**

In line with previous years and overall patterns in smoking, the proportion of pupils who had smoked in the last week increased with age: 1% of 11 year olds reported smoking in the last week, and this increased to 11% amongst 15 year olds. **(Table 2.4)**

As in previous years, there were some inconsistencies in pupils' responses to the number of cigarettes they had smoked in the last week and their classification of their own smoking behaviour. This suggests pupils tend to underestimate their cigarette consumption when classifying their smoking.

- 13% of pupils who said that they used to smoke cigarettes sometimes but never smoke now, later said that they had smoked one or more cigarettes in the last week.
- 42% of pupils who said that they sometimes smoke cigarettes but not as many as one a week reported smoking one or more cigarettes in the last week (including 13% who said they had smoked seven or more cigarettes in the last week).
- 71% of pupils who said they usually smoked between one and six cigarettes a week said that they had smoked seven or more cigarettes in the last week. **(Table 2.5)**

While girls were more likely to be regular smokers than boys (see Section 2.3.2), boys who smoked regularly consumed more cigarettes per week than girls. The mean consumption of cigarettes in the last week amongst boys who were regular smokers was 34.6, compared with 29.0 cigarettes amongst girls who were regular smokers. **(Tables 2.6)**

The majority (93%) of regular smokers said they had smoked a cigarette on at least one day in the last week. Occasional smokers were less likely to have smoked on at least one day in the last week (60%). Regular smokers consumed more cigarettes in the last week than occasional smokers: the mean consumption in the last week for regular smokers was 31.1 cigarettes, compared with 5.0 cigarettes amongst occasional smokers. **(Tables 2.7, 2.8)**

2.4.2 Patterns of cigarette consumption

On each day of the last week, 3% of pupils recorded some smoking. Among current smokers, 78% smoked in the last week. Pupils who smoked were most likely to have smoked on a Saturday (64%), and least likely to have smoked on a Sunday (53%). This is largely accounted for by occasional smokers who were more likely to smoke on Saturdays (39%) than on other days of the week (19% on Sundays, between 23% and 27% across all other days). There was less daily variation for regular smokers. **(Tables 2.7-2.8)**

Mean cigarette consumption varied by sex. On average, the number of cigarettes smoked by boys on any day of the week varied from 4.1 cigarettes on Tuesdays to 5.8 cigarettes on Fridays and Saturdays; the average daily consumption for girls ranged from 2.9 cigarettes on Mondays to 4.5 cigarettes on Saturdays. This combined to produce a higher mean weekly consumption for boys (29.8 cigarettes per week) than for girls (22.4 cigarettes per week). **(Table 2.9)**

On average, the mean consumption of cigarettes by regular smokers on any day of the week varied from 4.3 cigarettes on Mondays to 6.3 cigarettes on Saturdays, and the mean weekly consumption by regular smokers was 33.6 cigarettes. Cigarette consumption amongst occasional smokers was less, with the mean consumption of cigarettes ranging from 1.2 cigarettes on Tuesdays to 1.9 cigarettes on Saturdays. The mean weekly consumption of cigarettes amongst occasional smokers was 8.3 cigarettes. **(Table 2.10)**

2.4.3 Types of cigarettes smoked

Current smokers were asked about the type of cigarettes they usually smoked: packet cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes or both about equally. In 2014, 31% of current smokers said that they smoked packet cigarettes, 27% said that they smoked hand-rolled cigarettes and 42% smoked both types equally. There were some differences by sex in the types of cigarettes smoked. Girls were more likely to say they smoked cigarettes from a packet than boys (37% of girls, compared with 22% of boys) whilst boys were more likely to say they smoked hand-rolled cigarettes than girls (39% of boys, compared with 20% of girls). **(Table 2.11)**

2.5 Factors associated with regular smoking

2.5.1 Using logistic regression to analyse smoking

A logistic regression model was used to explore which pupil and environmental characteristics were associated with regular smoking. The model allows each characteristic to be considered independently by controlling for the effects of the other, sometimes related, factors. For example, smoking is associated with increased age, and with drinking

alcohol; but older pupils are more likely to drink. The model allows an evaluation of the strength of the relationship between each of these variables and whether pupils are regular smokers.

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

For further information on the logistic regression method used, see Section 7.2 of the Appendix.

2.5.2 The variables included in the model

The model included key variables relevant to pupils and their schools. The final model was developed using an iterative process to test for significant associations. Sex, age, ethnicity and region were included in all models. Otherwise, variables were rejected if the association with smoking was not significant. This method enabled the exploration of a large number of potential predictor variables.

The variables tested in the model are listed below. Most variables are categorical; those marked * are continuous.²⁰ Variables in bold were retained in the final model.

Pupil level variables

(taken from the pupil questionnaire)

- **Sex**
- **Age***
- **Ethnicity (White, Mixed, Asian, other)**
- Receives free schools meals (an indicator of low family income)
- **Number of books at home²¹ (none, very few, enough to fill one shelf, enough to fill one bookcase, enough to fill two bookcases, enough to fill three or more bookcases)**
- **Whether drank alcohol (never drank alcohol, has drunk alcohol but not in the last week, drank alcohol in the last week)**
- **Whether took drugs (never taken drugs, has taken drugs but not in the last year, took drugs in the last year, took drugs in the last month)**
- **Ever truanted**
- **Ever been excluded**
- Self reported wellbeing (not low wellbeing (score 10-20), low wellbeing (score 0-9))²²
- Number of people at home who smoke (none, one, two, three or more)
- **Family attitude to pupils' smoking (would try to stop pupil, would try to persuade pupil to stop, do nothing/encourage pupil)**
- **Whether pupil has friends who smoke**

School-level variables

(taken from National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER)'s Register of Schools,²³ performance data and the teacher questionnaire)

- **Region**
- School type (comprehensive, grammar, secondary modern, independent)
- School type (community school, academy, independent, foundation school, voluntary aided school, voluntary controlled school)
- Sex of school intake (mixed, boys only, girls only)
- Percentage of pupils with five or more GCSE grades A*-C (2013)*
- Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals (2013)*
- Percentage of pupils whose first language was not English (2013)*
- Percentage of pupils with a statement of Special Educational Needs or on School Action Plus (2013)*

- Faith school (none/not known, any religious affiliation)
- Frequency of teaching about smoking in Year 7 (never, at least once a year, once a term or more)
- Frequency of teaching about smoking in Year 8 (never, at least once a year, once a term or more)
- Frequency of teaching about smoking in Year 9 (never, at least once a year, once a term or more)
- Frequency of teaching about smoking in Year 10 (never, at least once a year, once a term or more)
- Frequency of teaching about smoking in Year 11 (never, at least once a year, once a term or more)

2.5.3 **Factors associated with regular smoking**

Sex and age

Girls were more likely to smoke regularly than boys (odds ratio=2.06). There were no pupils aged 11 who were regular smokers. Otherwise, age was associated with being a regular smoker, with an increase in odds of 1.50 for each additional year of age.

Ethnicity

The sample contained no Black pupils who smoked regularly. They were recoded into the 'other' ethnic group for the purposes of analysis. Pupils from Mixed and Asian backgrounds were not significantly different from White pupils in their odds of being a regular smoker.

Family background

Pupils were asked about the number of books they had at home. Although unvalidated, this is used as an indicator of social class. The more books pupils said they had at home, the less likely they were to be regular smokers. In comparison with pupils who said they had no books at home, the odds were significantly lower for pupils who said they had enough to fill one bookcase (odds ratio=0.34) and decreased to an odds ratio of 0.22 for pupils who said there were enough books at home to fill three or more bookcases.

Eligibility for free school meals, an indicator of deprivation, was not significantly associated with the odds of being a regular smoker.

Drinking and taking drugs

As in previous years, drinking alcohol and drug use were both strongly associated with regular smoking. Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week or less recently both had increased odds of being regular smokers compared with pupils who had never drunk alcohol (odds ratios=19.63, and 6.44 respectively).

Pupils who had taken drugs recently were also very likely to be regular smokers (odds ratios of 14.25 for pupils who had taken drugs in the last month, 3.52 for those who had taken drugs in the last year, and 2.19 for those who had taken drugs but less recently) when compared with pupils who had never taken drugs.

Truancy and exclusion

Pupils who had truanted from school were more likely to be regular smokers compared with pupils who had never truanted (odds ratio=1.93). There was a similar association for pupils who had been excluded from school at least once, compared with those who had not (odds ratio=1.77).

Family and friends

The attitudes of pupils' parents were independently linked to whether or not a pupil was a regular smoker. Compared to pupils who said that their families would or did try to stop them smoking, those who said that their parents would (or did) try to persuade them not to smoke were more likely to be regular smokers (odds ratio= 2.70), and those who said that their parents would (or did) do nothing or would (or did) encourage them to smoke had an odds ratio of 6.04.

Once this was taken into account, the number of other smokers a pupil lived with was not significantly linked with the likelihood of being a smoker.

The influence of friends was important; pupils who had friends who smoked were more likely to smoke regularly than those who did not have any smokers among their friends (odds ratio=4.88).

Other individual characteristics

Other pupil characteristics explored in the model were not significantly associated with being a regular smoker.

School characteristics

Compared with pupils in the North East, pupils elsewhere were less likely to smoke, although this difference was significant for only a few regions; Yorkshire and the Humber (odds ratio=0.43), London (odds ratio=0.25) and the South East (odds ratio=0.22).

Other school characteristics were not significantly associated with whether or not pupils were regular smokers.

(Table 2.12)

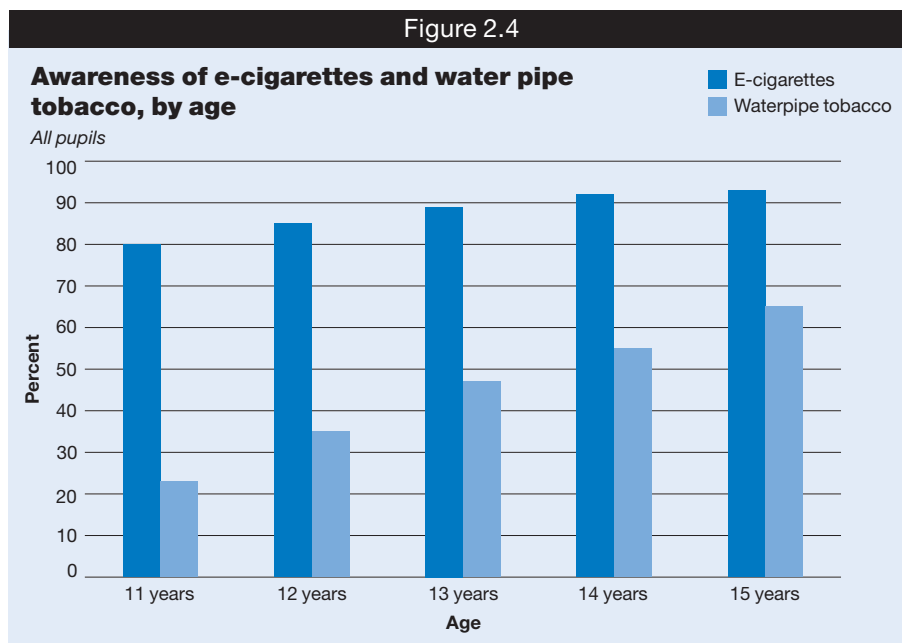
2.6 Other products

2.6.1 Awareness of e-cigarettes and water pipe tobacco

In 2014, pupils were asked for the first time about their awareness of new smoking products, specifically e-cigarettes and water pipe tobacco. The majority (88%) of pupils were aware of e-cigarettes. Awareness increased with age, from 80% of 11 year olds to 93% of 15 year olds. There was no variation by sex in awareness of e-cigarettes.

Awareness of water pipe tobacco was lower; just under half (47%) of pupils said that they had heard of water pipe tobacco. Awareness of water pipe tobacco also increased with age, with 23% of 11 year olds reporting awareness of water pipe tobacco, increasing to 65% amongst 15 year olds. Boys and girls were equally as likely to be aware of water pipe tobacco (48% boys and 46% of girls).

(Table 2.13, Figure 2.4)



2.6.2 Use of e-cigarettes

More than one in five pupils (22%) reported that they had used e-cigarettes at least once. There was little evidence of frequent use of e-cigarettes. 14% of pupils reported that they had only tried them once or twice, 4% said they used to use them but didn't now, 3% reported occasional use and just 1% said that they use e-cigarettes regularly, once a week or more.

(Table 2.14)

Use of e-cigarettes increased with age: 5% of 11 year olds said they had used e-cigarettes at least once, and this increased to 35% amongst 15 year olds. E-cigarette use also varied by sex, with boys (23%) more likely to report any use of e-cigarettes than girls (20%).

(Table 2.14)

E-cigarette use was strongly linked to cigarette smoking status. Most regular smokers of cigarettes (89%) reported having used e-cigarettes at least once, with 17% reporting regular use. Conversely, just 11% of those who said that they have never smoked cigarettes reported having ever used e-cigarettes.

(Table 2.15)

2.6.3 Water pipe tobacco smoking behaviour

All pupils who reported that they had heard of water pipe tobacco were asked about whether they had ever smoked it. Pupils who had never heard of water pipe tobacco were classified as never having smoked water pipe tobacco.

One in ten pupils (10%) said that they had tried smoking water pipe tobacco at least once. In most all cases, this was just once or twice (7% of pupils). Older pupils were more likely than their younger counterparts to have tried smoking water pipe tobacco: 1% of 11 year olds reported that they had tried smoking water pipe tobacco on at least one occasion, compared with 18% of 15 year olds. Similar proportions of boys and girls said they had done this.

(Table 2.16)

Usage of water pipe tobacco also varied with cigarette smoking status. 56% of regular cigarette smokers reported that they had smoked water pipe tobacco on at least one occasion, compared with 4% of those who had never tried smoking cigarettes.

(Table 2.17)

Notes and references

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- 13 The Smoke-free (Private Vehicles) Regulations 2015. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/286/contents/made>
- 14 The Health Act 2009. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/21/contents>
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- 16 ASH Fact Sheet (2014) *Use of electronic cigarettes in Great Britain*. http://www.ash.org.uk/files/documents/ASH_891.pdf

- 17 ASH Fact Sheet (2014) *Waterpipe tobacco*. http://www.ash.org.uk/files/documents/ASH_134.pdf
- 18 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.
- 19 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%.
- 20 Categorical variables are those which group data in a specific number of discrete categories; for example, in this survey, sex has two categories: boy and girl. Continuous variables present data as a continuous range; for example, the percentage of pupils in a school who receive free school meals: from 0 to 100.
- 21 Used as a proxy measure of social class
- 22 Wellbeing was measured using a validated scale developed by the Children's Society, based on Huebner's life satisfaction scale,. See Rees G, Bradshaw J, Goswami H, Keung A. (2010) *Understanding children's well-being: a national survey of young people's well-being*. Children's Society, London. http://www.childrengsociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/research_docs/Understanding%20children%27s%20wellbeing.pdf
- 23 The sample of schools was drawn from NFER's register of schools, which included 2009 data for some indicators used in the logistic regression model.

Table 2.1a

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>

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

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

Table 2.1b

Smoking behaviour, by sex: 2001-2014^a*All pupils**2001-2014*

Smoking behaviour	Year													
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys														
Regular smoker	8	9	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3
Occasional smoker	7	6	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2
Used to smoke	8	6	7	7	7	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	2
Tried smoking	20	18	20	19	18	18	16	16	15	13	13	12	11	11
Never smoked	58	61	60	63	63	64	69	69	71	75	75	77	80	82
Ever smoked	42	39	40	37	37	36	31	31	29	25	25	23	20	18
Girls														
Regular smoker	11	11	11	10	10	10	8	8	7	6	5	4	4	4
Occasional smoker	9	8	8	7	8	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	3
Used to smoke	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	3
Tried smoking	17	16	17	15	16	16	15	13	12	12	11	11	11	10
Never smoked	55	56	56	59	58	59	64	67	70	72	74	76	77	81
Ever smoked	45	44	44	41	42	41	36	33	30	28	26	24	23	19
Total														
Regular smoker	10	10	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	5	5	4	3	3
Occasional smoker	8	7	7	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	2
Used to smoke	8	7	8	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	2
Tried smoking	19	17	18	17	17	17	15	15	14	13	12	12	11	10
Never smoked	56	58	58	61	60	61	67	68	71	73	75	77	78	82
Ever smoked	44	42	42	39	40	39	33	32	29	27	25	23	22	18
<i>Unweighted bases</i>														
<i>Boys</i>	4652	5064	5179	4989	4623	4018	4021	3950	3820	3663	3166	3785	2713	3101
<i>Girls</i>	4625	4732	5081	4629	4469	4134	3717	3800	3792	3591	3280	3753	2408	2983
<i>Total</i>	9277	9796	10260	9618	9092	8152	7738	7750	7612	7254	6446	7538	5121	6084

^a Table 2.1a shows trends in the prevalence of regular smoking from 1982 to 2000.^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2

Smoking behaviour, by age and sex*All pupils*

2014

Smoking behaviour	Age					Total
	11	12	13	14	15	
	years	years	years	years	years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Regular smoker	-	0	2	2	6	3
Occasional smoker	1	0	1	2	4	2
Used to smoke	1	0	2	3	5	2
Tried smoking	5	6	10	12	17	11
Never smoked	93	92	86	80	68	82
<i>Ever smoked</i>	7	8	14	20	32	18
Girls						
Regular smoker	-	0	2	6	9	4
Occasional smoker	0	0	2	5	6	3
Used to smoke	-	1	2	4	5	3
Tried smoking	1	4	9	13	17	10
Never smoked	99	95	86	72	63	81
<i>Ever smoked</i>	1	5	14	28	37	19
Total						
Regular smoker	-	0	2	4	8	3
Occasional smoker	1	0	1	3	5	2
Used to smoke	0	0	2	4	5	2
Tried smoking	3	5	9	13	17	10
Never smoked	96	94	86	76	65	82
<i>Ever smoked</i>	4	6	14	24	35	18
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	491	604	639	604	763	3101
<i>Girls</i>	485	583	657	579	679	2983
<i>Total</i>	976	1187	1296	1183	1442	6084
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	455	580	647	629	773	3085
<i>Girls</i>	461	563	629	579	768	3000
<i>Total</i>	916	1143	1276	1209	1541	6085

Table 2.3a

**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 2.3b shows trends in the prevalence of regular smoking from 2001 onwards.

Table 2.3b

**Proportion of pupils who were regular smokers, by sex and age:
2001-2014^a**

All pupils

2001-2014

Regular smokers	Year													
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^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	0
13 years	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	2
14 years	12	13	9	11	10	10	7	6	5	5	5	4	2	2
15 years	19	20	18	16	16	16	12	11	14	10	11	10	8	6
Total	8	9	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	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	0
13 years	8	8	8	6	6	7	4	6	4	4	3	2	1	2
14 years	19	18	16	14	14	16	12	11	10	8	8	6	7	6
15 years	25	26	26	26	25	24	19	17	16	14	11	10	8	9
Total	11	11	11	10	10	10	8	8	7	6	5	4	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	0
13 years	7	6	6	6	5	5	3	5	3	3	2	2	1	2
14 years	15	16	13	12	12	13	9	9	8	6	7	5	4	4
15 years	22	23	22	21	20	20	15	14	15	12	11	10	8	8
Total	10	10	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	5	5	4	3	3
<i>Unweighted bases</i>														
<i>Boys</i>														
11 years	830	892	892	877	744	624	609	643	598	566	503	566	416	491
12 years	944	1037	1047	1031	954	853	871	803	795	770	673	739	545	604
13 years	951	1051	1077	1020	984	794	819	790	799	743	604	775	545	639
14 years	902	961	1015	983	937	837	804	779	722	711	625	781	551	604
15 years	1025	1123	1148	1078	1004	910	918	935	906	873	761	924	656	763
Total	4652	5064	5179	4989	4623	4018	4021	3950	3820	3663	3166	3785	2713	3101
<i>Girls</i>														
11 years	795	816	863	826	734	642	590	619	615	578	527	579	401	485
12 years	976	997	1072	927	885	848	741	777	778	721	645	764	480	583
13 years	956	943	1055	939	924	856	790	755	767	734	693	783	477	657
14 years	944	952	979	915	956	789	710	770	761	748	637	762	472	579
15 years	954	1022	1112	1022	970	999	886	879	871	810	778	865	578	679
Total	4625	4732	5081	4629	4469	4134	3717	3800	3792	3591	3280	3753	2408	2983
<i>Total</i>														
11 years	1625	1700	1755	1703	1478	1266	1199	1262	1213	1144	1030	1145	817	976
12 years	1920	2034	2119	1958	1839	1701	1612	1580	1573	1491	1318	1503	1025	1187
13 years	1907	1994	2132	1959	1908	1650	1609	1545	1566	1477	1297	1558	1022	1296
14 years	1846	1913	1994	1898	1893	1626	1514	1549	1483	1459	1262	1543	1023	1183
15 years	1979	2145	2260	2100	1974	1909	1804	1814	1777	1683	1539	1789	1234	1442
Total	9277	9796	10260	9618	9092	8152	7738	7750	7612	7254	6446	7538	5121	6084

^a Table 2.3a shows trends in the prevalence of regular smoking from 1982 to 2000.^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.4						
Proportion of pupils who smoked in the last week, by age and sex						
<i>All pupils</i>				<i>2014</i>		
Smoked in the last week	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys	1	1	2	4	9	4
Girls	0	1	3	10	13	6
Total	1	1	3	7	11	5
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	477	578	616	591	749	3011
<i>Girls</i>	468	578	649	578	685	2958
<i>Total</i>	945	1156	1265	1169	1434	5969
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	441	553	622	618	758	2992
<i>Girls</i>	445	559	622	580	777	2983
<i>Total</i>	886	1112	1244	1198	1535	5975

Table 2.5							
Cigarettes smoked in the last week, by smoking behaviour							
<i>All pupils</i>				<i>2014</i>			
Cigarettes smoked in the last week	Smoking behaviour						Total
	Never smoked	Tried smoking once	Used to smoke, never now	Less than one a week	1 to 6 a week	More than 6 a week	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
None	100	97	87	58	10	6	96
1 to 6	0	2	11	29	19	5	1
7 to 69	0	1	2	13	70	70	2
70 or more	0	0	-	-	1	19	0
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	4905	512	165	91	64	105	5919
<i>Weighted bases</i>	4910	523	161	94	65	101	5929

Table 2.6

Mean and median number of cigarettes smoked in the last week, by sex and smoking status: 2003-2014^{a,b}

Current smokers

2003-2014

Cigarettes smoked in last week	Year											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c	2014 ^c
<i>Mean/median number of cigarettes</i>												
Boys												
Regular smokers												
Mean	38.9	41.6	39.7	47.0	45.2	44.7	40.3	37.5	33.8	36.2	34.4	34.6
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	4.15
Median	29	35	35	42	38	36	29	28	28	30	29	31
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	8.6
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	2.42
Median	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	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	29.0
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	2.78
Median	30	35	37	36	38	23	29	29	24	25	20	21
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	2.7
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	0.49
Median	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.0
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	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	2.47
Median	30	35	35	39	38	27	29	28	27	28	22	25
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	5.0
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	1.02
Median	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>												
Boys												
Regular smokers	319	307	275	227	179	162	156	156	132	127	69	67
Occasional smokers	287	192	190	158	151	145	126	132	103	116	91	55
Girls												
Regular smokers	530	446	416	379	262	260	214	215	159	145	73	102
Occasional smokers	363	304	331	239	225	196	190	175	174	147	98	81
Total												
Regular smokers	849	753	691	606	441	422	370	371	291	272	142	169
Occasional smokers	650	496	521	397	376	341	316	307	277	263	189	136

^a Data shown from 2003 onwards, when the current method of measuring cigarette consumption was introduced (see Section 2.1.2).

^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 1.2.2). The 2014 weighted bases are as follows: (Boys) regular smokers: n=62, occasional smokers: n=55; (Girls) regular smokers: n=104, occasional smokers: n=84; (Total) regular smokers: n=166, occasional smokers: n=140.

Table 2.7			
Days on which pupils smoked cigarettes in last week, by sex			
<i>All pupils</i>		2014	
Days on which smoked	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Monday	2	4	3
Tuesday	2	4	3
Wednesday	2	3	3
Thursday	2	4	3
Friday	2	4	3
Saturday	2	4	3
Sunday	2	3	3
Any smoking in last week	3	5	4
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	2986	2933	5919
<i>Weighted bases</i>	2971	2958	5929

Table 2.8			
Days on which pupils smoked cigarettes in last week, by smoking status			
Current smokers			2014
Days on which smoked	Smoking status		Total
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker ^a	
	%	%	%
Monday	83	25	58
Tuesday	83	24	57
Wednesday	83	24	58
Thursday	84	23	57
Friday	88	27	61
Saturday	85	39	64
Sunday	80	19	53
Any smoking in last week	93	60	78
Unweighted bases	169	136	305
Weighted bases	166	140	306

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

Table 2.9			
Mean number of cigarettes smoked per day, by sex			
Pupils who had smoked in last week			2014
Days on which smoked	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	Mean number of cigarettes		
Monday	4.3	2.9	3.4
Standard error of mean	0.49	0.31	0.29
Tuesday	4.1	3.2	3.5
Standard error of mean	0.47	0.31	0.29
Wednesday	4.4	3.2	3.6
Standard error of mean	0.51	0.29	0.29
Thursday	4.2	3.2	3.5
Standard error of mean	0.49	0.28	0.27
Friday	5.8	4.3	4.8
Standard error of mean	0.64	0.38	0.36
Saturday	5.8	4.5	4.9
Standard error of mean	0.60	0.44	0.39
Sunday	4.9	3.5	4.0
Standard error of mean	0.58	0.36	0.34
All seven days ^a	29.8	22.4	25.1
Standard error of mean	3.31	2.07	1.91
Unweighted bases ^b	93	149	242
Weighted bases ^b	89	155	244

^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 smokers with valid answers for every day of the week. Bases for individual days are of a similar magnitude.

Table 2.10			
Mean number of cigarettes smoked per day, by smoking status			
Pupils who had smoked in last week			2014
Days on which smoked	Smoking status		Total
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker ^a	
Mean number of cigarettes			
Monday	4.3	1.3	3.4
Standard error of mean	0.36	0.32	0.29
Tuesday	4.5	1.2	3.5
Standard error of mean	0.36	0.27	0.29
Wednesday	4.5	1.4	3.6
Standard error of mean	0.37	0.32	0.29
Thursday	4.4	1.4	3.5
Standard error of mean	0.36	0.31	0.27
Friday	6.1	1.8	4.8
Standard error of mean	0.43	0.41	0.36
Saturday	6.3	1.9	4.9
Standard error of mean	0.46	0.29	0.39
Sunday	5.2	1.3	4.0
Standard error of mean	0.43	0.38	0.34
All seven days ^b	33.6	8.3	25.1
Standard error of mean	2.44	1.64	1.91
Unweighted bases ^c	157	80	242
Weighted bases ^c	154	84	244

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

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

^c Bases shown for smokers with valid answers for every day of the week. Bases for individual days are of a similar magnitude.

Table 2.11			
Types of cigarettes smoked, by sex			
Current smokers		2014	
Type of cigarettes smoked	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Packet	22	37	31
Hand-rolled	39	20	27
Both equally	39	43	42
Unweighted bases	109	166	275
Weighted bases	103	169	272

Table 2.12					
Estimated odds ratios for being a regular smoker, by individual and school-level measures					
All pupils			2014		
Variable ^a	N	Odds ratio	p-value	95% confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Sex (p=0.002)					
Boys	3,101	1			
Girls	2,983	2.06	0.002	1.31	3.22
Age (p=0.001)^b					
	6,084	1.50	0.001	1.18	1.91
Ethnicity (p=0.440)					
White	4,832	1			
Mixed	251	0.45	0.166	0.15	1.39
Asian	463	1.41	0.606	0.38	5.19
Other ^c	287	0.30	0.428	0.01	6.07
Missing	251	0.46	0.444	0.06	3.32
Books at home (p=0.014)					
None	254	1			
Very few (1-10 books)	877	0.63	0.238	0.30	1.36
Enough to fill one shelf (11-50 books)	1,431	0.50	0.102	0.21	1.15
Enough to fill one bookcase (51-100)	1,217	0.34	0.009	0.15	0.76
Enough to fill two bookcases (101-200)	947	0.27	0.010	0.10	0.73
Enough to fill three or more bookcases (more than 200 books)	1,120	0.22	0.002	0.09	0.56
Missing	238	1.06	0.949	0.20	5.63
Drinking alcohol (p<0.001)					
Never	3,765	1			
Drank alcohol, not in the last week	1,601	6.44	0.001	2.08	19.92
Drank alcohol in the last week	461	19.63	<0.001	5.94	64.93
Missing	257	15.25	<0.001	3.83	60.81

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

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

^c There were no Black pupils who were regular smokers, and they have been recoded into the 'Other' category for the purposes of analysis.

Continued...

Table 2.12 continued

All pupils

2014

Variable ^a	N	Odds ratio	p-value	95% confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Drug use (p<0.001)					
Never	4,842	1			
Has taken drugs but not in the last year	235	2.19	0.142	0.77	6.27
Took drugs in the last year	231	3.52	<0.001	1.90	6.51
Took drugs in the last month	316	14.25	<0.001	7.78	26.12
Missing	460	1.76	0.256	0.66	4.66
Truancy (p=0.012)					
Never played truant	5,241	1			
Has played truant	699	1.93	0.012	1.16	3.22
Missing	144	0.62	0.612	0.09	4.02
Exclusion (p=0.018)					
Never excluded from school	5,468	1			
Has been excluded from school	414	1.77	0.018	1.10	2.83
Missing	202	1.72	0.553	0.28	10.44
Family's attitude to pupil's smoking (p<0.001)					
Does/would try to stop me	4,286	1			
Does/would try to persuade me to stop	976	2.70	<0.001	1.66	4.39
Does nothing/encourages me	72	6.04	<0.001	2.48	14.72
Don't know	412	3.20	0.001	1.63	6.29
Missing	338	2.56	0.022	1.15	5.69
Friends who smoke (p=0.002)					
Does not have friends who smoke	2,973	1			
Has friends who smoke	2,766	4.88	0.002	1.84	12.92
Missing	345	1.28	0.766	0.25	6.67
Region (p=0.040)					
North East	747	1			
North West	608	0.69	0.243	0.37	1.29
Yorkshire and the Humber	558	0.43	0.044	0.18	0.98
East Midlands	617	0.61	0.139	0.32	1.17
West Midlands	807	0.64	0.177	0.34	1.22
East of England	702	0.59	0.113	0.31	1.13
London	688	0.25	0.025	0.07	0.84
South East	744	0.22	<0.001	0.09	0.49
South West	613	0.49	0.057	0.23	1.02

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

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

^c There were no Black pupils who were regular smokers, and they have been recoded into the 'Other' category for the purposes of analysis.

Table 2.13

Awareness of e-cigarettes and water pipe tobacco, by age and sex*All pupils*

2014

Aware of e-cigarettes and water pipe tobacco	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Aware of e-cigarettes	80	86	89	91	95	89
Aware of water pipe tobacco	29	36	47	54	64	48
Girls						
Aware of e-cigarettes	80	84	89	92	90	88
Aware of water pipe tobacco	17	33	47	57	65	46
Total						
Aware of e-cigarettes	80	85	89	92	93	88
Aware of water pipe tobacco	23	35	47	55	65	47
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	495	599	642	598	766	3100
Girls	489	586	655	581	689	3000
Total	984	1185	1297	1179	1455	6100
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	458	575	650	625	778	3086
Girls	465	566	627	581	779	3017
Total	923	1142	1276	1205	1557	6103

^a Bases shown for those answering about awareness of e-cigarettes. Bases for awareness of water pipe tobacco are of a similar magnitude.

Table 2.14

E-cigarette use, by age and sex*All pupils*

2014

E-cigarette use	Age					
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Regularly uses e-cigarettes	1	1	2	2	2	2
Occasionally uses e-cigarettes	1	2	2	4	5	3
Used to use e-cigarettes	2	2	5	4	7	4
Tried using e-cigarettes	4	10	13	19	22	14
Never used e-cigarettes	93	86	78	71	64	77
<i>Ever used e-cigarettes</i>	7	14	22	29	36	23
Girls						
Regularly uses e-cigarettes	-	0	0	2	3	1
Occasionally uses e-cigarettes	0	1	2	4	4	2
Used to use e-cigarettes	1	1	3	4	5	3
Tried using e-cigarettes	2	8	12	21	22	14
Never used e-cigarettes	97	90	83	69	67	80
<i>Ever used e-cigarettes</i>	3	10	17	31	33	20
Total						
Regularly uses e-cigarettes	0	1	1	2	3	1
Occasionally uses e-cigarettes	1	1	2	4	4	3
Used to use e-cigarettes	1	1	4	4	6	4
Tried using e-cigarettes	3	9	13	20	22	14
Never used e-cigarettes	95	88	80	70	65	78
<i>Ever used e-cigarettes</i>	5	12	20	30	35	22
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	482	586	632	589	764	3053
Girls	486	579	647	575	682	2969
Total	968	1165	1279	1164	1446	6022
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	447	565	639	618	775	3044
Girls	461	560	620	575	772	2987
Total	909	1125	1258	1193	1547	6032

Table 2.15

E-cigarette use, by cigarette smoking behaviour*All pupils*

2014

E-cigarette use	Smoking behaviour					Total
	Never smoked	Tried smoking once	Used to smoke, never now	Occasional smoker	Regular smoker	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Regularly uses e-cigarettes	0	2	4	13	17	1
Occasionally uses e-cigarettes	1	7	13	16	15	3
Used to use e-cigarettes	1	8	25	14	25	4
Tried using e-cigarettes	9	40	38	33	32	14
Never used e-cigarettes	89	42	20	24	11	78
<i>Ever used e-cigarettes</i>	11	58	80	76	89	22
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	4864	591	157	143	191	6022
<i>Weighted bases</i>	4878	598	148	147	187	6032

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

Table 2.16

Water pipe tobacco smoking behaviour, by age and sex*All pupils*

2014

Water pipe tobacco smoking behaviour	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Regularly smokes water pipe tobacco	0	1	0	1	1	1
Occasionally smokes water pipe tobacco	-	1	1	2	3	1
Used to smoke water pipe tobacco	0	0	2	1	3	1
Tried smoking water pipe tobacco	1	3	6	9	12	7
Never smoked water pipe tobacco	98	96	91	87	81	90
<i>Ever smoked water pipe tobacco</i>	2	4	9	13	19	10
Girls						
Regularly smokes water pipe tobacco	0	-	0	0	1	0
Occasionally smokes water pipe tobacco	-	0	1	1	2	1
Used to smoke water pipe tobacco	-	0	1	2	2	1
Tried smoking water pipe tobacco	1	2	4	11	12	6
Never smoked water pipe tobacco	99	97	95	86	84	91
<i>Ever smoked water pipe tobacco</i>	1	3	5	14	16	9
Total						
Regularly smokes water pipe tobacco	0	0	0	1	1	0
Occasionally smokes water pipe tobacco	-	1	1	2	2	1
Used to smoke water pipe tobacco	0	0	1	1	2	1
Tried smoking water pipe tobacco	1	3	5	10	12	7
Never smoked water pipe tobacco	99	96	93	86	82	90
<i>Ever smoked water pipe tobacco</i>	1	4	7	14	18	10
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	485	589	632	589	758	3053
Girls	484	580	650	574	686	2974
Total	969	1169	1282	1163	1444	6027
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	449	566	639	618	771	3042
Girls	460	560	622	575	775	2992
Total	909	1126	1261	1193	1546	6034

Table 2.17

Water pipe tobacco smoking behaviour, by cigarette smoking behaviour*All pupils*

2014

Water pipe tobacco smoking behaviour	Cigarette smoking behaviour					Total ^a
	Never smoked	Tried smoking once	Used to smoke, never now	Occasional smoker	Regular smoker	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Regularly smokes water pipe tobacco	0	1	1	5	5	0
Occasionally smokes water pipe tobacco	0	3	3	10	9	1
Used to smoke water pipe tobacco	0	2	9	7	8	1
Tried smoking water pipe tobacco	4	15	25	20	35	7
Never smoked water pipe tobacco	96	79	62	60	44	90
<i>Ever smoked water pipe tobacco</i>	4	21	38	40	56	10
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	4872	591	155	140	192	6027
<i>Weighted bases</i>	4883	598	147	145	186	6034

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

3 Young people who smoke

Hayley Lepps

Key findings for 2014

- The most common way pupils obtained cigarettes was being given them by other people (64% of pupils who smoked).
- 46% of pupils who smoked said that they bought cigarettes from a shop; most commonly from a newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop (36%).
- The proportion of pupils who had tried to buy cigarettes in a shop in the last year has fallen since 2008 from 10% to 4%.
- 42% of pupils who tried to buy cigarettes from shops were always able to when they tried.
- The majority of current smokers had asked someone else to buy them cigarettes from a shop (87% of regular smokers and 49% of occasional smokers).
- 91% of pupils who had asked someone else to buy them cigarettes from a shop in the last year had been successful at least once.
- Among regular smokers, 46% had been smoking at least once a week for more than a year.
- 27% of regular smokers said they would like to give up smoking, but 23% said that they would not like to give up.
- 51% of regular smokers had made an attempt to give up smoking but had not succeeded.
- 85% of pupils who had been regular smokers for more than a year said that they would find it difficult to give up smoking for a week, compared with 53% of those who had been smoking regularly for one year or less.
- Half (50%) of pupils who smoked or used to smoke had tried at least one of the services or forms of help asked about to try to stop smoking. The most common approach to stopping smoking was to not spend time with friends who smoke (36%).
- Of the pupils that currently smoke, 46% thought that their families did not know about their smoking.

3.1 Introduction

The previous chapter described the prevalence of smoking among 11 to 15 year olds. This chapter focuses on the behaviour of pupils who are categorised as current smokers. It covers where pupils get their cigarettes, including direct and proxy purchasing; dependence on smoking; and whether or not pupils' families know about their smoking.

Current smokers include regular smokers (defined as usually smoking at least one cigarette per week) and occasional smokers (defined as usually smoking less than one cigarette per week). The category of occasional smokers includes pupils who said that they did not smoke but who recorded some cigarette consumption in the last week (see Section 2.1.2).

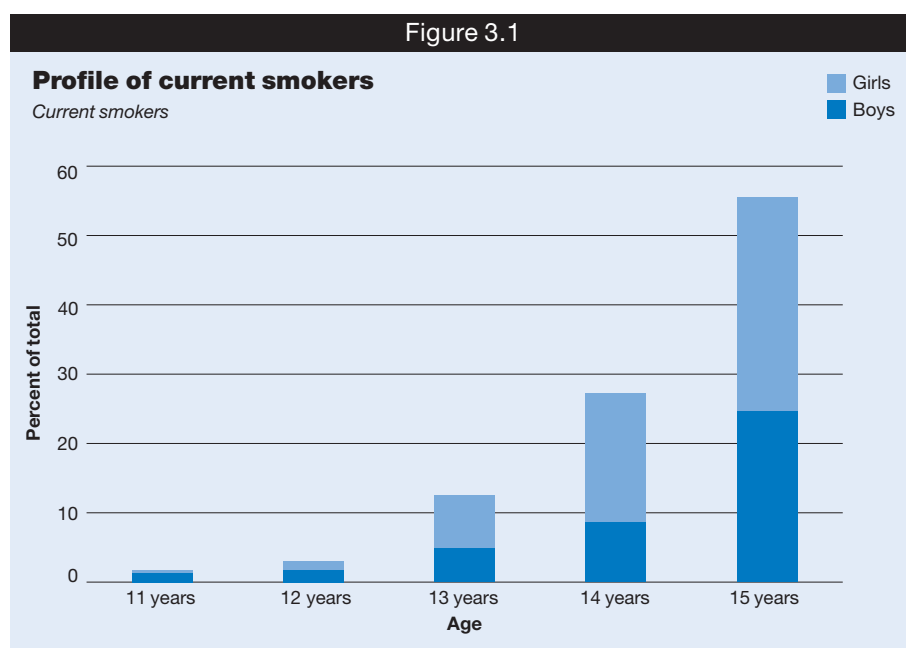
As described in Chapter 2, 3% of pupils are regular smokers, with a further 2% who are occasional smokers. After rounding, this sums to 6% of 11 to 15 year olds. This included 7% of girls and 4% of boys. The proportions who said they smoked increased with age, from 1% of 11 year olds to 13% of 15 year olds. **(Table 3A)**

Table 3A						
Proportions of current smokers, by age and sex						
All pupils			2014			
Current smokers	Age	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years
		%	%	%	%	%
Boys		1	1	2	5	11
Girls		-	1	3	11	15
Total		1	1	3	8	13

As a consequence, three things should be kept in mind in reading the findings in this chapter.

- The findings are based on a relatively small proportion of 11 to 15 year olds.
- The profile of current smokers is weighted towards girls: 58% of current smokers are girls, compared with 42% of boys.
- More than half of smokers are aged 15 (56%, comprising 25% who are boys and 31% who are girls who smoke). 27% are aged 14 (9% are boys, 19% are girls) and just 17% are aged between 11 and 13 (8% are boys, 9% are girls).

(Figure 3.1)



3.2 Where pupils get cigarettes

3.2.1 Usual sources of cigarettes

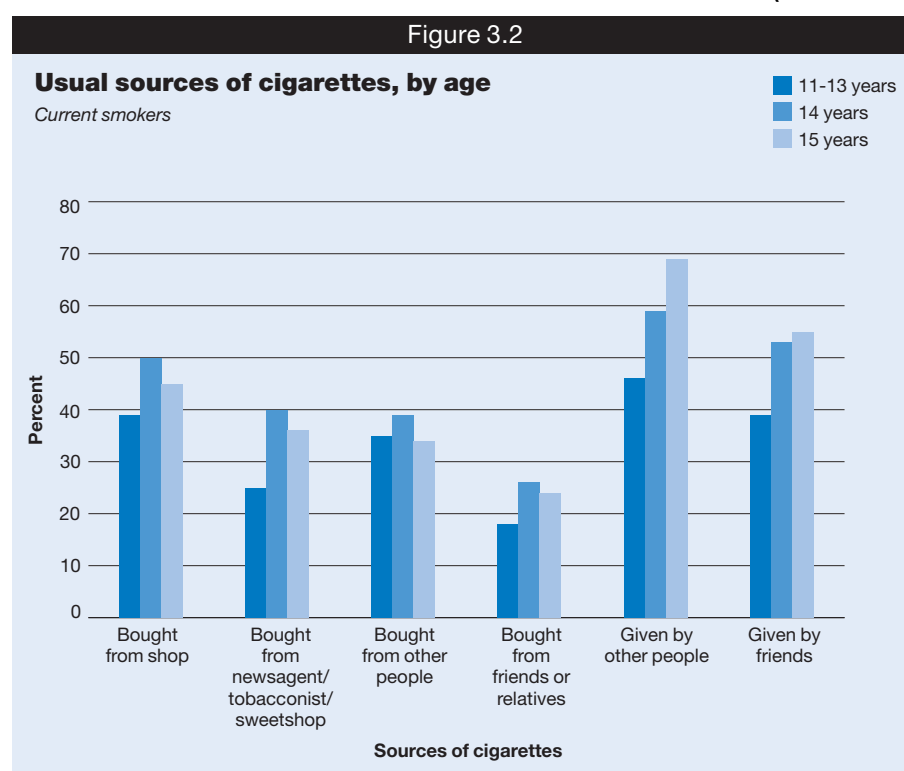
In recent years, there have been a number of changes in legislation designed to limit young people's access to cigarettes. These are described in Chapter 2 of this report. Since October 2007, it has been illegal to sell tobacco products to young people aged under 18.¹ The sale of cigarettes from vending machines was banned from 2011.²

In 2014 there were a variety of sources through which pupils obtained cigarettes. They most commonly reported usually being given cigarettes by other people (64% of pupils who smoked). This was more common among older pupils; 69% of 15 year old smokers reported this, compared with 59% of 14 year olds and 46% of 11 to 13 year olds. More occasional smokers than regular smokers were usually given cigarettes by other people (67% and 59% respectively). (Tables 3.1-3.3)

46% of pupils said that they usually bought cigarettes from a shop, despite the law against selling cigarettes to young people under the age of 18 years. Pupils were most likely to buy cigarettes from a newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop (36%). 35% said they usually bought cigarettes from other people. 3% of young smokers said that they usually bought cigarettes from a vending machine, despite the 2011 ban.³

Pupils who smoked regularly were more likely to buy cigarettes either from a shop (57%) or from other people (42%) than were occasional smokers (24% for both).

(Tables 3.1-3.3, Figure 3.2)



3.2.2 Trends in where regular smokers usually buy cigarettes

Since 1982, the survey has measured where regular smokers usually buy cigarettes. Between 1982 and 1998, the proportion of regular smokers who bought cigarettes from a shop remained at a similar level, between 85% and 89%. The proportion decreased to 77% by 2002, and remained around that level until 2006. In 2008, the first year after the change in the law on selling tobacco to young people, the proportion fell by 23 percentage points, from 78% to 55% - the lowest level since the survey began. In 2014, the proportion of regular smokers who bought cigarettes from a shop remained at a similar level to previous years since 2008, at 57%.

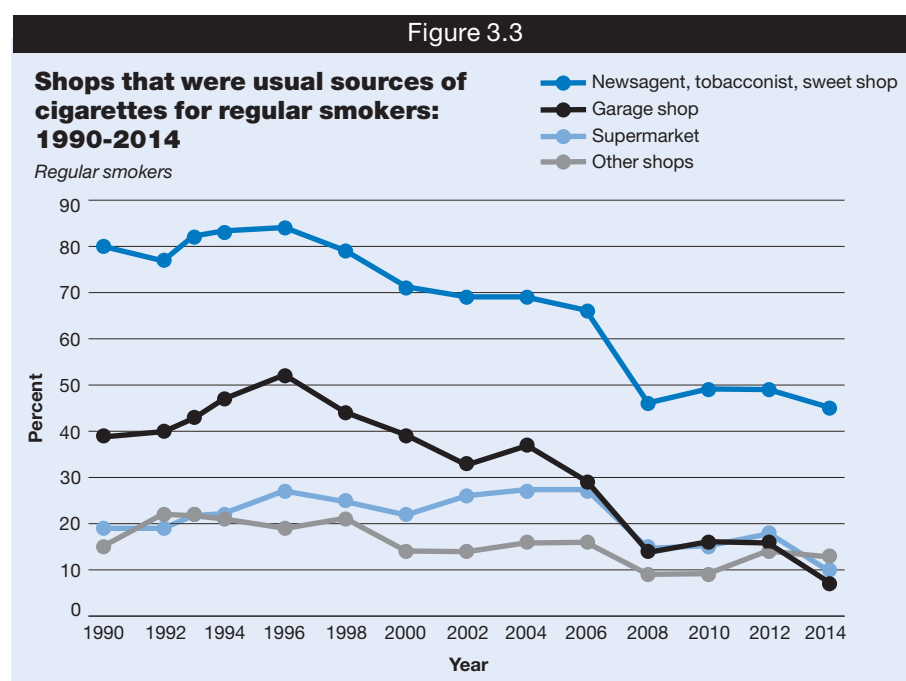
Between 2006 and 2008, the proportion of regular smokers who said that they usually

bought cigarettes from other people increased from 40% to 52%. In 2014, the proportion of regular smokers who said that they usually bought cigarettes from other people had dropped down to a similar level to 2006, at 42%. Between 2010 and 2014, the proportion of regular smokers who reported buying cigarettes from machines has dropped from 11% to 3%.

(Tables 3.4a, 3.4b)

Since 1990, the survey has also measured the types of shop where regular smokers usually buy cigarettes. The most common type of shop reported each year was a newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop. The proportion of pupils buying cigarettes from this type of shop was around 80% in the 1990s, and declined after that. In 2014, 45% of regular smokers bought cigarettes from this type of shop. Similar declines, at a lower level, have been seen for other types of shop.

(Table 3.5, Figure 3.3)



3.2.3 Buying cigarettes from shops

In 2014, 25% of pupils who smoked said that they found it difficult to buy cigarettes from shops. This is a decrease of seven percentage points from 2012 (32%).

(Table 3.6)

All pupils, whether or not they smoked, were asked if they had tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the past year. Between 2000 and 2006, the proportion who said they had tried to buy cigarettes from shops stayed at a similar level (between 17% and 19%). In 2008, this proportion fell by seven percentage points to 10%, after the age at which young people could be sold cigarettes was increased from 16 to 18 years old in October 2007.¹ In 2014, 4% of pupils had tried to buy cigarettes in a shop. The decline has been greatest among older pupils. For example, in 2006, 38% of 15 year olds had tried to buy cigarettes from a shop, but this fell to 8% in 2014.

(Table 3.7)

Estimates of the proportions of pupils who were refused once or on the most recent occasion of trying to buy cigarettes in a shop since 2010 should be treated with caution. As described above, since 2010, pupils have been very much less likely to try to buy cigarettes in shops.

Among pupils who did attempt to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year, the proportion who were refused at least once rose from the mid-1990s until 2010, when it was 58%. It dropped to 51% in 2012, and in 2014 it had risen back up to 58%. In other words, 42% of 11 to 15 year olds who tried to buy cigarettes were always able to when they tried. The proportion of pupils who were refused on the most recent occasion that they tried to buy cigarettes in a shop also increased over time until 2010, before falling back slightly to 25% in 2014.

(Tables 3.8, 3.9)

Pupils who had tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the past year were asked how often they bought them. Of these pupils, 12% reported that they had bought cigarettes from a shop almost every day and a further 29% bought cigarettes once or twice a week.

(Table 3.10)

3.2.4 Asking other people to buy cigarettes

The previous sections of this chapter have described how the proportions of pupils who bought cigarettes from shops has been in decline. This is probably due, at least in part, to the increasing difficulty in doing so. In 2010, this survey introduced questions about whether pupils had ever asked someone else to buy them cigarettes from a shop to explore whether there was a compensatory rise in the proportion of pupils who purchase cigarettes from other people, as buying from a shop themselves became more difficult.

In 2014, 6% of all pupils said that they had asked someone else to buy cigarettes on their behalf. This figure increased with age from 1% of 11 year olds to 13% of 15 year olds. Girls were more likely to have done this than boys (7% and 5% respectively). The majority of current smokers had asked someone else to buy them cigarettes from a shop (87% of regular smokers and 49% of occasional smokers).

(Tables 3.11-3.13)

In 2014, 91% of pupils who had asked someone else to buy them cigarettes from a shop in the last year had been successful at least once. Pupils aged 11 to 13 were less likely to be bought cigarettes than 14 and 15 year olds (73% of 11 to 13 year olds, compared with 95% of 14 and 15 year olds). Almost all regular smokers (96%) and occasional smokers (94%) had been successful in getting someone else to buy cigarettes on their behalf.

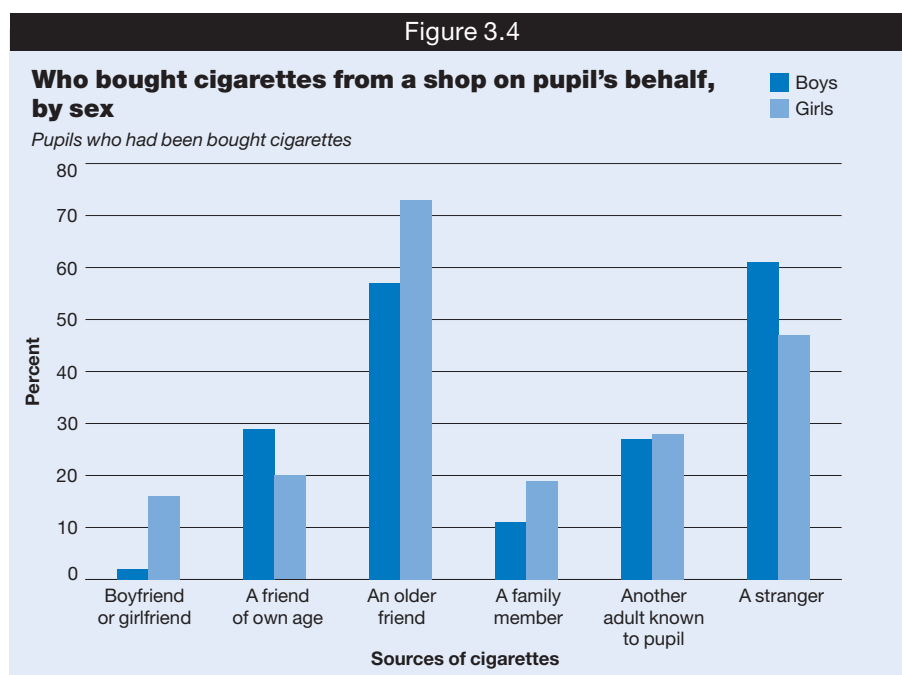
(Tables 3.14-3.16)

Friends (75%) were the most likely people to buy cigarettes on behalf of pupils, particularly older friends (67%). Strangers (53%) were the next most common source, with other adult acquaintances (28%) and other friends of the same age (23%) also being fairly common sources. Family members (16%) were less likely to have bought cigarettes for pupils.

Girls were more likely than boys to have been bought cigarettes by a boyfriend or girlfriend (16% and 2% respectively), or by an older friend (73% and 57% respectively). Boys were more likely than girls to have been bought cigarettes by a stranger (61% and 47% respectively).

Among pupils who smoked, regular smokers and occasional smokers were equally likely to have been bought cigarettes by friends (79% and 78% respectively). Regular smokers were more likely to have been bought cigarettes by other people.

(Tables 3.17-3.19, Figure 3.4)



3.3 Dependence on smoking

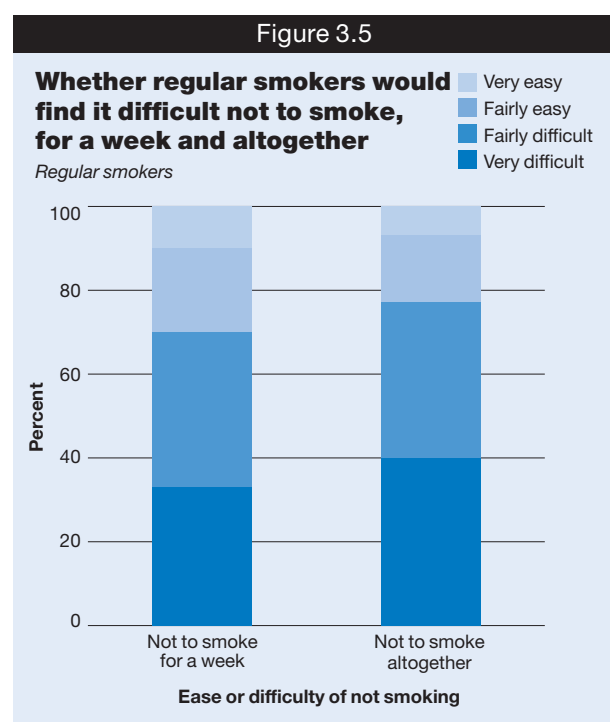
3.3.1 Measuring dependence

This survey includes questions designed to establish the extent to which regular smokers have already become dependent on smoking. The analysis explores pupils' views on whether they would like to give up smoking, how easy they believe that would be, and whether they have tried and failed. Although the length of time a habit has been established does not necessarily imply dependence, it may contribute to that perception. Among regular smokers, those who smoked at least one cigarette a week, 46% had been smoking at least once a week for more than a year. (Table 3.20)

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

3.3.2 Are regular smokers dependent on smoking?

Pupils who smoke regularly tend to see themselves as dependent on the habit. 67% of regular smokers reported that they would find it very or fairly difficult to not smoke for a week while 74% reported that they would find it very or fairly difficult to give up smoking altogether. (Table 3.21, Figure 3.5)



27% of regular smokers said they would like to give up smoking, but 23% said that they would not like to give up, and half (50%) were undecided. 51% of regular smokers had made an attempt to give up smoking but had not succeeded. (Table 3.22)

The commitment of regular smokers to giving up can be represented as a combination of past behaviour (whether they have tried to give up) and current attitudes (whether they would like to give up). 21% of regular smokers were committed to giving up; they had tried in the past and said that they would still like to. But twice as many (42%) were unconcerned about dependence on smoking; they had never tried to give up and did not want to.

(Table 3.23)

3.3.3 Smoking behaviour and dependence

In this survey, dependence on smoking was associated with the length of time pupils had been regular smokers. 85% of pupils who had been regular smokers for more than a year said that they would find it difficult to give up smoking for a week, compared with 53% of those who had been smoking regularly for one year or less. This trend was similar when pupils were asked whether they would find it difficult to give up smoking altogether, with 87% of pupils who had smoked regularly for over a year and 63% of those who had been smoking for a year or less reporting that they would find this difficult.

Of pupils who had smoked regularly for more than a year, 59% reported that they had tried to give up, compared with 46% of those who had been smoking for a year or less; this difference was not significant. Similar proportions of regular smokers of one year or less and of more than one year said they would like to give up (26% and 28% respectively).

(Table 3.24)

Dependence on smoking was also associated with the number of cigarettes pupils had smoked in the last week. Pupils were categorised by the number of cigarettes they had smoked as 'light smokers' (0 to 20 cigarettes in the last week); 'medium smokers' (21 to 70 cigarettes); and 'heavy smokers' (71 or more cigarettes). There were too few heavy smokers to comment on.

The majority of medium smokers felt that they were dependent on smoking; 88% would find it difficult not to smoke for a week and 91% would find it difficult to give up altogether. Light smokers were less likely to see themselves as dependent on smoking; 43% would find it difficult not to smoke for a week and 56% to give up altogether.

Although the same proportion of light and medium smokers said that they would like to give up (28%), more medium smokers than light smokers had actually tried to give up (64% and 43% respectively).

(Table 3.25)

3.3.4 Help giving up smoking

Pupils who had given up smoking or had tried to give up smoking were asked whether they had used any services or asked for help to give up. Half (50%) of them had tried at least one of the services or forms of help asked about. The most common approach was to not spend time with friends who smoke (36%), followed by asking family or friends to help them give up (19%), and using nicotine products (14%). Other sources of help, such as visiting a GP or using NHS services, were used by relatively few pupils.

(Table 3.26)

Pupils who had tried smoking, used to smoke or currently smoked were also asked whether they had used any services or asked for help to give up. As the group that had tried smoking in the past may not have deliberately tried to give up, their experiences are not directly comparable with current or ex-smokers.

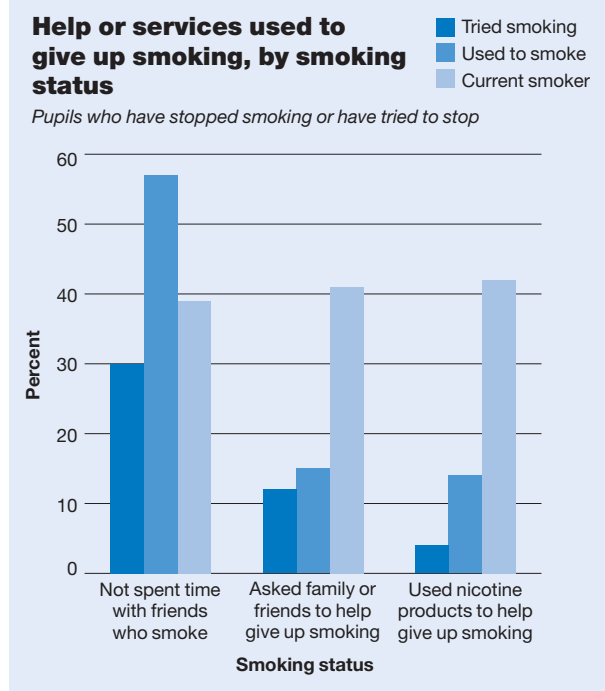
Most current and former smokers had used one of the services or approaches asked about (75% and 64% respectively), as had 37% of those who had only tried smoking. The most common approach for former smokers was to not spend time with friends who smoked (57%), and while current smokers also took this approach (39%), they were just as likely to ask family or friends to help (41%) or to use nicotine products (42%).

(Table 3.27, Figure 3.6)

3.4 Do pupils' families know about their smoking?

The influence of family and friends on whether pupils smoke or not is discussed in Chapter 4, Sections 4.2 and 4.3 of this report. This section focuses on current smokers, specifically whether their families know that they smoke. They were categorised as being either 'secret smokers' (those who thought that their families did not know about their smoking) or 'open smokers' (those who thought that their families were aware of their smoking). It may be possible that some families knew that pupils smoked, even though pupils thought that they didn't.

Figure 3.6



Of the pupils that currently smoke, 46% were secret smokers. Occasional smokers were more likely to be secret smokers than regular smokers (67% compared with 34%), and, conversely, regular smokers were more likely to be open smokers than occasional smokers (66% compared with 33%). Differences in whether pupils were open or secret smokers did vary significantly with the number of smokers they lived with. **(Tables 3.28, 3.29)**

Current smokers were also asked what their family's attitude was toward them smoking. Secret smokers were more likely than open smokers to think that their family would try to stop them smoking if they found out (58% compared with 24%). Open smokers were more likely than secret smokers to report that their family would do nothing about them smoking (18% compared with 1%). **(Table 3.30)**

Notes and references

- 1 This was a provision of the Health Act 2006. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/28/contents>
- 2 Included in the Health Act 2009. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/21/contents>
- 3 Nine pupils said they usually bought cigarettes from a machine.

Table 3.1			
Usual sources of cigarettes, by sex			
Current smokers	2014		
Usual sources of cigarettes ^a	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Given by other people	59	67	64
Given by friends	46	56	52
Given by brothers or sisters	5	9	7
Given by parents	8	4	5
Given by someone else	19	19	19
Bought from a shop	47	45	46
Newsagent/tobacconist/sweet shop	38	34	36
Supermarket	9	7	7
Garage shop	7	5	6
Other type of shop	9	9	9
Bought from other people	37	35	35
Bought from friends or relatives	20	26	24
Bought from someone else	26	15	19
Bought from street markets	9	4	6
Bought from a vending machine	5	1	3
Bought from the internet	2	0	1
Found or taken	10	5	7
Other	8	5	7
Unweighted bases	115	166	281
Weighted bases	108	170	278

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

Table 3.2				
Usual sources of cigarettes, by age				
Current smokers	2014			
Usual sources of cigarettes ^a	Age			
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%
Given by other people	[46]	59	69	64
Given by friends	[39]	53	55	52
Given by brothers or sisters	[5]	7	8	7
Given by parents	[-]	9	5	5
Given by someone else	[20]	16	20	19
Bought from a shop	[39]	50	45	46
Newsagent/tobacconist/sweet shop	[25]	40	36	36
Supermarket	[9]	6	8	7
Garage shop	[2]	7	6	6
Other type of shop	[9]	15	7	9
Bought from other people	[35]	39	34	35
Bought from friends or relatives	[18]	26	24	24
Bought from someone else	[28]	19	17	19
Bought from street markets	[2]	8	6	6
Bought from a vending machine	[2]	2	3	3
Bought from the internet	[2]	2	0	1
Found or taken	[18]	10	3	7
Other	[14]	5	6	7
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>281</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>278</i>

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

Table 3.3			
Usual sources of cigarettes, by smoking status			
Current smokers		2014	
Usual sources of cigarettes ^a	Smoking status		Total
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	
	%	%	%
Given by other people	59	67	64
Given by friends	44	67	52
Given by brothers or sisters	11	2	7
Given by parents	8	-	5
Given by someone else	21	15	19
Bought from a shop	57	24	46
Newsagent/tobacconist/sweet shop	45	19	36
Supermarket	10	3	7
Garage shop	7	3	6
Other type of shop	13	2	9
Bought from other people	42	24	35
Bought from friends or relatives	28	16	24
Bought from someone else	25	9	19
Bought from street markets	8	3	6
Bought from a vending machine	3	3	3
Bought from the internet	2	-	1
Found or taken	8	5	7
Other	9	2	7
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>281</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>278</i>

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

Table 3.4a

Usual sources of cigarettes for regular smokers: 1982-1996^a

<i>Regular smokers</i>		<i>1982-1996</i>						
Usual sources of cigarettes^b	Year							
	1982	1986	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Given by friends	44	39	58	62	57	61	55	
Given by brothers or sisters	9	12	19	16	16	18	16	
Given by parents	10	7	5	7	8	7	7	
Bought from a shop ^c	88	89	86	86	88	86	89	
Bought from other people ^d	6	11	18	21	21	23	26	
Bought from a vending machine	13	19	37	27	35	31	32	
Found or taken	1	2	3	4	6	6	6	
Other sources ^e	1	2	8	6	7	11	14	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>360</i>	

^a Table 3.4b shows the usual sources of cigarettes for regular smokers between 1998 and 2014

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

^c Until 1986 there was only one category for shop. This has been split into four since 1990, but for comparability all the shop categories in this table have been collapsed into one. Different types of shop are shown in Table 3.5.

^d Until 1996 there was only one category for 'Bought from other people'. This was split into 'Bought from family/friends' and 'Bought from other people' since 1998, and these are shown separately in Table 3.4b.

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

Table 3.4b

Usual sources of cigarettes for regular smokers: 1998-2014^a

Regular smokers		1998-2014								
Usual sources of cigarettes ^b	Year									
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^c	2012 ^c	2014 ^c	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Given by friends	56	50	51	51	49	49	51	47	44	
Given by brothers or sisters	20	12	13	16	15	13	14	11	11	
Given by parents	11	6	10	10	9	9	11	10	8	
Given by someone else ^d	d	d	d	d	d	d	20	22	21	
Bought from a shop ^e	85	80	77	77	78	55	58	60	57	
Bought from friends or relatives ^f	31	27	27	32	30	37	35	33	28	
Bought from someone else ^f	17	19	21	22	21	34	30	25	25	
Bought from street markets ^g	g	g	g	6	4	7	6	8	8	
Bought from a vending machine	30	22	22	24	17	12	11	2	3	
Bought from the internet ^h	h	h	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	
Found or taken	6	6	7	7	7	7	10	10	8	
Other sources ⁱ	11	9	7	8	8	14	12	7	9	
Unweighted bases	496	719	962	833	695	476	356	295	186	

^a Table 3.4a shows the usual sources of cigarettes for regular smokers between 1982 and 1996.

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

^c Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The weighted base for 2014 is n=182.

^d 'Given by someone else' was first included as a separate category in 2010. Until then, pupils who were given cigarettes by people other than friends or relatives may have chosen the 'other' category.

^e Until 1986 there was only one category for shop. The current four categories have been asked about since 1990, but for comparability all the shop categories in this table have been collapsed into one. Different types of shop are shown in Table 3.5.

^f Until 1996 there was only one category for 'Bought from other people'. This was split into 'Bought from family/friends' and 'Bought from other people' in 1998.

^g 'Bought from street markets' was first included as a separate category in 2004. Until then, pupils who bought cigarettes from street markets may have chosen the 'other' category.

^h 'Bought from the internet' was first included as a separate category in 2002. Until then, pupils who bought cigarettes from the internet may have chosen the 'other' category.

ⁱ The category 'Other sources' includes those who bought cigarettes over the internet until 2000, those who bought them from street markets until 2002, and those who were given cigarettes by someone other than friends or family members until 2008. For this reason, estimates are not comparable across years covered by this table.

Table 3.5

Shops that were usual sources of cigarettes for regular smokers: 1990-2014

Regular smokers												1990-2014			
Usual sources of cigarettes (shops) ^a	Year														
	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	2012 ^b	2014 ^b	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Newsagent, tobacconist, sweet shop	80	77	82	83	84	79	71	69	69	66	46	49	49	45	
Garage shop ^c	39	40	43	47	52	44	39	33	37	29	14	16	16	7	
Supermarket	19	19	22	22	27	25	22	26	27	27	15	15	18	10	
Other shops	15	22	22	21	19	21	14	14	16	16	9	9	14	13	
Unweighted bases ^b	305	310	297	348	360	496	719	962	833	695	476	356	295	186	

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

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data. The weighted base for 2014 is n=182.

^c From 2012, the questionnaire has asked about buying from 'a petrol station or garage shop'.

Table 3.6

Proportion of smokers who found it difficult to buy cigarettes in a shop, by age: 1996-2014

<i>Current smokers</i>		<i>1996-2014</i>									
Found it difficult to buy cigarettes in a shop	Year	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^a	2012 ^a	2014 ^{a,b}
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
11-13 years		40	54	47	48	48	44	34	47	[41]	[32]
14 years		16	20	24	22	24	26	42	39	32	23
15 years		9	8	9	13	15	18	39	35	31	24
Total		18	22	21	23	24	24	39	37	32	25
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>											
11-13 years		96	76	186	203	188	126	93	56	37	40
14 years		128	294	248	335	263	227	148	104	79	77
15 years		213	450	454	556	506	462	297	255	231	158
Total		437	820	888	1094	957	815	538	415	347	275

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). Weighted bases for 2014 are 11-13 years: n=32, 14 years: n=76, 15 years: n=164, total: n=272.

^b 2014 estimates have been revised since the original publication.

Table 3.7

Proportion of pupils who tried to buy cigarettes in a shop in the last year, by age: 1986-2014

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>1986-2014</i>											
Tried to buy cigarettes in a shop	Year	1986	1990	1994	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^a	2012 ^a	2014 ^a
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
11 years		16	18	7	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1
12 years		15	18	11	6	6	4	4	4	2	1	1	2
13 years		21	27	19	15	12	11	11	9	6	4	3	2
14 years		30	39	34	32	27	26	24	22	11	8	6	5
15 years		45	54	55	57	43	41	42	38	23	18	13	8
Total		27	32	26	22	19	18	17	17	10	7	5	4
<i>Unweighted bases^{a,b,c}</i>													
11 years		446	601	500	603	1162	1655	1650	1217	1218	1099	1103	961
12 years		628	619	613	722	1408	1972	1901	1651	1525	1438	1447	1142
13 years		610	598	635	691	1422	1967	1904	1617	1508	1430	1506	1267
14 years		654	605	615	1276	1433	1893	1879	1603	1529	1419	1497	1151
15 years		818	662	670	1421	1551	2128	2078	1884	1786	1635	1737	1410
Total		3157	3092	3033	4742	6976	9615	9412	7972	7566	7021	7290	5931

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). Weighted bases for 2014 are 11 years: n=901, 12 years: n=1103, 13 years: n=1245, 14 years: n=1177, 15 years: n=1513, total: n=5939.

^b Bases for individual ages may not sum to total due to missing age data in some surveys between 1986 to 1998

^c Bases for 2002 have been revised since the original publication.

Table 3.8a

Proportion of pupils who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year and who were refused at least once, by age: 1990-2000^a

Pupils who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year

1990-2000

Refused at least once	Year						
	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
11-12 years	49	52	48	46	48	57	59
13 years	44	47	30	38	42	51	59
14 years	31	38	36	43	39	46	46
15 years	29	26	21	27	33	36	39
Total	37	36	29	35	38	43	45
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>							
11-12 years	215	131	86	102	85	52	124
13 years	158	119	111	123	104	81	176
14 years	234	211	207	207	200	450	380
15 years	360	344	333	366	317	746	667
Total	971	811	737	798	706	1329	1347

^a Table 3.8b shows the proportions of pupils from 2002 onwards who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year and who were refused at least once.

^b Bases for individual ages may not sum to total due to missing age data in some surveys between 1990 and 1998.

Table 3.8b

Proportion of pupils who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year and who were refused at least once, by age: 2002-2014^a

Pupils who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year

2002-2014

Refused at least once	Year						
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	2012 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
11-13 years ^c	58	55	59	52	52	51	64
14 years	49	59	55	56	58	50	45
15 years	43	47	49	59	60	51	61
Total	48	52	53	57	58	51	58
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>							
11-13 years	336	310	249	145	92	63	51
14 years	484	440	351	163	112	82	51
15 years	915	867	709	405	283	221	112
Total	1735	1617	1309	713	487	366	214

^a Table 3.8a shows the proportions of pupils from 1990-2000 who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year and who were refused at least once.

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). Weighted bases for 2014 are 11-13 years n=48; 14 years: n=55, 15 years: n=123, total: n=226.

^c The two youngest age groups shown in Table 3.8a have been combined into a single group, due to small base sizes from 2010 onwards.

Table 3.9a

Proportion of pupils who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year and who were refused on the most recent occasion, by age: 1990-2000^a

Pupils who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year

1990-2000

Refused on the most recent occasion	Year						
	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
11-12 years	31	35	34	29	35	38	47
13 years	18	23	19	24	18	29	28
14 years	11	13	6	14	11	11	15
15 years	6	3	3	4	3	6	7
Total	15	14	10	13	11	14	15
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>							
11-12 years	213	132	85	102	84	52	122
13 years	159	118	112	122	104	81	176
14 years	235	211	206	207	200	452	379
15 years	361	345	334	366	317	748	669
Total	972	812	737	797	705	1333	1346

^a Table 3.9b shows the proportions of pupils from 2002 onwards who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year and who were refused on the most recent occasion.

^b Bases for individual ages may not sum to total due to missing age data in some surveys between 1990 and 1998.

Table 3.9b

Proportion of pupils who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year and who were refused on the most recent occasion, by age: 2002-2014^a

Pupils who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year

2002-2014

Refused on the most recent occasion	Year						
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	2012 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
11-13 years ^c	63	62	58	57	58	65	41
14 years	17	22	24	30	26	26	14
15 years	7	10	14	24	27	21	23
Total	15	19	22	29	30	25	25
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>							
11-13 years	332	306	241	145	90	63	50
14 years	484	440	352	163	112	81	51
15 years	914	868	706	404	282	222	109
Total	1730	1614	1299	712	484	366	210

^a Table 3.9a shows the proportions of pupils from 1990-2000 who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the last year and who were refused on the most recent occasion.

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). Weighted bases for 2014 are 11-13 years n=46; 14 years: n=55, 15 years: n=120, total: n=221.

^c The two youngest age groups shown in Table 3.9a have been combined into a single group, due to small base sizes from 2010 onwards.

Table 3.10

How often pupils who buy cigarettes in shops do so: 2004-2014

Pupils who bought cigarettes in a shop in the last year

2004-2014

Frequency of buying cigarettes from shops	Year					
	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	2012 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Almost every day	18	22	15	11	15	12
Once or twice a week	24	19	20	20	23	29
2 or 3 times per month	10	10	12	10	12	12
Once a month	11	11	12	14	12	11
A few times a year	37	38	41	45	38	35
Unweighted bases ^a	1523	1219	673	457	343	191

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The unweighted base for 2014 is n=198.

Table 3.11

Proportion of pupils who have asked someone else to buy them cigarettes from a shop in the last year: 2010-2014

All pupils

2010-2014

Asked someone else to buy cigarettes	Year		
	2010	2012	2014
	%	%	%
Asked someone else to buy cigarettes from a shop	10	8	6
Unweighted bases	6869	7045	5694
Weighted bases	6868	7032	5694

Table 3.13

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

Current smokers

2014

Asked someone else to buy cigarettes	Smoking status		Total
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	
	%	%	%
Asked someone else to buy cigarettes from a shop	87	49	70
Unweighted bases	195	141	336
Weighted bases	188	144	333

Table 3.14

Proportion of pupils who asked someone else to buy them cigarettes in the last year and who were successful: 2010-2014

Pupils who asked someone to buy them cigarettes from a shop in the last year

2010-2014

Was bought cigarettes by someone else	Year		
	2010	2012	2014
	%	%	%
Was bought cigarettes by someone else	90	88	91
Unweighted bases	658	551	335
Weighted bases	658	552	335

Table 3.12

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

All pupils

2014

Asked someone else to buy cigarettes	Age					
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	2	1	3	5	11	5
Girls	-	1	4	10	14	7
Total	1	1	4	7	13	6
Unweighted bases						
Boys	462	545	599	552	724	2882
Girls	449	542	609	553	659	2812
Total	911	1087	1208	1105	1383	5694
Weighted bases						
Boys	429	525	605	576	736	2871
Girls	429	523	585	552	746	2835
Total	858	1048	1190	1128	1482	5707

Table 3.15

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

Pupils who asked someone to buy them cigarettes from a shop in the last year

2014

Was bought cigarettes by someone else	Age			
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%
Boys	[68]	a	94	86
Girls	[80]	97	96	94
Total	73	95	95	91
Unweighted bases				
Boys	40	26	81	147
Girls	36	55	97	188
Total	76	81	178	335
Weighted bases				
Boys	37	26	81	144
Girls	29	57	105	191
Total	67	83	185	335

^a Data for boys aged 14 not shown due to small bases.

Table 3.16

Proportion of smokers who asked someone else to buy them cigarettes in the last year and who were successful

Current smokers who asked someone to buy them cigarettes from a shop in the last year

2014

Was bought cigarettes by someone else	Smoking status		Total
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	
	%	%	%
Was bought cigarettes by someone else	96	94	96
Unweighted bases	169	66	235
Weighted bases	163	70	233

Table 3.18

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

Pupils who had been bought cigarettes by someone else

2014

Who bought cigarettes on pupil's behalf ^a	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Any friends	70	74	76	75
My boyfriend or girlfriend	8	12	9	10
A friend of my own age	9	29	25	23
A friend older than me	63	65	69	67
A friend younger than me	3	4	1	2
Any family members	12	10	20	16
My mother, father or step-parent	5	6	11	9
My brother or sister	10	4	15	11
Another adult I know	24	26	29	28
A stranger	49	53	54	53
Someone else	6	0	3	3
Unweighted bases	55	76	166	297
Weighted bases	48	78	174	299

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

Table 3.17

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

Pupils who had been bought cigarettes by someone else

2014

Who bought cigarettes on pupil's behalf ^a	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Any friends	67	80	75
My boyfriend or girlfriend	2	16	10
A friend of my own age	29	20	23
A friend older than me	57	73	67
A friend younger than me	4	1	2
Any family members	11	19	16
My mother, father or step-parent	7	10	9
My brother or sister	6	15	11
Another adult I know	27	28	28
A stranger	61	47	53
Someone else	2	3	3
Unweighted bases	125	172	297
Weighted bases	124	176	299

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

Table 3.19

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

Current smokers who had been bought cigarettes by someone else

2014

Who bought cigarettes on pupil's behalf ^a	Smoking status		Total ^b
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	
	%	%	%
Any friends	79	78	78
My boyfriend or girlfriend	11	15	12
A friend of my own age	23	32	26
A friend older than me	75	65	73
A friend younger than me	2	-	2
Any family members	24	3	18
My mother, father or step-parent	15	1	11
My brother or sister	17	3	12
Another adult I know	35	16	29
A stranger	58	45	54
Someone else	4	4	4
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>221</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>221</i>

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

^b Total column includes non-smokers and pupils who did not say how often they smoked.

Table 3.20

Length of time as a regular smoker, by sex: 1988-2014

Regular smokers

1988-2014

Length of time as a regular smoker	Year													
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^a	2012 ^a	2014 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys														
Less than 3 months	11	8	17	13	7	10	12	11	11	15	13	10	14	12
3-6 months	14	14	14	8	5	5	9	11	8	11	10	13	12	11
6 months to 1 year	21	16	12	19	19	18	16	18	16	18	15	25	17	22
More than 1 year	54	62	57	61	69	67	63	60	65	56	62	52	58	55
Girls														
Less than 3 months	10	11	11	11	10	10	8	10	12	12	11	11	18	18
3-6 months	11	13	18	13	9	8	16	13	7	9	15	7	13	17
6 months to 1 year	21	23	14	22	16	18	22	18	18	15	22	27	21	25
More than 1 year	57	53	57	54	65	64	54	59	63	64	52	55	48	41
Total														
Less than 3 months	11	9	14	12	9	10	10	11	11	13	12	10	16	15
3-6 months	13	14	16	11	7	6	13	12	7	10	13	9	12	14
6 months to 1 year	21	19	13	20	18	18	19	18	17	16	19	26	19	24
More than 1 year	55	58	57	57	67	65	58	59	64	61	56	54	53	46
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>														
<i>Boys</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>519</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>111</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>688</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>191</i>

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The weighted bases for 2014 are boys: n=74, girls: n=111, total: n=189.

Table 3.21

Whether regular smokers would find it difficult not to smoke for a week or to give up altogether: 1994-2014

Regular smokers

1994-2014

Difficulty of not smoking	Year										
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^a	2012 ^a	2014 ^{a,b}
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Not to smoke for a week											
Very difficult	22	32	29	25	28	31	33	32	32	30	32
Fairly difficult	36	33	28	33	35	35	36	37	35	37	35
Fairly easy	28	25	29	30	25	25	22	24	23	23	22
Very easy	14	10	13	11	12	9	9	7	10	10	11
Very or fairly difficult	58	65	58	58	63	66	69	69	67	67	67
Very or fairly easy	42	35	42	42	37	34	31	31	33	33	33
Not to smoke altogether											
Very difficult	35	44	36	36	39	43	40	42	39	37	38
Fairly difficult	35	32	35	37	34	36	37	34	34	34	37
Fairly easy	21	19	22	20	21	15	17	18	20	22	17
Very easy	9	6	6	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	8
Very or fairly difficult	70	75	72	73	73	79	77	76	73	72	74
Very or fairly easy	30	25	29	27	27	21	23	24	27	29	26
Unweighted bases ^a	343	349	475	690	951	802	660	462	355	299	189

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The weighted base for 2014 is n=181.

^b 2014 estimates have been revised since the original publication.

Table 3.22

Whether regular smokers would like to give up smoking and whether they have ever tried to give up: 1994-2014

Regular smokers

1994-2014

Attitude to and experience of giving up smoking	Year										
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^a	2012 ^a	2014 ^{a,b}
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Would like to give up											
Yes	34	45	35	39	37	40	43	36	27	31	27
No	19	14	18	15	18	19	18	19	25	19	23
Don't know	47	41	47	46	45	41	39	45	48	49	50
Has tried to give up	62	75	72	66	67	68	67	64	63	63	51
Unweighted bases ^a	344	349	476	690	952	817	682	474	355	297	188

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The weighted base for 2014 is n=181.

^b 2014 estimates have been revised since the original publication.

Table 3.23

Whether regular smokers have tried to give up smoking and whether they would like to, by sex: 2002-2014

<i>Regular smokers</i>		<i>2002-2014</i>						
Experience of and attitude to giving up smoking	Year	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^a	2012 ^a	2014 ^a
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys								
Tried to give up, would still like to		30	32	32	30	31	32	21
Not tried to give up, would like to		8	10	9	7	5	3	3
Tried to give up, would not like to		33	31	28	31	31	30	38
Not tried to give up, would not like to		28	27	31	33	32	35	38
Girls								
Tried to give up, would still like to		31	36	40	29	17	24	21
Not tried to give up, would like to		5	4	6	6	4	4	8
Tried to give up, would not like to		39	37	33	36	47	40	27
Not tried to give up, would not like to		25	24	22	29	32	32	45
Total								
Tried to give up, would still like to		31	34	36	29	23	28	21
Not tried to give up, would like to		7	6	7	6	4	4	6
Tried to give up, would not like to		36	34	31	34	40	35	31
Not tried to give up, would not like to		27	25	26	30	32	33	42
<i>Unweighted bases^{a,b,c}</i>								
<i>Boys</i>		434	343	263	189	148	145	80
<i>Girls</i>		518	474	419	273	205	152	108
<i>Total</i>		952	817	682	462	353	297	188

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The weighted bases for 2014 are boys: n=73, girls: n=108, total: n=181.

^b Bases shown are for the question about whether smokers would like to give up.

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

Table 3.24

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

<i>Regular smokers</i>		<i>2014</i>		
Smoking dependence	How long smoked regularly			Total ^a
	One year or less	More than one year		
	%	%		
Would find it difficult not to smoke for a week	53	85		67
Would find it difficult to give up altogether	63	87		74
Would like to give up	26	28		27
Has tried to give up	46	59		51
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	96	91		188
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	96	84		181

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

^b Bases shown are for the question about whether smokers would like to give up.

Table 3.25				
Dependence on smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked in the last week				
<i>Regular smokers</i>			<i>2014</i>	
Smoking dependence	Type of smoker			Total ^a
	Light smoker (0-20 cigarettes)	Medium smoker (21-70 cigarettes)	Heavy smoker (71 or more cigarettes)	
	%	%	%	
Would find it difficult not to smoke for a week	43	88	c	67
Would find it difficult to give up altogether	56	91	c	75
Would like to give up	28	28	c	27
Has tried to give up	43	64	c	51
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	66	79	16	188
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	69	76	12	181

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

^b Bases shown are for the question about whether smokers would like to give up.

^c Data for heavy smokers not shown because of small bases.

Table 3.26					
Whether asked for help or used services to give up smoking, by age					
<i>Pupils who have stopped smoking or tried to do so</i>					<i>2014</i>
Services or other help used to give up smoking ^a	Age				Total
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%
Not spent time with friends who smoke	36	37	38	35	36
Asked family or friends to help give up smoking	18	21	19	17	19
Used nicotine products to help give up smoking	17	13	11	15	14
Asked adult to help give up smoking	2	5	3	2	3
Visited GP to help give up smoking	3	4	0	2	2
Used NHS stop smoking services to help give up smoking	2	2	0	1	1
Phoned NHS smoking helpline to help give up smoking	2	1	-	-	0
Tried any of these	50	54	50	49	50
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	85	140	191	298	714
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	77	128	185	308	698

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

^b Bases are shown for the first statement, bases for the other statements are of a similar magnitude.

Table 3.27

Whether asked for help or used services to give up smoking, by smoking status*Pupils who have stopped smoking or tried to do so* 2014

Services or other help used to give up smoking ^a	Smoking status			Total %
	Tried smoking	Used to smoke	Current smoker	
	%	%	%	
Not spent time with friends who smoke	30	57	39	36
Asked family or friends to help give up smoking	12	15	41	19
Used nicotine products to help give up smoking	4	14	42	14
Asked adult to help give up smoking	2	1	7	3
Visited GP to help give up smoking	1	1	6	2
Used NHS stop smoking services to help give up smoking	1	0	3	1
Phoned NHS smoking helpline to help give up smoking	0	-	-	0
Tried any of these	37	64	75	50
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>714</i>
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>698</i>

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

^b Bases are shown for the first statement, bases for the other statements are of a similar magnitude

Table 3.28

Whether family is aware of pupil's smoking, by smoking status*Current smokers^a* 2014

Family knowledge	Smoking status		Total %
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker ^a	
	%	%	
Family doesn't know (secret smoker)	34	67	46
Family knows (open smoker)	66	33	54
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>263</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>261</i>

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

Table 3.29

Whether family is aware of pupil's smoking, by number of smokers pupil lives with
Current smokers^a *2014*

Family knowledge	Number of smokers pupil lives with				
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total ^b
	%	%	%	%	%
Family doesn't know (secret smoker)	53	42	35	c	46
Family knows (open smoker)	47	58	65	c	54
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>263</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>261</i>

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

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

^c Data for current smokers who live with three or more other smokers not shown because of small bases.

Table 3.30

Perceived family attitude towards pupil's smoking, by family's knowledge of whether pupil smokes
Current smokers^a *2014*

Perceived family attitude ^b	Family knowledge		Total ^c
	Secret smoker	Open smoker	
	%	%	%
Try to stop me	58	24	44
Try to persuade me to stop	27	38	31
Do nothing	1	18	9
Encourage me to smoke ^d	0	1	1
Don't know	14	19	15
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>303</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>302</i>

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

^b See Section 3.4 for an explanation of how the categories were derived.

^c Total column includes smokers who did not say whether their family knew they smoked.

^d Estimates for 'Encourage me to smoke' have been revised since the original publication.

4 Young people and smoking: the context

Nina Sal

Key findings for 2014

- 81% of pupils reported having either a family member or a friend that smoked.
- Older pupils were more likely to have a friend that smoked (74% of 15 year olds, compared with 18% of 11 year olds).
- Smokers were considerably more likely to have a friend that smoked than non-smokers (97% of regular smokers and 94% of occasional smokers, compared with 46% of non-smokers).
- Pupils were more likely to be smokers themselves if they lived with other smokers.
- In the last year, 64% of pupils reported being exposed to second hand smoke either in someone's home (including their own) or in a car.
- The majority of pupils (91%) reported that their families would disapprove of their smoking (i.e. that their family would either try and stop them, or try and persuade them to stop smoking).
- Pupils who did smoke were less likely to report that their families would disapprove of their smoking. 72% of regular smokers and 79% of occasional smokers said that their families would either try to stop them smoking, or try to persuade not to smoke, compared with 92% of non-smokers.
- Fewer pupils thought it was OK to try smoking to see what it was like (26%) and OK to smoke once a week (10%) than in 2003 (48% and 25% respectively).
- The most prevalent reason why pupils believed their peers smoked was to look cool in front of their friends (85%).
- Smokers were more likely to believe that people of their age smoked because of its effects, for example, to cope with stress or because it gave them a good feeling. Non-smokers were more likely to believe people of their age smoked in response to social pressures.
- Since 2004 there has been an increase in the proportion of pupils who believe that only a few or none of their peers smoke (from 55% in 2004 to 75% in 2014).
- Parents were the most often named source of helpful information about smoking cigarettes (74%).
- Most pupils had seen cigarettes on display in shops in the last year, including 61% who said they had seen them on display in supermarkets (banned since April 2012).

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the context of young people and cigarette smoking, specifically the circumstances that may influence whether they smoke. Pupils were asked about the smoking behaviours of their families and friends, exposure to second hand smoke, their own and their families’ attitudes to smoking, and from what sources they get useful information about smoking.

Where pupils have seen cigarettes on display in shops is also discussed, in response to the Tobacco Advertising and Promotion (Display) (England) Regulations 2010,¹ which led to a staged prohibition of the display of cigarettes and other tobacco products in shops.

4.2 Whether pupils’ family or friends smoke

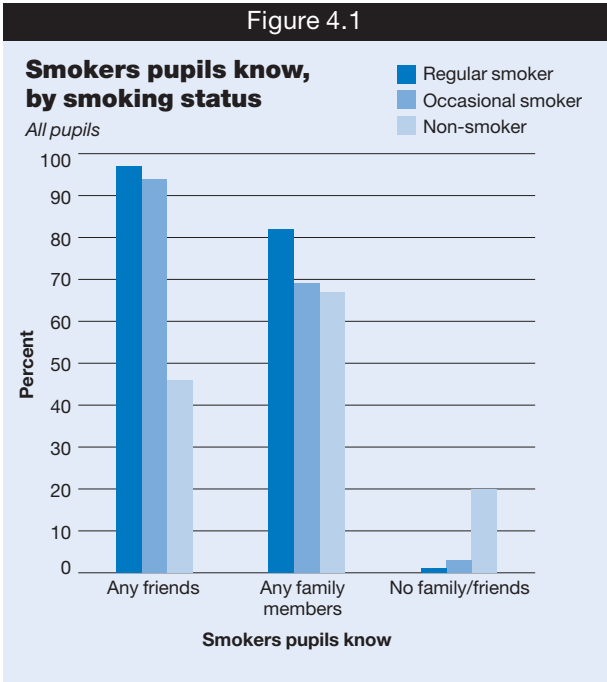
Pupils were asked about whether any of their family or friends smoked cigarettes. The majority of pupils knew someone who smoked cigarettes, and this was more likely to be a family member (67%) than a friend (49%). Family members who smoked were more likely to be relatives outside the immediate family (52%) than a parent (31%) or a brother or sister (13%). Friends who smoked were more likely to be the same age or older (39% and 36% respectively) than younger (14%), or a boyfriend or girlfriend (3%).²

The likelihood of having a family member who smoked did not vary with age. The proportion of pupils who had friends who smoked did increase as pupils’ age increased, from 18% for 11 year olds to 74% for 15 year olds. This reflected the increase in the prevalence of smoking with age (see Section 2.3). Consequently, the proportion of pupils who had some friends or family who smoked increased with age, from 70% of 11 years olds to 90% of 15 year olds.

(Table 4.1)

Regular smokers were significantly more likely to have a family member who smoked (82%) than either occasional smokers (69%) or non-smokers (67%). Almost all regular smokers (97%) and occasional smokers (94%) had a friend who smoked, compared with less than half of non-smokers (46%). Only 1% of regular smokers and 3% of occasional smokers reported not knowing anyone who smoked, compared with 20% of non-smokers.

(Table 4.2, Figure 4.1)



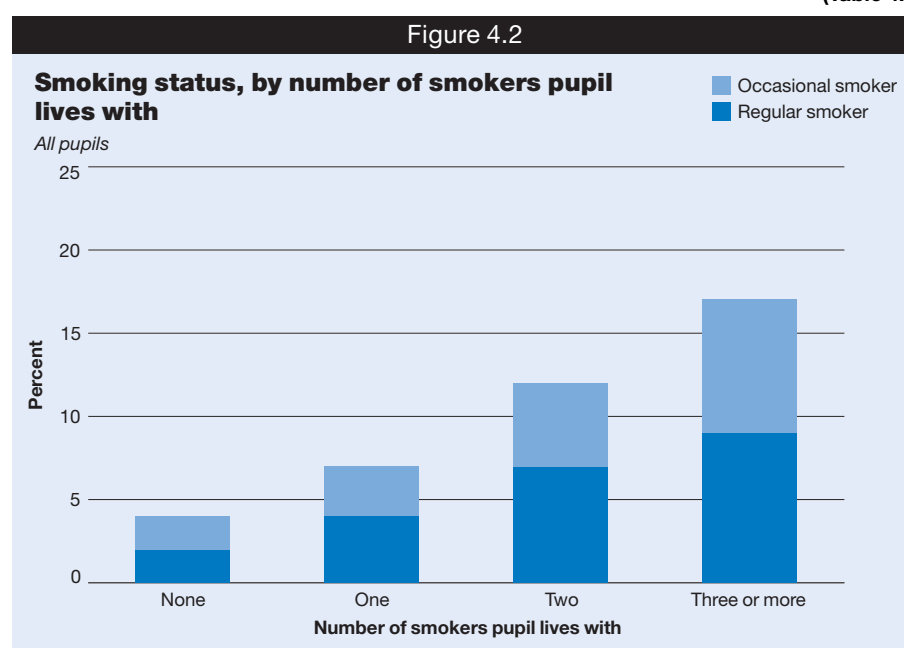
4.3 Other smokers at home

Pupils were asked if they lived with anyone who smoked. Around a third of pupils did: 20% said that they lived with one person who smoked, 11% lived with two smokers and 3% lived with three or more smokers. (Table 4A)

Table 4A	
Number of smokers pupils live with	
All pupils	2014
Number of smokers pupils live with	%
None	66
One	20
Two	11
Three or more	3

Pupils were more likely to smoke themselves if they lived in a household with other smokers. The proportion of pupils who smoked increased as the number of smokers in the pupils' households increased. In households where no one else smoked, 2% of pupils were regular smokers, and a further 2% occasional smokers. These proportions increased to 9% and 8% respectively in households where three or more other people smoked.

(Table 4.3, Figure 4.2)



4.4 Exposure to second hand smoke

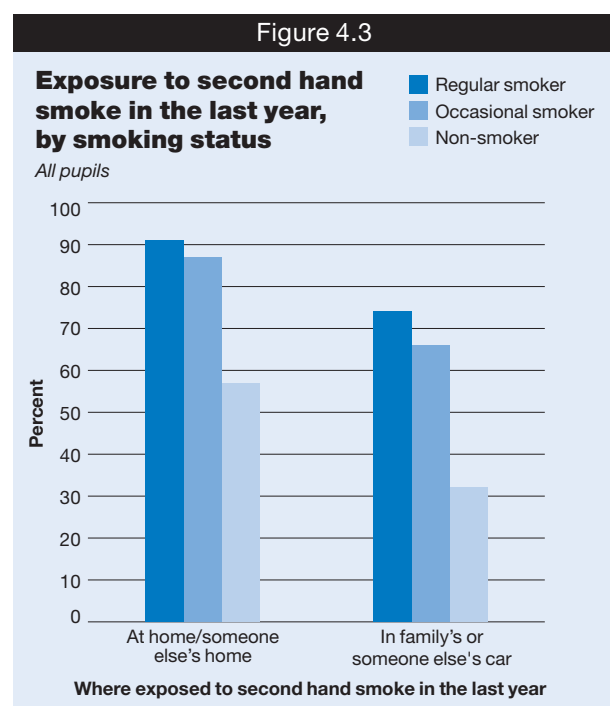
Pupils were asked two questions about their exposure to second hand smoke in the past year; how often they had been in a room with someone smoking at home or in someone else's home, and how often they were in a car with someone that smoked.

In the last year, 64% of pupils reported being exposed to second hand smoke indoors or in a car. 59% reported exposure in their own or someone else's home and 34% reported exposure in a car.

Pupils were significantly more likely to be exposed to second hand smoke as they got older, from 57% of 11 year olds to 69% of 15 year olds. This age difference was apparent for exposure either in a home or in a car. (Table 4.4)

Pupils were much more likely to be exposed to second hand smoke if they were a smoker

themselves; 93% of regular smokers and 90% of occasional smokers reported being exposed to second hand smoke within the last year, compared with 62% of non-smokers. This pattern was apparent for exposure whether indoors or in a car. (Table 4.5, Figure 4.3)



4.5 Perceived family attitudes to smoking

Pupils were asked what their families would think about their smoking. Questions covered three different situations:

- Pupils who said that they did not smoke were asked 'How do you think your family would feel if you started smoking?'
- Pupils who said that they smoked, but their family did not know that they did, were asked 'How do you think your family would feel if they knew you smoked?'
- Pupils who said that they smoked and their families knew they did were asked 'How does your family feel about you smoking?'

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

The majority of pupils (74%) reported that their family would try and stop them if they smoked. A further 17% reported that their family would try and persuade them to stop. Only 1% reported their family would do nothing, and less than 1% reported that their family would encourage them. These proportions were comparable for boys and girls.

Since 2000, most pupils have said that their families would take a negative view if they smoked. There has been a shift in pupils reporting their family would try and persuade them to stop in favour of a reporting their family would take a more direct approach, i.e. trying to stop them. In 2000, 59% of pupils said that their parents would try to stop them smoking, with 29% saying their families would try to persuade them to stop. (Table 4.6, Figure 4.4)

Broadly similar proportions of pupils aged between 11 and 14 said that their parents would try to stop them smoking (75% to 79%), but this proportion was lower among 15 year olds (68%). 15 year olds were most likely to report that their family would try and persuade them to stop (23% of 15 year olds, compared with between 14% and 18% of younger pupils). When combined, the proportion of pupils reporting negative family attitudes (i.e. the pupils' family would either try and stop them or try and persuade them to stop) was similar across age groups (between 91% and 93%). (Table 4.7, Figure 4.5)

Figure 4.4

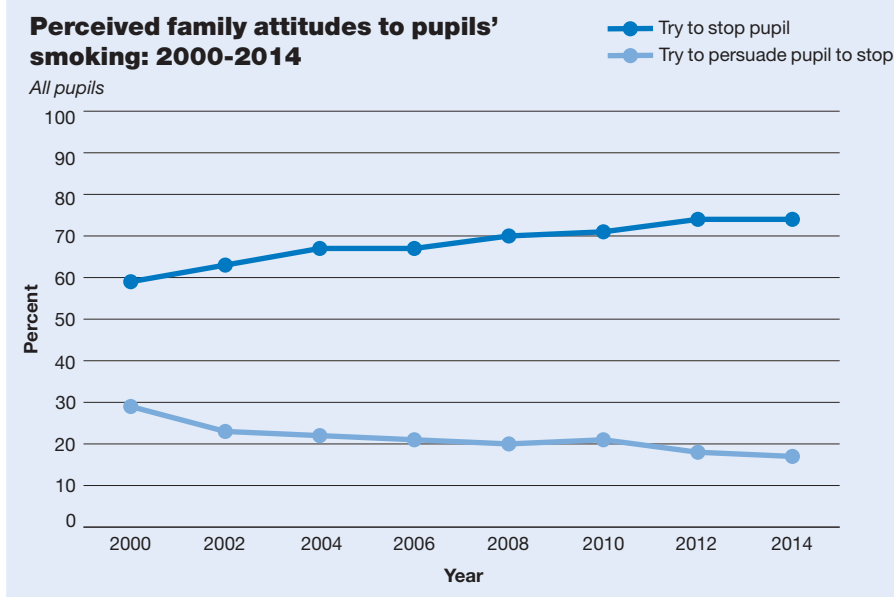
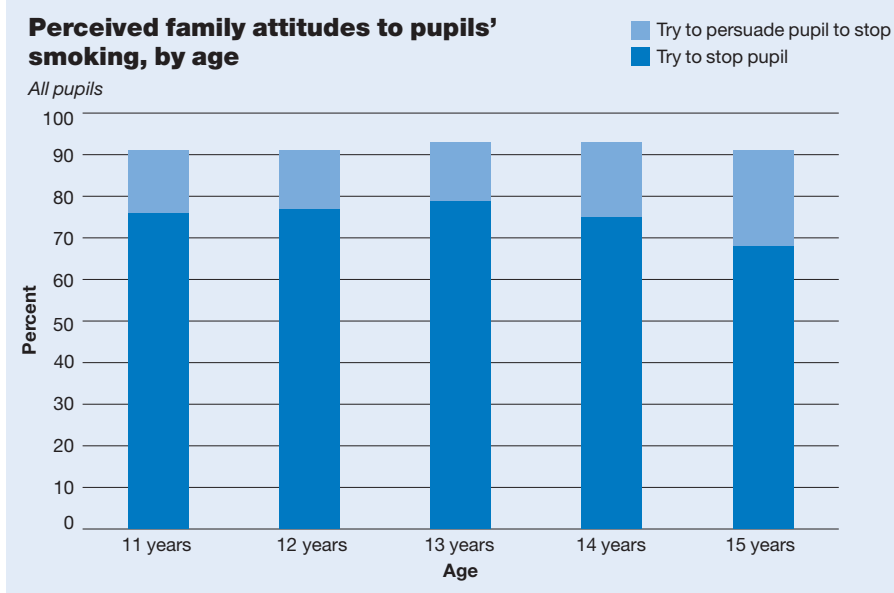


Figure 4.5

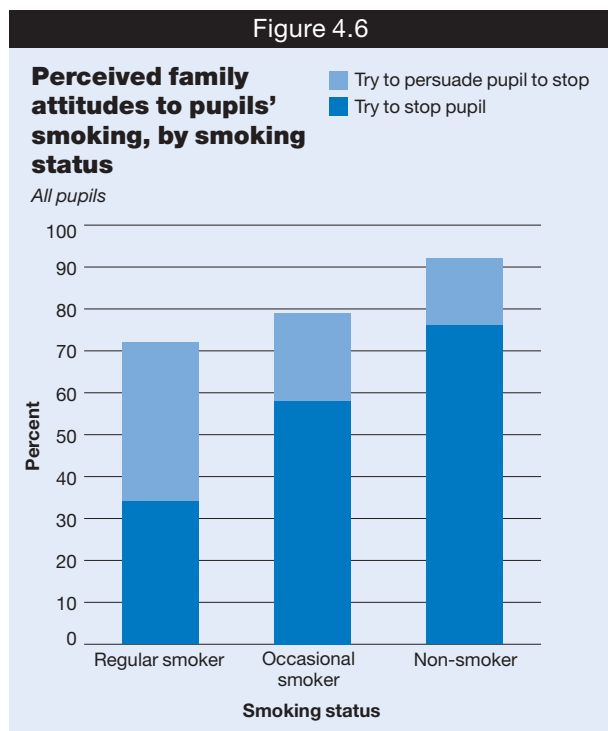


There was a strong relationship between pupils' smoking behaviour and what they thought their families would think about them smoking. Regular smokers and occasional smokers were less likely to report a negative family attitude (72% and 79% respectively) compared with non-smokers (92%). Furthermore, regular smokers were less likely than occasional smokers to report that their family would try and stop them (34%, compared with 58%), and more likely to say that their family would try and persuade them to stop (38% and 21% respectively). Although few pupils thought that their families would do nothing or even encourage them to smoke (1% in total), 15% of regular smokers and 4% of occasional smokers reported this.

(Table 4.8, Figure 4.6)

A similar pattern was also apparent when looking at the number of smokers pupils lived with. Overall, the proportion of pupils reporting a negative family attitude significantly decreased as the number of smokers pupils lived with increased, from 94% of pupils who lived with no smokers to 80% of pupils who lived with three or more smokers. This was largely accounted for by a decrease in the proportions who said that their family would try and stop them smoking, from 78% to 54% respectively. The proportions whose families would try to persuade them to stop increased from 16% of pupils who did not live with any smokers to 26% of pupils who lived with three or more smokers.

(Table 4.9)

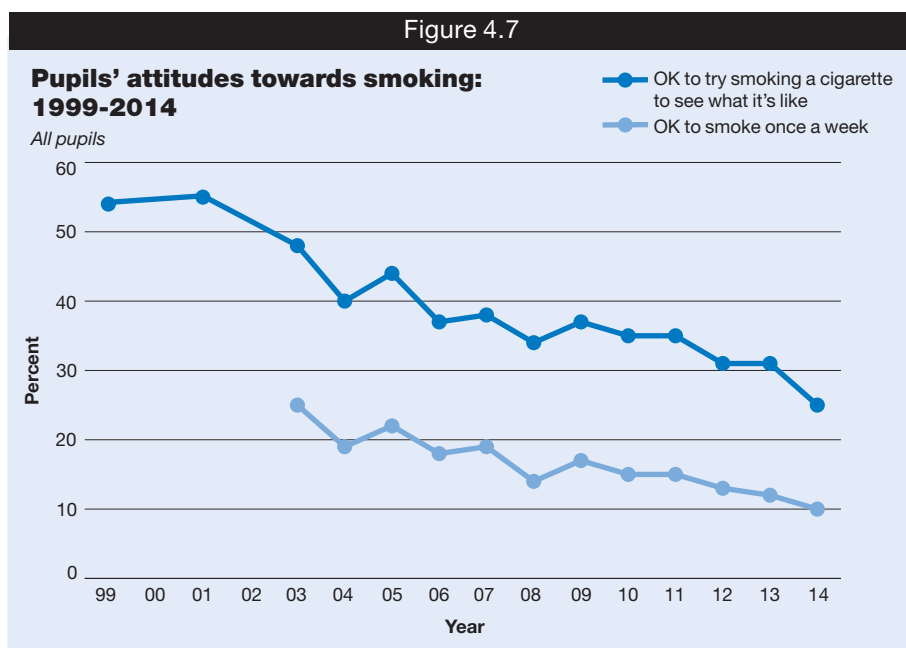


4.6 Pupils' attitudes towards smoking

Pupils were asked if they thought that it was OK to try smoking a cigarette to see what it was like, and whether they thought it was OK to smoke once a week. 26% reported that it was OK to try a cigarette to see what it was like, and 10% reported that it was OK to smoke once a week.

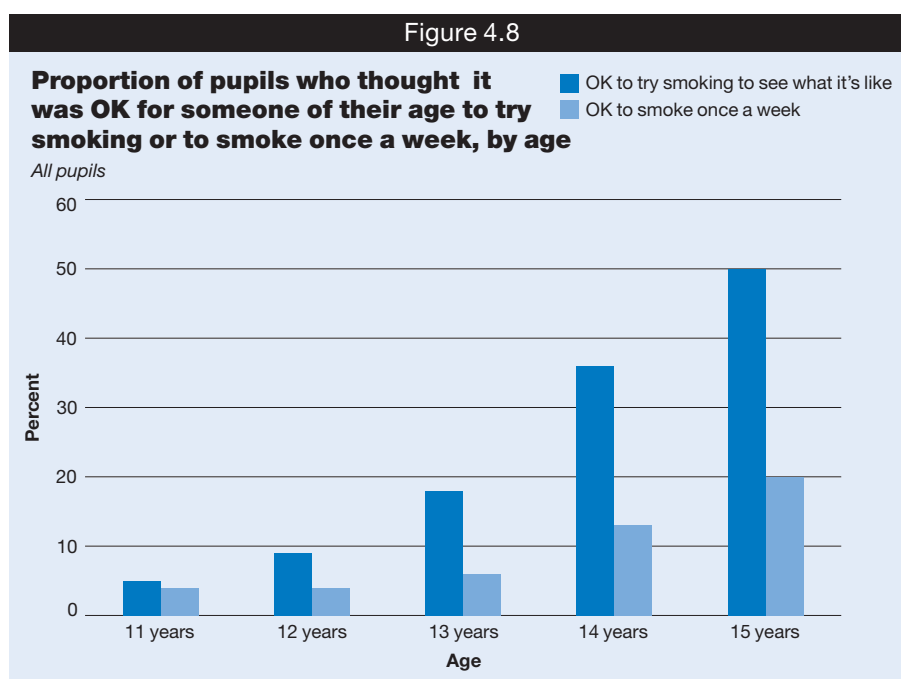
Comparing this to previous years, there has been a general decline in positive attitudes towards smoking. Since 2003, when both questions were first asked, there has been a 22 percentage point decrease in pupils reporting that it was OK to try smoking to see what it was like (from 48% in 2003), and a 15 percentage point decrease in pupils thinking it was OK to smoke once a week (from 25% in 2003).

(Table 4.10, Figure 4.7)



Pupils' attitudes towards smoking varied by age and sex. Overall, girls were significantly more likely to think it was OK to try smoking to see what it was like (29%, compared with 23%) and OK to smoke once a week (12% and 9% respectively). Younger pupils were less likely to think it was OK to try smoking to see what it was like (5% of 11 year olds, compared with 50% of 15 year olds) or that it was OK to smoke once a week (4% and 20% respectively).

(Table 4.11, Figure 4.8)



Pupils' attitudes also varied according to whether they smoked. Regular smokers were far more likely to think it was OK to try smoking to see what it was like (81%) and to think it was OK to smoke once a week (67%) compared with occasional smokers (79% and 42% respectively) and non-smokers (23% and 8% respectively).

(Table 4.12)

4.7 Pupils' beliefs about why people their own age smoke

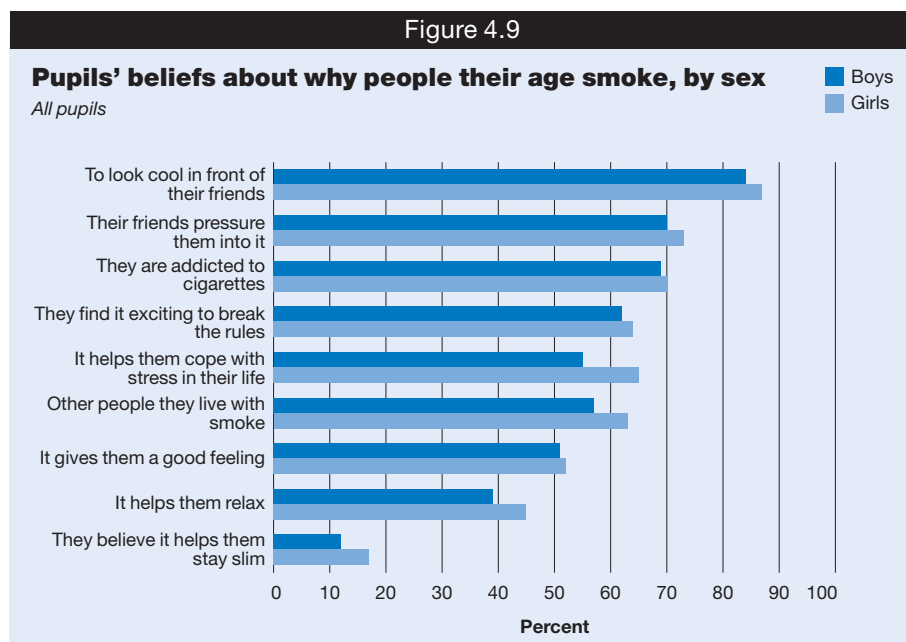
Pupils were shown a list of reasons why a person their age might smoke and were asked whether they thought these statements were true or false. The highest proportion of pupils thought the main reason was to look cool in front of friends (85%). They were also likely to think that people of their age smoked because their friends pressured them into it (72%), they were addicted to cigarettes (70%), they found it exciting to break the rules (63%), other people they lived with smoked (60%) or it helped them cope with stress in their life (60%).

(Table 4.13)

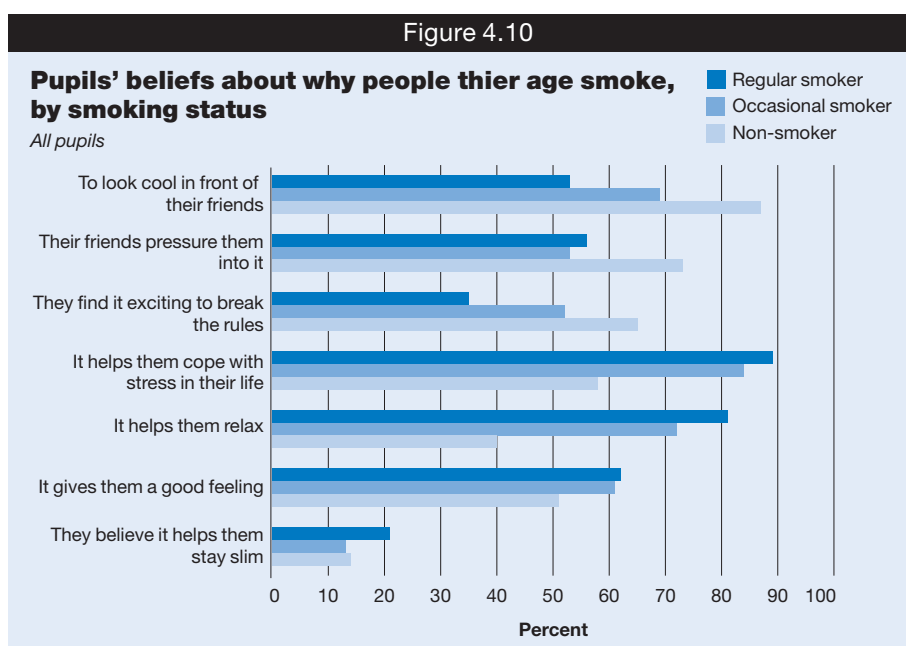
Girls were more likely to agree with the majority of these statements, with the greatest difference in percentage points for the statements that people of their age smoked because it helped them cope with stress in their lives (55% of boys, 65% of girls agreed), because other people they lived with smoked (57% and 63% respectively), smoking helped them relax (39% of boys, 45% of girls), and they believed it helped them stay slim (12% and 17%). However, similar proportions of boys and girls believed that pupils of their age smoked because they were addicted to cigarettes, they found it exciting to break the rules, or that it gave them a good feeling. Generally, older pupils were more likely than younger ones to agree with each of the statements.

(Table 4.13, Figure 4.9)

Pupils' beliefs about why people their own age smoked varied greatly according to the pupils' own smoking behaviour. Regular and occasional smokers were more likely than non-smokers to believe that people their age smoked because of its effects: it helped them cope with stress or relax, it gave them a good feeling and helped them to stay slim. Conversely, non-smokers were more likely than smokers to believe that people their age smoked because of social pressures: to look cool in front of friends, because it was exciting



to break the rules, or because their friends pressured them into it. Regular smokers, however, were more likely to agree that people their age smoke because they are addicted to cigarettes than were occasional smokers or non-smokers. (Table 4.14, Figure 4.10)



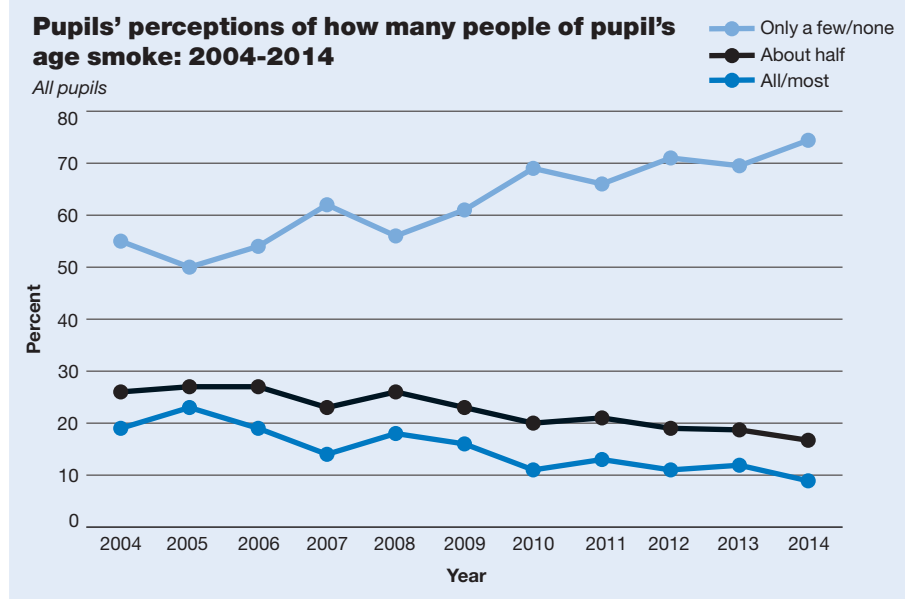
4.8 Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age smoke

Pupils were asked to estimate how many people of their age they thought smoked from five answer categories that ranged from 'all of them' to 'none of them'.

53% of pupils believed that only a few of their peers smoked and 22% believed that none of them did. 17% believed that about half smoked, 8% believed that most but not all smoked and 1% believed that all of them did.

Since 2004, there has been an upward trend in the proportion of pupils that believe that either none or a few of their peers smoke, and a downward trend in the proportion that believe that about half or more of their peers smoke. (Table 4.15, Figure 4.11)

Figure 4.11

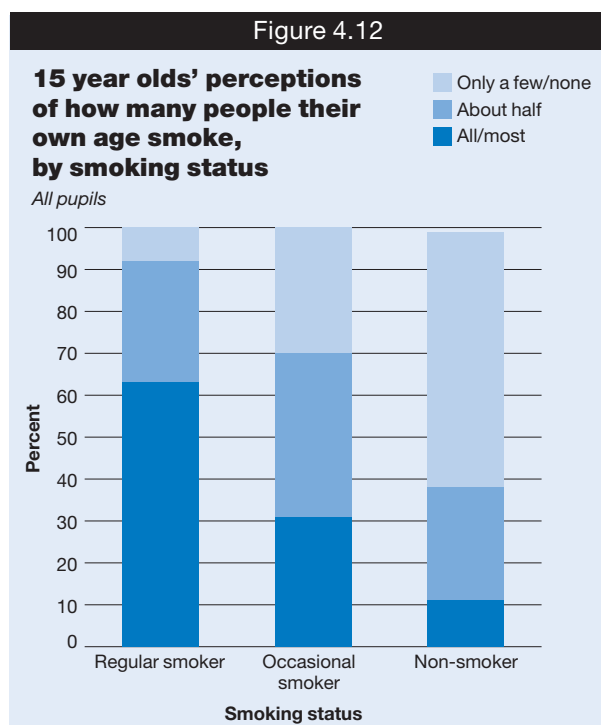


There was a significant difference in pupils' perceptions of how many people their age smoke between boys and girls. 80% of boys believed that only a few or none of their peers smoked whereas 68% of girls believed this.

There were also significant age differences; overall, younger pupils believed that fewer people their age smoked than older pupils. For example, whilst 92% of pupils believed that few or none of their peers smoked at the age of 11, this decreased to 55% at the age of 15. (Table 4.16)

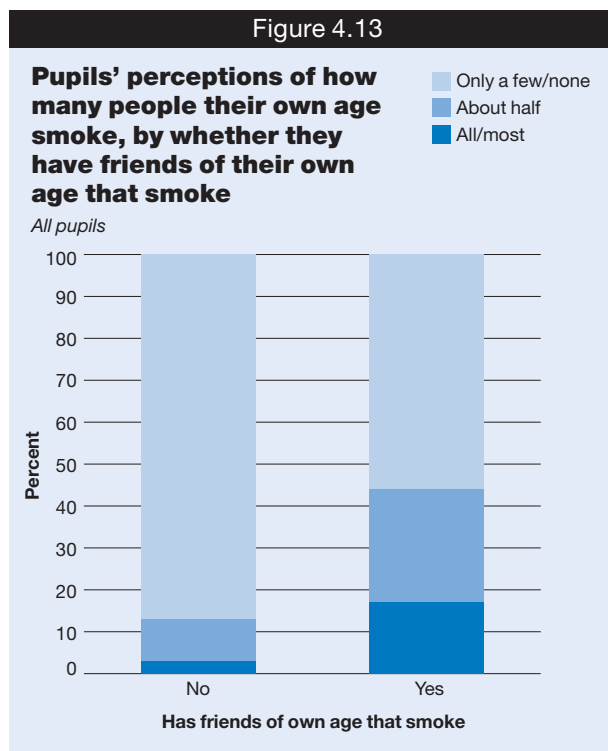
There were marked differences in perceptions according to the pupils' own smoking behaviour. To control for the differences in smoking prevalence across age groups, this analysis is restricted to 15 year olds. In 2014, 8% of 15 year olds smoked regularly (at least once a week) and a further 5% smoked occasionally (see Table 2.2).

Among 15 year olds, only 8% of regular smokers believed that only a few people their age smoked (the option that reflected the survey estimate), whereas the number increased to 30% for occasional smokers, and 56% for non-smokers. Conversely, 63% of regular smokers believed that all or most of their peers smoked compared with only 31% of occasional smokers, and 12% of non-smokers. (Table 4.17, Figure 4.12)



Perceptions also varied depending on whether pupils reported having friends of their own age who smoked. Pupils who had a friend who smoked were more likely to believe that more of their peers smoked, than if they had no friends who smoked. For example, 17% of those who had a friend who smoked thought that all or most pupils their age smoked, whereas only 3% thought this if they did not have any friends of their age who smoked.

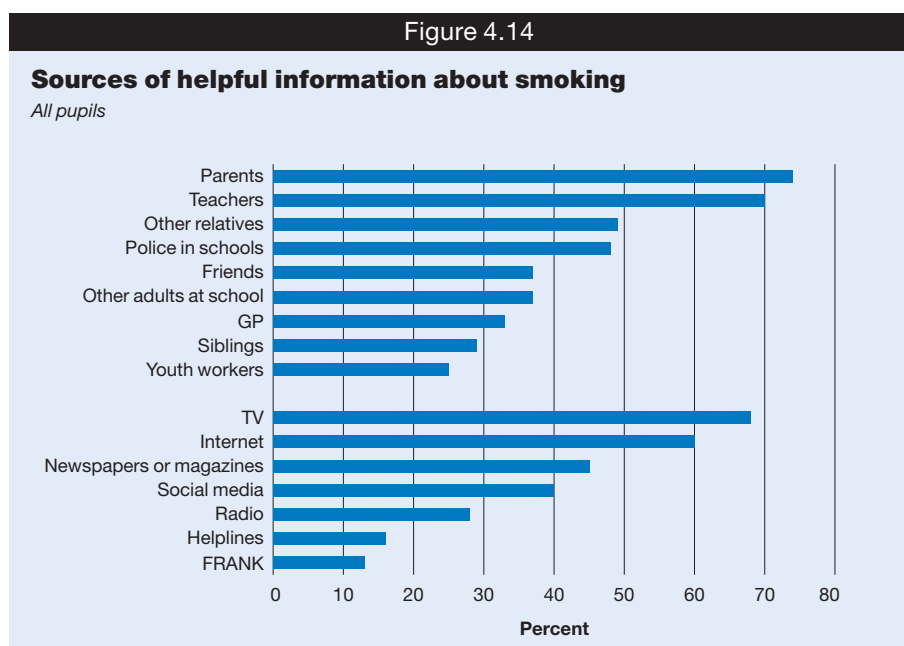
(Table 4.18, Figure 4.13)



4.9 Sources of helpful information about smoking

Pupils were asked about sources where they had got helpful information about smoking cigarettes. Pupils were most likely to cite parents as providing helpful information about smoking (74%). Other sources of helpful information about smoking that were frequently mentioned were teachers (70%), TV (68%) and the internet (60%).

(Table 4.19, Figure 4.14)

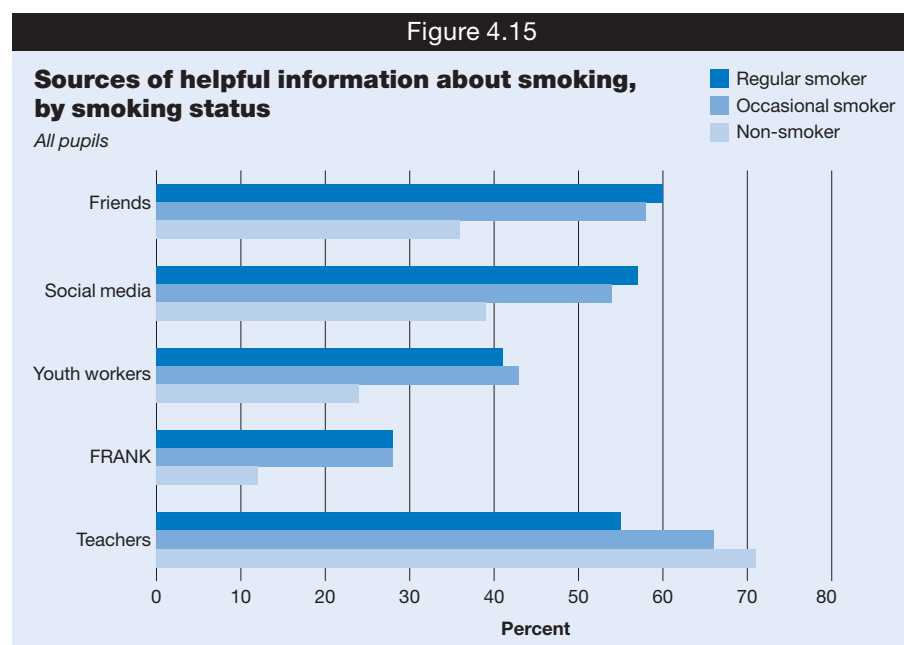


Boys were significantly more likely than girls to mention GPs, police in schools, relatives other than parents and siblings, or radio. Girls were more likely than boys to mention newspapers or magazines. **(Table 4.19)**

In general older pupils were more likely to cite each of these sources of helpful information. **(Table 4.20)**

Pupils' smoking behaviour was related to which sources they were likely to find helpful. In particular, smokers were significantly more likely than non-smokers to think that social media, friends, FRANK³ and youth workers were helpful sources of information about smoking. Non-smokers were more likely than smokers to mention teachers.

(Table 4.21, Figure 4.15)



4.10 Where pupils have seen cigarette packets on display in the last year

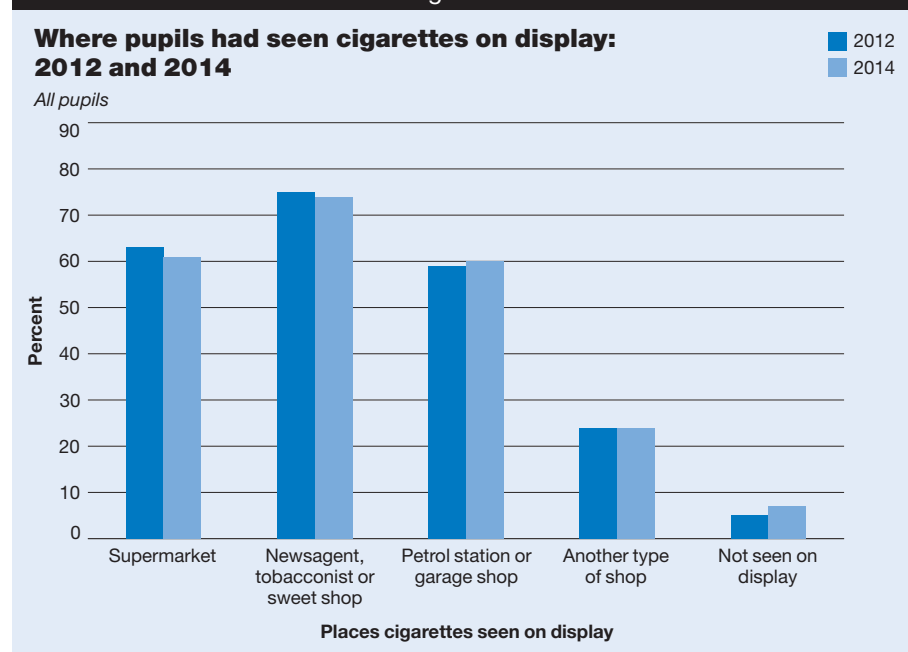
In 2010, the law was changed to provide for a phased ban on retailers having tobacco products on open display.¹ Large premises, including supermarkets, were prohibited from displaying tobacco products for sale from April 2012. The ban was extended to all shops from April 2015 (after the 2014 survey fieldwork period).

Pupils were asked where they had seen cigarettes on display in the past year. Despite the ban having been in force for a year and a half before the start of fieldwork, 61% of pupils said that they had seen cigarettes displayed in supermarkets. Otherwise, 74% of pupils reported seeing cigarettes on display in newsagents, tobacconists or sweet shops, 60% in petrol stations or garage shops, and 24% in another type of shop. Just 7% had not seen cigarettes on display at any shop in the last year.

The locations in which pupils have seen cigarettes on display have more or less remained constant since 2012. **(Table 4.22, Figure 4.16)**

Older pupils were significantly more likely to report seeing cigarettes displayed in shops in the last year than younger pupils. For example, 82% of 15 year olds saw cigarettes displayed in a newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop compared with 60% of 11 year olds. 11% of 11 year olds said that they had not seen cigarettes on display in any shop, compared with 6% of 15 year olds. **(Table 4.23)**

Figure 4.16



Notes and references

- 1 The Tobacco Advertising and Promotion (Display) (England) Regulations 2010.
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/445/contents/made>
- 2 Not all pupils had siblings, or boyfriends or girlfriends.
- 3 FRANK is the drug education service jointly funded by the Home Office and the Department for Health. Its services include a website www.talktofrank.com, and a telephone helpline.

Table 4.1						
Whether friends or family members smoke, by age						
<i>All pupils</i>			<i>2014</i>			
Friends/family smoke ^a	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Any friends	18	29	46	60	74	49
Boyfriend or girlfriend	1	1	2	5	6	3
Some friends of own age	6	17	35	52	69	39
Some older friends	14	21	36	45	52	36
Some younger friends	1	3	11	18	28	14
Any family members	65	66	68	68	69	67
Mother, father or step-parent	31	32	30	32	30	31
Brother or sister	9	10	12	15	18	13
Other relatives	47	50	55	53	54	52
No friends/family smoke	30	26	19	15	10	19
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>1131</i>	<i>1234</i>	<i>1135</i>	<i>1388</i>	<i>5814</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>868</i>	<i>1091</i>	<i>1217</i>	<i>1162</i>	<i>1490</i>	<i>5828</i>

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

Table 4.2				
Whether friends or family members smoke, by smoking status				
<i>All pupils</i>			<i>2014</i>	
Friends/family smoke ^a	Smoking status			Total ^b
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	Non-smoker	
	%	%	%	%
Any friends	97	94	46	49
Boyfriend or girlfriend	32	24	2	3
Some friends of own age	94	89	36	39
Some older friends	89	72	33	36
Some younger friends	68	50	11	14
Any family members	82	69	67	67
Mother, father or step-parent	55	41	30	31
Brother or sister	47	26	12	13
Other relatives	62	47	52	52
No friends/family smoke	1	3	20	19
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>5402</i>	<i>5814</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>5421</i>	<i>5828</i>

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

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

Table 4.3

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

2014

Smoking status	Number of smokers pupil lives with				
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total ^b
	%	%	%	%	%
Regular smokers	2	4	7	9	3
Occasional smokers	2	3	5	8	2
Non-smokers	97	93	88	83	94
Unweighted bases	3733	1201	636	203	6084
Weighted bases	3796	1183	615	197	6085

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

Table 4.4

Frequency of exposure to second hand smoke in the last year, by age*All pupils*

2014

Frequency of exposure to second hand smoke	Age					
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
At home/someone else's home						
Every day or most days	11	14	15	18	20	16
Once or twice a week	15	12	11	12	12	12
Once or twice a month	10	11	12	11	12	11
Less often than once a month	14	18	20	23	22	20
Never in the last year	49	45	42	37	35	41
In family's or someone else's car						
Every day or most days	5	6	6	5	7	6
Once or twice a week	9	8	9	10	10	9
Once or twice a month	5	8	7	6	8	7
Less often than once a month	12	9	10	13	15	12
Never in the last year	69	69	68	66	60	66
Exposed to second hand smoke indoors or in a car in the last year						
	57	60	62	67	69	64
Unweighted bases ^{a,b}	724	903	1029	990	1250	4896
Weighted bases ^{a,b}	686	871	1004	1015	1351	4928

^a Bases exclude pupils who answered 'Don't know'.

^b Bases shown for pupils with a valid answer to the question about exposure to smoke in own or someone else's home. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 4.5

Frequency of exposure to second hand smoke in the last year, by smoking status*All pupils*

2014

Frequency of exposure to second hand smoke	Smoking status			Total ^a
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	Non-smoker	
	%	%	%	%
At home/someone else's home				
Every day or most days	54	38	14	16
Once or twice a week	16	15	12	12
Once or twice a month	12	15	11	11
Less often than once a month	9	19	20	20
Never in the last year	9	13	43	41
In family's or someone else's car				
Every day or most days	24	21	5	6
Once or twice a week	22	22	9	9
Once or twice a month	12	11	6	7
Less often than once a month	16	11	12	12
Never in the last year	26	34	68	66
Exposed to second hand smoke indoors or in a car in the last year	93	90	62	64
<i>Unweighted bases^{b,c}</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>4522</i>	<i>4896</i>
<i>Weighted bases^{b,c}</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>4554</i>	<i>4928</i>

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

^b Bases exclude pupils who answered 'Don't know'.

^c Bases shown for pupils with a valid answer to the question about exposure to smoke in own or someone else's home. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 4.6

Perceived family attitude towards pupil's smoking, by sex: 2000-2014*All pupils**2000-2014*

Perceived family attitude ^a	Year							
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	2012 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys								
Do/would try to stop me	61	65	67	68	69	70	74	75
Do/would try to persuade me to stop	27	22	21	20	20	22	17	16
Do/would do nothing	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Do/would encourage me to smoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	10	11	9	10	8	7	7	8
Girls								
Do/would try to stop me	57	62	66	66	71	72	74	73
Do/would try to persuade me to stop	31	25	23	23	19	20	18	19
Do/would do nothing	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Do/would encourage me to smoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	10	11	9	8	8	6	7	7
Total								
Do/would try to stop me	59	63	67	67	70	71	74	74
Do/would try to persuade me to stop	29	23	22	21	20	21	18	17
Do/would do nothing	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Do/would encourage me to smoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	10	11	9	9	8	6	7	7
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>								
<i>Boys</i>	3643	5030	4726	3816	3818	3496	3585	2925
<i>Girls</i>	3399	4712	4422	3954	3646	3413	3508	2821
<i>Total</i>	7042	9742	9148	7770	7464	6909	7093	5746

^a The categories combine the responses of pupils who smoke and whose families know they do, pupils who smoke and who think their families don't know, and those who don't smoke.

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). Weighted bases for 2014 are boys: n=2914, girls: n=2841, total: n=5755.

Table 4.7

Perceived family attitude towards pupil's smoking, by age*All pupils**2014*

Perceived family attitude ^a	Age					
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Do/would try to stop me	76	77	79	75	68	74
Do/would try to persuade me to stop	15	14	14	18	23	17
Do/would do nothing	1	1	0	1	2	1
Do/would encourage me to smoke	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	9	8	7	6	7	7
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	926	1110	1225	1116	1369	5746
<i>Weighted bases</i>	867	1072	1207	1141	1469	5755

^a The categories combine the responses of pupils who smoke and whose families know they do, pupils who smoke and who think their families don't know, and those who don't smoke.

Table 4.8

Perceived family attitude towards pupil's smoking, by smoking status*All pupils*

2014

Perceived family attitude ^a	Smoking status			Total ^b
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	Non-smoker	
	%	%	%	%
Do/would try to stop me	34	58	76	74
Do/would try to persuade me to stop	38	21	16	17
Do/would do nothing	14	3	1	1
Do/would encourage me to smoke	1	1	0	0
Don't know	14	17	7	7
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>5443</i>	<i>5746</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>5453</i>	<i>5755</i>

^a The categories combine the responses of pupils who smoke and whose families know they do, pupils who smoke and who think their families don't know, and those who don't smoke.

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

Table 4.9

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

2014

Perceived family attitude ^a	Number of smokers pupil lives with				
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total ^b
	%	%	%	%	%
Do/would try to stop me	78	71	67	54	74
Do/would try to persuade me to stop	16	19	21	26	17
Do/would do nothing	1	1	3	4	1
Do/would encourage me to smoke	0	-	0	1	0
Don't know	5	9	10	16	7
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>3562</i>	<i>1141</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>5746</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>3634</i>	<i>1124</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>5755</i>

^a The categories combine the responses of pupils who smoke and whose families know they do, pupils who smoke and who think their families don't know, and those who don't smoke.

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

Table 4.10

Attitudes to smoking by people of pupil's age: 1999-2014*All pupils*

1999-2014

Attitudes to smoking	Year														
	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^a	2013 ^a	2014 ^a	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
OK to try smoking to see what it's like ^b	54	55	48	40	44	37	38	34	37	35	35	31	31	26	
OK to smoke once a week ^c	c	c	25	19	22	18	19	14	17	15	15	13	12	10	
Unweighted bases ^{a,d}	9234	9160	10166	9549	8959	8025	7650	7148	7515	7148	6315	7399	5066	6047	

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The weighted base for 2014 is shown in Table 4.11.

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

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

^d Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about whether it was OK to try smoking to see what it's like.

Table 4.11

Attitudes to smoking by people of pupil's age, by age and sex*All pupils*

2014

Attitudes to smoking	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
OK to try smoking to see what it's like	7	10	15	30	44	23
OK to smoke once a week	5	4	5	10	18	9
Girls						
OK to try smoking to see what it's like	4	8	21	43	55	29
OK to smoke once a week	3	4	8	18	22	12
Total						
OK to try smoking to see what it's like	5	9	18	36	50	26
OK to smoke once a week	4	4	6	13	20	10
Unweighted bases ^a						
Boys	487	590	634	593	755	3059
Girls	483	585	656	576	688	2988
Total	970	1175	1290	1169	1443	6047
Weighted bases ^a						
Boys	452	567	639	620	765	3043
Girls	460	565	629	577	779	3010
Total	912	1132	1269	1197	1543	6053

^a Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about whether it was OK to try smoking to see what it's like.

Table 4.12

Attitudes to smoking by people of pupil's age, by smoking status*All pupils*

2014

Attitudes to smoking	Smoking status			Total ^a %
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	Non- smoker	
	%	%	%	
OK to try smoking to see what it's like	81	79	23	26
OK to smoke once a week	67	42	8	10
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	188	145	5632	6047
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	184	149	5640	6053

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

^b Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about whether it was OK to try smoking to see what it's like.

Table 4.13

Pupils' beliefs about why people their own age smoke, by age and sex*All pupils*

2014

Beliefs about why people of pupil's own age smoke	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
To look cool in front of their friends	74	84	91	85	83	84
Their friends pressure them into it	60	68	73	76	72	70
They are addicted to cigarettes	60	69	69	71	72	69
They find it exciting to break the rules	49	62	69	66	61	62
It helps them cope with stress in their life	41	46	52	61	66	55
Other people they live with smoke	45	54	59	63	58	57
It gives them a good feeling	34	45	50	58	61	51
It helps them relax	23	28	36	43	54	39
They believe it helps them stay slim	8	12	13	14	12	12
Girls						
To look cool in front of their friends	79	88	90	88	85	87
Their friends pressure them into it	64	77	75	74	73	73
They are addicted to cigarettes	65	64	70	76	74	70
They find it exciting to break the rules	52	68	69	66	64	64
It helps them cope with stress in their life	51	60	63	71	75	65
Other people they live with smoke	56	61	64	64	65	63
It gives them a good feeling	31	45	51	64	63	52
It helps them relax	24	36	40	53	63	45
They believe it helps them stay slim	15	15	18	15	19	17
Total						
To look cool in front of their friends	77	86	91	87	84	85
Their friends pressure them into it	62	72	74	75	73	72
They are addicted to cigarettes	62	67	69	74	73	70
They find it exciting to break the rules	51	65	69	66	62	63
It helps them cope with stress in their life	46	53	57	66	71	60
Other people they live with smoke	51	58	61	64	62	60
It gives them a good feeling	33	45	50	61	62	52
It helps them relax	24	32	38	48	59	42
They believe it helps them stay slim	12	13	16	14	16	15
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	473	578	626	585	751	3013
Girls	482	575	652	575	682	2966
Total	955	1153	1278	1160	1433	5979
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	439	556	633	614	763	3005
Girls	459	553	625	576	772	2985
Total	898	1109	1258	1190	1535	5990

^a Bases shown for the statement that drinking helps people relax. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 4.14

Pupils' beliefs about why people their own age smoke, by smoking status

All pupils

2014

Beliefs about why people of pupil's own age smoke	Smoking status			Total ^a
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	Non-smoker	
	%	%	%	%
To look cool in front of their friends	53	69	87	85
Their friends pressure them into it	56	53	73	72
They are addicted to cigarettes	79	69	69	70
They find it exciting to break the rules	35	52	65	63
It helps them cope with stress in their life	89	84	58	60
Other people they live with smoke	64	65	59	60
It gives them a good feeling	81	72	40	42
It helps them relax	62	61	51	52
They believe it helps them stay slim	21	13	14	15
Unweighted bases ^b	185	140	5570	5979
Weighted bases ^b	181	144	5582	5990

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

^b Bases shown for the statement that people smoke to look cool in front of their friends. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 4.15

Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age smoke: 2004-2014

All pupils

2004-2014

How many people of pupil's age smoke	Year										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a	2014 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All of them	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Most but not all	17	21	17	13	17	15	10	12	10	11	8
About half	26	27	27	23	26	23	20	21	19	19	17
Only a few	40	39	41	46	42	45	50	48	51	50	53
None of them	15	11	13	16	14	16	19	18	20	20	22
Unweighted bases ^a	9548	8965	7951	7641	7557	7434	7022	6292	7219	5018	5992

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The weighted bases for 2014 are shown in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16

Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age smoke, by age and sex

All pupils

2014

How many people of pupil's age smoke	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
All of them	-	1	1	1	1	1
Most but not all	2	2	3	5	12	5
About half	5	7	11	18	23	14
Only a few	39	51	63	64	59	56
None of them	53	39	23	12	5	24
Girls						
All of them	0	1	0	1	1	1
Most but not all	2	4	9	15	20	11
About half	6	10	16	26	34	20
Only a few	37	53	58	54	43	49
None of them	55	32	17	5	2	19
Total						
All of them	0	1	1	1	1	1
Most but not all	2	3	6	10	16	8
About half	5	8	13	22	28	17
Only a few	38	52	61	59	51	53
None of them	54	36	20	9	4	22
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	485	582	625	588	752	3032
Girls	471	580	649	572	688	2960
Total	956	1162	1274	1160	1440	5992
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	450	559	631	614	762	3016
Girls	448	560	623	573	779	2983
Total	899	1119	1254	1187	1541	5999

Table 4.17

Fifteen year olds' perceptions of how many people of pupil's age smoke, by smoking status

Pupils aged 15

2014

How many people of pupil's age smoke	Smoking status			Total ^a
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	Non-smoker	
	%	%	%	%
All of them	6	3	0	1
Most but not all	57	28	11	16
About half	29	39	27	28
Only a few	8	30	56	51
None of them	-	-	5	4
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	112	74	1229	1440
<i>Weighted bases</i>	114	81	1318	1541

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

Table 4.18			
Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age smoke, by whether pupil has friends of the same age who smoke			
All pupils		2014	
How many people of pupil's age smoke	Has friends of the same age who smoke		
	No	Yes	Total ^a
	%	%	%
All of them	0	1	1
Most, but not all	3	16	8
About half	10	27	17
Only a few	52	54	53
None of them	34	2	22
Unweighted bases	3467	2213	5992
Weighted bases	3440	2258	5999

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

Table 4.19			
Sources of helpful information about smoking, by sex			
All pupils		2014	
Sources of helpful information ^a	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Parents	75	74	74
Teachers	70	70	70
Other relatives	51	47	49
Police in schools	50	46	48
Friends	38	36	37
Other adults at school		38	37
GP	37	29	33
Siblings	38	27	29
Youth workers	30	25	25
TV	26	66	68
Internet	69	59	60
Newspapers or magazines	61	47	45
Social media	44	41	40
Radio	39	27	28
Helplines	30	15	16
FRANK ^b	16	12	13
Unweighted bases ^c	2938	2856	5794
Weighted bases ^c	2928	2881	5809

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

^b The government funded drugs information service, www.talktofrank.com.

^c Bases are shown for 'parents'. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 4.20						
Sources of helpful information about smoking, by age						
<i>All pupils</i>			<i>2014</i>			
Sources of helpful information ^a	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Parents	64	74	78	77	75	74
Teachers	56	65	73	74	76	70
Other relatives	45	49	49	51	49	49
Police in schools	47	50	50	46	45	48
Friends	26	29	36	43	46	37
Other adults at school	31	34	38	40	40	37
GP	31	34	36	32	32	33
Siblings	23	27	28	32	30	29
Youth workers	21	23	26	26	28	25
TV	55	64	71	71	72	68
Internet	43	55	60	65	70	60
Newspapers or magazines	42	45	45	46	47	45
Social media	21	32	42	45	50	40
Radio	29	29	29	26	28	28
Helplines	17	18	15	15	15	16
FRANK ^b	4	6	9	16	24	13
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>	<i>920</i>	<i>1122</i>	<i>1236</i>	<i>1121</i>	<i>1395</i>	<i>5794</i>
<i>Weighted bases^c</i>	<i>863</i>	<i>1086</i>	<i>1217</i>	<i>1150</i>	<i>1492</i>	<i>5809</i>

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

^b The government funded drugs information service, www.talktofrank.com.

^c Bases are shown for 'parents'. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 4.21

Sources of helpful information about smoking, by smoking status

All pupils

2014

Sources of helpful information ^a	Smoking status			Total ^b
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	Non-smoker	
	%	%	%	%
Parents	68	70	75	74
Teachers	55	66	71	70
Other relatives	59	45	49	49
Police in schools	36	52	48	48
Friends	60	58	36	37
Other adults at school	42	36	37	37
GP	29	31	34	33
Siblings	39	34	28	29
Youth workers	41	43	24	25
TV	66	68	68	68
Internet	65	64	60	60
Newspapers or magazines	47	50	45	45
Social media	57	54	39	40
Radio	30	29	28	28
FRANK	28	28	12	13
Helplines	20	19	15	16
Unweighted bases ^c	173	136	5410	5794
Weighted bases ^c	169	139	5426	5809

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

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

^c Bases are shown for 'parents'. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 4.22

Sources of helpful information about smoking: 2012 and 2014

All pupils

2012, 2014

Where saw cigarette packets on display ^a	Year	
	2012 ^b	2014
	%	%
Supermarket ^b	63	61
Newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop	75	74
Petrol station or garage shop	59	60
Another type of shop	24	24
Not seen cigarette packets on display in any of these places	5	7
Unweighted bases ^c	7589	5906
Weighted bases ^c	7589	5924

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

^b As this survey was carried out in late 2012, it is possible that the pupils had seen cigarette packets legally displayed in supermarkets before the implementation of the Health Act 2009 in April 2012 (see Section 4.10).

^c Bases are shown for 'supermarket'. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 4.23

Where pupils have seen cigarette packets on display in the last year, by age

All pupils

2014

Where saw cigarette packets on display ^a	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Supermarket	55	59	62	64	64	61
Newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop	60	69	75	79	82	74
Petrol station or garage shop	51	58	60	61	65	60
Another type of shop	21	25	24	23	27	24
Not seen cigarette packets on display in any of these places	11	8	7	6	6	7
Unweighted bases ^b	937	1139	1262	1155	1413	5906
Weighted bases ^b	882	1101	1242	1179	1519	5924

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

^b Bases are shown for 'supermarket'. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

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5 Prevalence of drinking alcohol

Vilma Agalioti-Sgompou

Key findings for 2014

- The proportion of 11 to 15 year olds who have ever had an alcoholic drink has been declining since 2003. In 2014, 38% of pupils had drunk alcohol, the lowest proportion since the survey began.
- 8% of 11 to 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week. As with any drinking, this proportion has declined since 2003.
- Boys and girls were equally likely to drink alcohol. The prevalence of drinking increased with age; for example, 1% of 11 year olds drank in the last week, but this increased to 18% of 15 year olds.
- The majority of pupils who drank in the last week did so on one day only.
- In 2014, the average (mean) consumption by pupils who drank in the last week was 9.8 units. Consumption varied widely; 22% of pupils who drank in the last week consumed at least 15 units.
- Most alcohol consumed by boys was in the form of beer, lager or cider. Girls drank more of these drinks than any other category, but drank more alcohol than boys in the form of spirits or wine.
- Significant factors associated with drinking in the last week included low wellbeing and risk-taking behaviours, including smoking, taking drugs and truancy. Family influences were also important. Pupils were less likely to have drunk in the last week if they went to schools with higher proportions of pupils with English as an alternative language or pupils eligible for free school meals.
- 8% of pupils had been drunk in the last four weeks.
- 6% of pupils said that they sometimes or always drank energy drinks at the same time as they drank alcohol.

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Alcohol, health and wellbeing

In 2009, the Chief Medical Officer of England published the first official guidance on alcohol aimed specifically at children and young people.¹ This guidance recommended that the healthiest and safest option was for children to remain alcohol free up to the age of 18. If they did drink alcohol it should not be at least until the age of 15. For young people aged 15 to 17, the guidance suggested that they should only drink in a supervised environment, and no more than once a week. On days when they did drink their consumption should not exceed the limits recommended for adults² and should usually be below those levels.

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.^{3,4}

Historically, children in England have been more likely to drink alcohol than children in many other European countries.⁵ Although the proportion of young people in England who drink is steadily reducing, it remains well above the European average.⁶ 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.⁷

The 2014 survey included for the first time questions about energy drinks, designed to explore whether 11 to 15 year olds drink alcohol and energy drinks in combination. Young people mixing energy drinks, which contain high levels of caffeine and sugar, with alcohol are an increasing focus of health concern.⁸ There is evidence to suggest that combining the two exacerbates many of the harmful effects of alcohol alone, from dehydration to increased risk-taking.

5.1.2 Alcohol and public health policy

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,⁹ but as children grow older and begin to socialise more, peers start to have an increasing impact on their attitudes, choices and behaviour.¹⁰ There has also been an increase in the attention paid to the impact of commercial advertising and social networking on drinking behaviour.^{11,12}

Alcohol consumption among adults and young people has been a key area of concern for governments for many years. The 2010 drug strategy¹³ included alcohol in its scope. It aimed to reduce drug and alcohol use by young people by discouraging them from trying drugs in the first place, as well as providing support and treatment for those with problems. The strategy emphasised the role schools had to play in addressing drug and alcohol use through high quality drug and alcohol education.

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, aims to 'foster a culture of responsible drinking, which will help people to drink within guidelines'.⁷ Included within the pledges are ones that relate specifically to young people, including the enforcement of existing Challenge 21¹⁴ and Challenge 25¹⁵ initiatives, and ensuring that alcohol advertising is not targeted at children or young people.

The 2012 *Alcohol Strategy*¹⁶ had a particular focus on excessive drinking by adults, but also included the ambition to achieve '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 were 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.

The strategy considered minimum unit pricing as a means to reduce alcohol related harm.¹⁷ It was followed by a consultation focusing on the reduction of alcohol-related disorder, which included a review of the evidence.¹⁸ As a result, the decision was taken not to introduce minimum unit pricing, but to keep the evidence under review. From April 2014, a ban was introduced on the sale of alcohol at below cost price, that is, the level of alcohol duty plus VAT.¹⁹

5.1.3 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 2002.²⁰ 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, martini, sherry: 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.

Before 2014, wine was asked about separately from martini and sherry. The two categories were combined in recognition that there is increasing convergence in the alcoholic content of the drinks within these categories.

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.^{21,22} 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.²³ From 2008, consumption has been shown only in 'revised' units and so direct comparisons between consumption of alcohol in 2014 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.

Table 5A		
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.

Until 2013, martini and sherry was a separate category from wine, and was converted into units on the same basis as spirits and liqueurs, that is a glass was assumed to contain 1 unit of alcohol. The potential impact of this change is to double the unit equivalent of any consumption of martini and sherry. However, between 2007 and 2013, this category contributed between 0.1 and 0.2 units to average consumption each year, so the impact is unlikely to be significant.

5.1.4 Outline of content

This chapter covers:

- drinking prevalence
- drinking patterns, including the days on which pupils drink, and the amounts and types of alcoholic drinks they consume
- the factors associated with having drunk alcohol in the last week
- the prevalence of drunkenness in the last four weeks
- the prevalence of drinking alcohol with energy drinks.

5.2 Prevalence of drinking alcohol

5.2.1 Whether pupils have ever drunk alcohol

In 2014, 38% of 11 to 15 year olds reported having had an alcoholic drink. This is at the lowest level measured by this survey series. Between 1988 and 2003, around three in five pupils had drunk alcohol (between 59% and 64%). Since 2003, this proportion has declined.

Pupils were asked whether they have ‘ever had a proper alcoholic drink – a whole drink, not just a sip?’. Similar proportions of boys and girls reported having had an alcoholic drink at some time in their lives.

(Tables 5.1a, 5.1.b, Figure 5.1)

Whether a pupil had drunk alcohol was related to their age, increasing from 8% of 11 year olds to 69% of 15 year olds.

(Table 5.2, Figure 5.2)

Figure 5.1

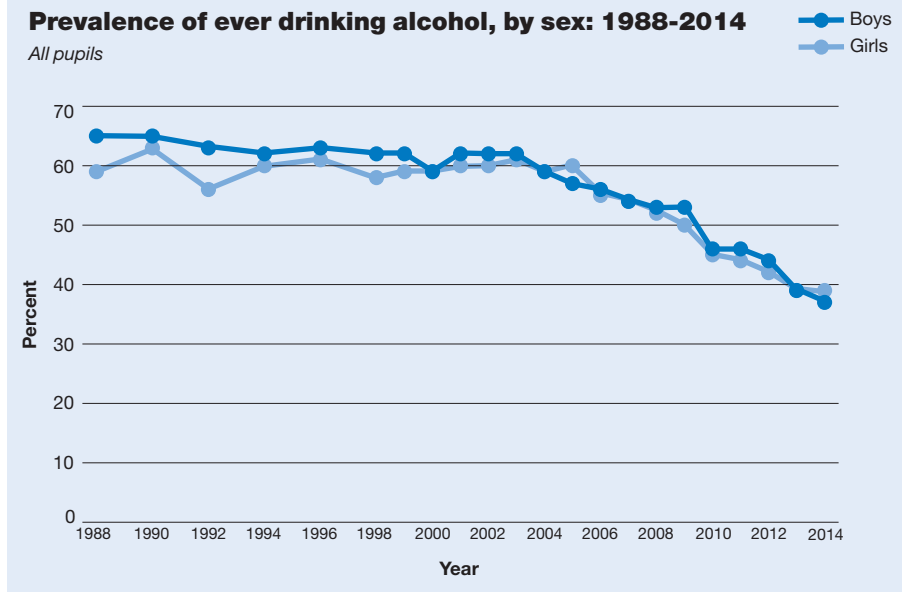
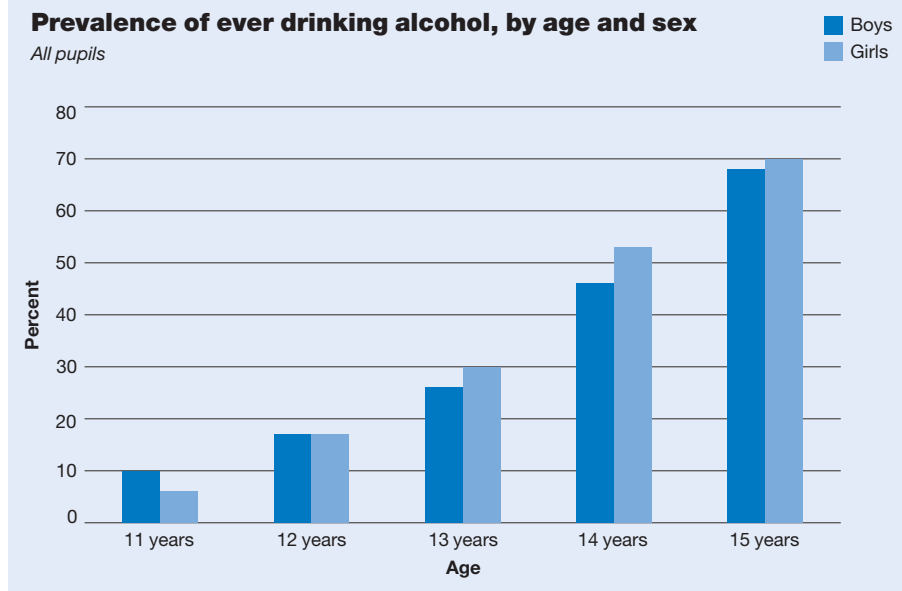


Figure 5.2



5.2.2 Drinking in the last week

Pupils who answered that they had drunk alcohol were asked when they last had an alcoholic drink. In 2014, 8% of pupils had drunk alcohol in the last week. As with any drinking, this is the lowest proportion measured by this survey series, and continues the decline since 2003, when 25% of pupils had drunk alcohol in the last week.

(Tables 5.3a, 5.3b, 5.5a, 5.5b, Figure 5.3)

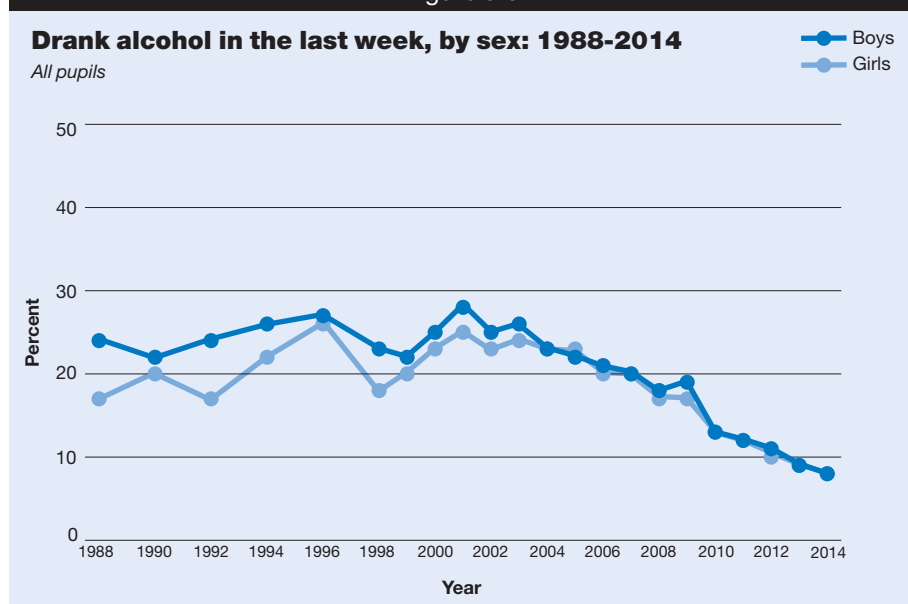
Similar proportions of boys and girls had drunk alcohol in the last week. The proportions increased with age, from 1% of 11 year olds to 18% of 15 year olds. (Table 5.4, Figure 5.3)

5.2.3 Frequency of drinking alcohol

Pupils were also asked how frequently they usually drank alcohol. In 2014, 4% of pupils said that they drank alcohol at least once a week. This proportion is considerably lower than in 2003, when 19% of pupils drank at least once a week. Boys and girls were equally likely to drink at least once a week, and the proportion increased with age, from less than 0.5% of 11 year olds to 10% of 15 year olds.

(Tables 5.6a-5.7)

Figure 5.3



5.3 Drinking in the last week

5.3.1 When do pupils drink?

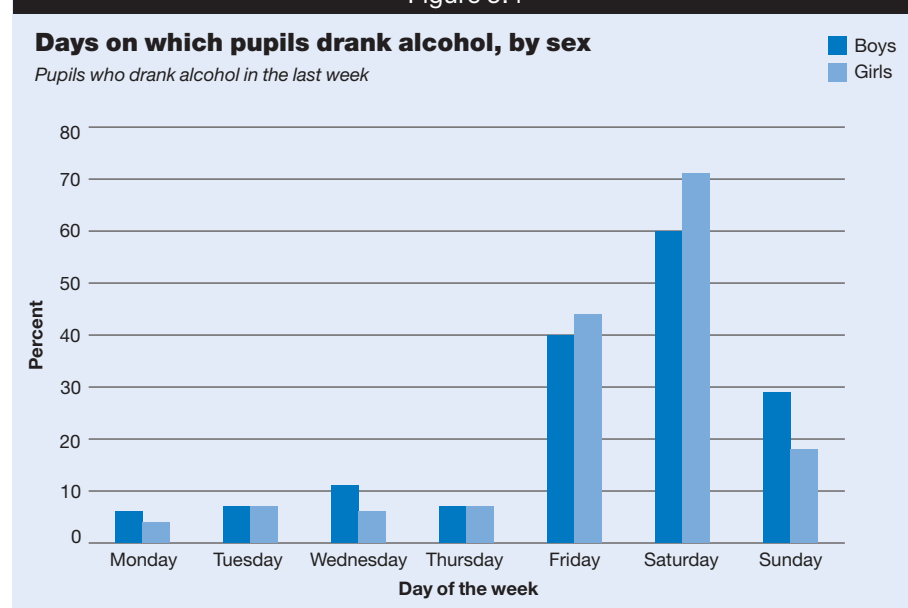
The next sections are based on the 8% of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week.

Pupils were asked on which days they had drunk alcohol in the last week. A majority (63%) of pupils drank on one day only, with another 25% having drunk on two days in the last week. This did not differ greatly between boys and girls, or by age (although fewer 11 to 13 year olds drank in the last week, compared with 14 and 15 year olds). (Tables 5.8, 5.9)

Pupils were most likely to drink at weekends. 65% of pupils who had drunk in the last week drank on Saturday, 42% drank on Friday and 23% drank on Sunday. On all other days of the week, between 5% and 8% of these pupils drank. Girls were more likely than boys to have drunk on Saturday, boys were more likely than girls to have drunk on Sunday.

(Tables 5.10, 5.11, Figure 5.4)

Figure 5.4



5.3.2 How much do pupils drink?

Pupils recorded the amount they drank in the last week, based on five named types of drink. These quantities were then converted into units of alcohol, using a standard method, described in detail in Section 5.1.3. This method of calculation of units was revised in 2007, so that estimates of consumption in units from 2007 onwards are not comparable to estimates from 2006 and before.

In 2014, pupils who drank alcohol in the last week consumed an average (mean) of 9.8 units. This is within the range reported in recent years. Differences between consumption by boys and girls were not significant. Mean recorded consumption was lowest among 11 to 13 year olds who drank in the last week (5.5 units), highest among 14 year olds (11.3 units). This is a pattern that has been observed in past years. (Tables 5.12a, 5.12b)

An alternative way to evaluate consumption is using the median (the mid-point of the distribution). This can provide a more representative view of the distribution than the mean when a small number of high values have been recorded. In 2014, the median alcohol consumption in the last week was 5.5 units for both boys and girls. This is similar to 5.0 units, the median consumption in 2013. Between 2007 and 2012, median consumption varied between 7.0 and 8.5 units, indicating a drop in overall consumption by 11 to 15 year olds in recent years. (Table 5.13)

Although the average amount consumed as a whole appears to be stable or declining, a significant proportion of pupils drink a lot. Around half of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week drank six or more units, including 22% who drank 15 or more units during the week. As noted in Section 5.1.1, it is recommended that this age group do not drink any alcohol at all. To avoid risks to their health, adult men are currently recommended to drink no more than 21 units a week, adult women no more than 14. So, this level of consumption in 11 to 15 year olds is a cause of concern, particularly as it is likely to be drunk across one or two days only. (Tables 5.14, 5.15)

5.3.3 What do pupils drink?

Pupils were asked how much they had drunk, if any, of each of five types of drink:

- Beer, lager, cider
- Shandy
- Wine, martini, sherry
- Spirits and liquors
- Alcopops

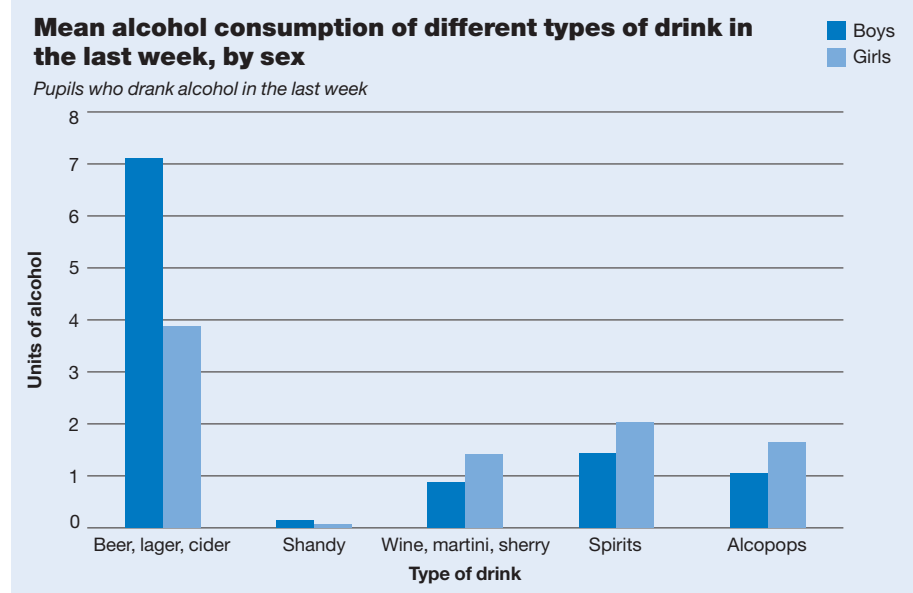
Before 2014, wine was a separate category from martini and sherry. They were combined to reduce the burden on responding pupils. The impact on estimates was estimated to be minimal, given that average consumption of sherry and martini has varied between 0.1 and 0.2 units since 2007 (see Section 5.1.3).

In 2014, pupils who drank in the last week were most likely to have drunk beer, lager or cider (72%), followed by spirits (59%), alcopops (40%) or wine, martini and sherry (38%). This is similar to the pattern seen in previous years. Boys and girls had different preferences. Boys were more likely than girls to have drunk beer, lager or cider in the last week (85%, compared with 59% respectively). Girls were more likely than boys to have drunk spirits (73% of girls, 45% of boys), alcopops (52% and 28% respectively) or wine, martini or sherry (48% and 28% respectively). Differences between age groups were not significant. (Tables 5.16a-5.17)

Beer, lager and cider accounted for more than half the alcohol consumed by pupils in the last week. Pupils drank an average of 5.5 units, compared with 1.7 units in the form of spirits, 1.7 units of wine, martini and sherry, and 1.3 units of alcopops. A similar pattern was found in recent years. (Tables 5.18a, 5.18b)

On average boys drank more beer than girls (7.1 units, compared with 3.9 units). Girls drank more alcohol than boys in the form of spirits (2.0 units, compared with 1.4 units) and wine (1.4 units compared with 0.9 units). (Tables 5.18a-5.19, Figure 5.5)

Figure 5.5



As a consequence, beer, lager and cider made up 67% of boys' consumption, compared with 43% of girls' consumption. The next most significant contributor to boys' alcohol intake was spirits (14% of the total). More of girls' remaining consumption was divided between spirits (22%), alcopops (18%) and wine, martini and sherry (16%). (Table 5.20)

5.4 Factors associated with drinking alcohol in the last week

5.4.1 Using logistic regression to analyse drinking

A logistic regression model was used to explore which pupil and environmental characteristics were associated with drinking alcohol in the last week. The model allows each characteristic to be considered independently by controlling for the effects of the other, sometimes related, factors. For example, drinking alcohol is associated with increased age, and with smoking; but older pupils are more likely to smoke. The model allows an evaluation of the strength of the relationship between each of these variables and whether pupils drank alcohol in the last week.

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

For further information on the logistic regression method used, see Section 7.2 of the Appendix.

5.4.2 The variables included in the model

The model included key variables relevant to pupils and their schools. The final model was developed using an iterative process to test for significant associations. Sex, age, ethnicity and region were included in all models. Otherwise, variables were rejected if the association with drinking alcohol in the last week was not significant. This method enabled the exploration of a large number of potential predictor variables.

The variables tested in the model are listed below. Most variables are categorical; those marked * are continuous.²⁵ Variables in bold were retained in the final model.

Pupil level variables

(taken from the pupil questionnaire)

- **Sex**
- **Age***
- **Ethnicity (White, Mixed, Asian, Black, other)**
- **Receives free schools meals** (an indicator of low family income)
- **Number of books at home**²⁶ (none, very few, enough to fill one shelf, enough to fill one bookcase, enough to fill two bookcases, enough to fill three or more bookcases)
- **Smoking status (non-smoker, occasional smoker, regular smoker)**
- **Whether took drugs (never taken drugs, has taken drugs but not in the last year, took drugs in the last year, took drugs in the last month)**
- **Drank energy drinks in the last week**
- **Ever truanted**
- **Ever been excluded**
- **Self reported wellbeing (not low wellbeing (score 10-20), low wellbeing (score 0-9))**²⁷
- **Number of people at home who drink (none, one, two, three or more)**
- **Family attitude to pupils' drinking (Does/would not like me to drink, does/would not mind, if not too much, lets me drink as much as I like)**

School-level variables

(taken from National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER)'s Register of Schools,²⁸ performance data and the teacher questionnaire)

- **Region**
- **School type** (comprehensive, grammar, secondary modern, independent)
- **School type** (community school, academy, independent, foundation school, voluntary aided school, voluntary controlled school)
- **Sex of school intake** (mixed, boys only, girls only)
- **Percentage of pupils with five or more GCSE grades A*-C (2013)***
- **Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals (2013)***
- **Percentage of pupils whose first language was not English (2013)***
- **Percentage of pupils with a statement of Special Educational Needs or on School Action Plus (2013)***
- **Faith school** (none/not known, any religious affiliation)
- **Frequency of teaching about drinking alcohol in Year 7** (never, at least once a year, once a term or more)
- **Frequency of teaching about drinking alcohol in Year 8** (never, at least once a year, once a term or more)
- **Frequency of teaching about drinking alcohol in Year 9** (never, at least once a year, once a term or more)
- **Frequency of teaching about drinking alcohol in Year 10** (never, at least once a year, once a term or more)
- **Frequency of teaching about drinking alcohol in Year 11** (never, at least once a year, once a term or more)

5.4.3 Factors associated with drinking alcohol in the last week

Sex and age

A pupil's sex was not associated with the likelihood of having drunk alcohol in the last week. Age was associated with drinking in the last week, with an increase in odds of 1.64 for each additional year of age.

Ethnicity

Although ethnicity was associated with the likelihood of having drunk alcohol in the last week, no single ethnic category showed a significant difference from the odds of White pupils, apart from the undefined 'other' category. The odds of Asian pupils having drunk alcohol in the last week were reduced compared to White pupils (odds ratio=0.31) but this difference was not quite significant.

Smoking and taking drugs

As in previous years, smoking and drug use were both associated with having drunk alcohol in the last week. Pupils who smoked had increased odds of having drunk in the last week compared with non-smokers (occasional smokers: odds ratio=4.17, regular smokers: odds ratio=5.46).

Pupils who had taken drugs recently were also likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (odds ratios of 1.82 for pupils who had taken drugs in the last month, 2.83 for those who had taken drugs in the last year, and 1.78 for those who had taken drugs but less recently) when compared with pupils who had never taken drugs.

Energy drinks

Energy drinks, which contain high quantities of sugar and caffeine, are a legally available stimulant that is popular with many young people. The prevalence of consuming energy drinks with alcohol is discussed in Section 5.6. Regardless of whether or not they were consumed on the same occasion, having consumed energy drinks in the last week was associated with consuming alcohol in the same period (odds ratio=2.19).

Truancy and exclusion

Pupils who had truanted from school were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week compared with pupils who had never truanted (odds ratio=1.58). There was no such association for pupils who had been excluded from school at least once.

Wellbeing

Pupils with low wellbeing had an increased likelihood of having drunk alcohol than those with higher wellbeing scores (odds ratio=1.70).

Family

The behaviour and attitudes of pupils' families were linked to whether or not a pupil had drunk alcohol in the last week. Pupils who lived with other people who drank were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (odds ratios increasing from 1.73 for pupils who lived with one person who drank to 3.63 for pupils who lived with three or more drinkers).

Compared to pupils who said that their families would or did not like them drinking alcohol, those who said that their parents would (or did) let them drink as long as they didn't drink too much were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (odds ratio= 4.33), and the small number of pupils who said that their parents did not mind how much they drank had an odds ratio of 15.11.

Other individual characteristics

Other pupil characteristics explored in the model were not significantly associated with having drunk alcohol in the last week.

School characteristics

The likelihood of pupils having drunk alcohol in the last week was reduced by two school characteristics: the proportion of pupils with English as an alternative language, and the proportion who were eligible for free school meals. In each case, the odds of having drunk in the last week were reduced as these proportions increased (in both cases odds ratio=0.98).

Once other factors were taken into account, region and other school characteristics were not significantly linked to whether or not a pupil drank alcohol in the last week. (Table 5.21)

5.5 The prevalence of drunkenness

Pupils were also asked whether they had been drunk in the last 4 weeks. In 2014, 17% of pupils had drunk alcohol in the last four weeks, including 6% who said they had been drunk once or twice, and 2% who said they had been drunk more often. There has been a decline

in the proportions of pupils who reported being drunk in the last four weeks since 2006, when 20% reported this. (Table 5.22)

Girls were more likely to report having been drunk than boys (10%, compared with 7%). The proportion of pupils who reported having been drunk increased with age from less than 0.5% of 11 year olds to 21% of 15 year olds. (Table 5.23)

5.6 Energy drinks

There has been increasing concern about young people combining alcohol and energy drinks containing caffeine (see Section 5.1.1). Pupils were asked whether they drank energy drinks and whether they drank them at the same time as they drank alcohol. 69% of pupils said that they had drunk energy drinks.

6% of pupils said that they sometimes drank energy drinks and alcohol at the same time. Similar proportions of boys and girls reported this. The likelihood of combining alcohol with energy drinks increased with age, from less than 0.5% of 11 year olds to 15% of 15 year olds. (Table 5.24)

Notes and references

- 1 Donaldson L (2009) *Guidance on the consumption of alcohol by children and young people*, Department of Health.
- 2 The recommendations for adults are that men should not normally drink more than three to four units in a day and women no more than two to three units. See <http://www.nhs.uk/change4life/Pages/alcohol-lower-risk-guidelines-units.aspx>. 'Regularly' is defined as most days or every day. In the case of young people these limits should apply to any day's drinking.
- 3 Alcohol Concern (2011) *Factsheet: Young people and alcohol*. http://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/woocommerce_uploads/2014/12/Young-People-factsheet-Dec-2010.pdf
- 4 Viner R, and Taylor B, (2007) *Adult outcomes of binge drinking in adolescence: findings from a UK national birth cohort*. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 61: 902-907.
- 5 Hibell B, Guttormson U, Ahlstrom S, et al (2009) *The 2007 ESPAD report: substance use among students in 35 European countries*. The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs, Stockholm.
- 6 Hibell B, Guttormson U, Ahlstrom S, et al (2012) *The 2011 ESPAD report: substance use among students in 36 European countries*. The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs, Stockholm.
- 7 <https://responsibilitydeal.dh.gov.uk/alcohol-pledges/>
- 8 http://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/woocommerce_uploads/2015/03/Mixed-messages.pdf
- 9 Williams B, Davies L, Wright V (2010) *Children, young people and alcohol*, GfK NOP Social Research, London. Available at <http://www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk/Topics/Browse/Children/?parent=4977&child=6080>
- 10 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
- 11 Department for Education, (2011), available at <http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/healthandwellbeing/substancemisuse/a0070043/alcohol>
- 12 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.
- 13 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/drug-strategy-2010--2>
- 14 <http://www.challenge21.co.uk/>
- 15 <http://www.challenge25.org>
- 16 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/alcohol-strategy>
- 17 The arguments around alcohol pricing are discussed in the House of Commons briefing paper *Alcohol: minimum pricing*, published in December 2014. <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN05021/SN05021.pdf>
- 18 Home Office (2012) *A consultation on delivering the Government's policies to cut alcohol fuelled crime and anti-social behaviour*. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/157755/alcohol-consultation-document.pdf

- 19 Home Office (2013) *Next steps following the consultation on delivering the Government's alcohol strategy*.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/223773/Alcohol_consultation_response_report_v3.pdf
- 20 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.
- 21 Data from the General Household Survey are reported in Goddard E (2008) *Smoking and drinking among adults, 2006*, ONS.
- 22 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>
- 23 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>
- 24 <http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph24/chapter/glossary#uk-government-drinking-guidelines>
- 25 Categorical variables are those which group data in a specific number of discrete categories; for example, in this survey, sex has two categories: boy and girl. Continuous variables present data as a continuous range; for example, the percentage of pupils in a school who receive free school meals: from 0 to 100.
- 26 Used as a proxy measure of social class
- 27 Wellbeing was measured using a validated scale developed by the Children's Society, based on Huebner's life satisfaction scale. See Rees G, Bradshaw J, Goswami H, Keung A. (2010) *Understanding children's well-being: a national survey of young people's well-being*. Children's Society, London.
http://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/research_docs/Understanding%20children%27s%20wellbeing.pdf
- 28 The sample of schools was drawn from NFER's register of schools, which included 2009 data for some indicators used in the logistic regression model.

Table 5.1a

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
<i>Unweighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	1472	1622	1650	1508	1431	2245	4823	3540	4620	5026
<i>Girls</i>	1523	1466	1608	1510	1387	2356	4568	3313	4622	4711
<i>Total</i>	3021	3088	3263	3018	2818	4607	9391	6853	9242	9737

^a Table 5.1b shows trends in drinking prevalence from 2003 to 2014.

Table 5.1b

Proportion of pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink, by sex: 2003-2014^a*All pupils**2003-2014*

Ever had an alcoholic drink	Year											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	62	59	57	56	54	53	53	46	46	44	39	37
Girls	61	59	60	55	54	52	50	45	44	42	39	39
Total	61	59	58	55	54	52	51	45	45	43	39	38
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>												
<i>Boys</i>	5221	4981	4629	3976	4032	3924	3828	3628	3166	3735	2702	3093
<i>Girls</i>	5098	4635	4478	4128	3730	3795	3790	3576	3295	3743	2409	2991
<i>Total</i>	10319	9616	9107	8104	7762	7719	7618	7204	6461	7478	5111	6084

^a Table 5.1a shows trends in drinking prevalence from 1988 to 2002.^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2

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

2014

Ever had an alcoholic drink	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Yes	10	17	26	46	68	37
No	90	83	74	54	32	63
Girls						
Yes	6	17	30	53	70	39
No	94	83	70	47	30	61
Total						
Yes	8	17	28	50	69	38
No	92	83	72	50	31	62
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	491	597	644	595	766	3093
Girls	486	582	652	582	689	2991
Total	977	1179	1296	1177	1455	6084
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	454	574	652	622	778	3080
Girls	461	562	624	581	779	3007
Total	915	1135	1276	1204	1557	6087

Table 5.3a

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 5.3b shows trends in drinking prevalence from 2003 to 2014.

^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 5.1a and 5.1b.)

Table 5.3b

When pupils last drank alcohol, by sex: 2003-2014^a*All pupils**2003-2014*

When last drank alcohol	Year											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys												
During the last week	26	23	22	21	20	18	19	13	12	11	9	8
One to four weeks ago	14	14	13	13	12	14	13	12	11	12	10	9
One to six months ago	12	12	11	11	10	10	11	11	12	11	9	10
More than six months ago	10	10	10	10	11	9	11	9	10	9	10	8
Never had a drink ^c	38	41	43	46	46	49	47	55	54	58	62	66
Girls												
During the last week	24	23	23	20	20	17	17	13	12	10	9	8
One to four weeks ago	16	16	15	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	10	10
One to six months ago	12	11	12	10	11	11	11	10	11	10	12	11
More than six months ago	9	10	11	9	9	8	9	7	9	8	8	8
Never had a drink ^c	39	41	40	46	47	50	50	57	56	59	61	63
Total												
During the last week	25	23	22	21	20	18	18	13	12	10	9	8
One to four weeks ago	15	15	14	14	13	14	13	12	11	12	10	9
One to six months ago	12	11	11	10	10	10	11	10	12	11	11	10
More than six months ago	10	10	10	9	10	8	10	8	10	9	9	8
Never had a drink ^c	39	41	42	46	47	49	49	56	55	58	61	64
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>												
<i>Boys</i>	5204	4947	4609	3857	4015	3798	3812	3531	3155	3639	2694	2989
<i>Girls</i>	5086	4625	4459	4036	3717	3680	3783	3486	3280	3672	2406	2910
<i>Total</i>	10290	9572	9068	7893	7732	7478	7595	7017	6435	7311	5100	5899

^a Table 5.3a shows trends in drinking prevalence from 1988 to 2002.

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 5.4.

^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 5.1a and 5.1b.)

Table 5.4

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

2014

When last drank alcohol	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
During the last week	1	2	3	9	20	8
One to four weeks ago	2	2	5	12	20	9
One to six months ago	2	5	7	14	17	10
More than six months ago	3	6	8	9	10	8
Never had a drink ^a	92	85	76	57	33	66
Girls						
During the last week	-	2	4	14	17	8
One to four weeks ago	1	2	6	12	23	10
One to six months ago	1	5	9	15	18	11
More than six months ago	3	7	10	10	11	8
Never had a drink ^a	95	85	72	49	31	63
Total						
During the last week	1	2	3	11	18	8
One to four weeks ago	1	2	5	12	22	9
One to six months ago	2	5	8	14	18	10
More than six months ago	3	6	9	10	10	8
Never had a drink ^a	94	85	74	53	32	64
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	480	582	625	571	731	2989
Girls	481	572	635	556	666	2910
Total	961	1154	1260	1127	1397	5899
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	444	562	632	596	741	2976
Girls	456	551	609	558	754	2927
Total	900	1113	1241	1154	1494	5903

^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 5.2.)

Table 5.5a

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
Total										
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

^a Table 5.5b shows trends in the proportions of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week from 2003 to 2014.

Table 5.5b

Proportion of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week, by sex and age: 2003-2014^a

All pupils

2003-2014

Drank alcohol in last week	Year											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys												
11 years	8	5	4	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
12 years	12	11	7	8	7	6	7	3	3	3	1	2
13 years	22	17	18	16	17	15	12	9	7	6	4	3
14 years	32	32	31	29	26	24	25	15	15	12	8	9
15 years	49	44	46	40	42	38	39	29	29	25	25	20
Total	26	23	22	21	20	18	19	13	12	11	9	8
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	2
13 years	19	19	18	15	16	13	12	9	7	7	4	4
14 years	34	33	33	30	30	25	24	16	15	11	13	14
15 years	48	46	45	41	40	37	37	30	27	26	19	17
Total	24	23	23	20	20	17	17	13	12	10	9	8
Total												
11 years	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
12 years	11	10	8	8	7	5	6	3	2	2	2	2
13 years	21	18	18	16	17	14	12	9	7	6	4	3
14 years	33	33	32	29	28	24	25	15	15	12	11	11
15 years	49	45	46	41	41	38	38	30	28	25	22	18
Total	25	23	22	21	20	18	18	13	12	10	9	8
<i>Unweighted bases</i>												
<i>Boys</i>												
11 years	894	861	735	600	599	621	598	549	502	552	414	480
12 years	1052	1024	957	818	873	769	790	743	667	703	533	582
13 years	1084	1007	977	765	821	756	801	718	605	743	542	625
14 years	1017	977	938	805	798	756	716	686	620	751	545	571
15 years	1157	1078	1002	869	924	896	907	835	761	890	660	731
Total	5204	4947	4609	3857	4015	3798	3812	3531	3155	3639	2694	2989
<i>Girls</i>												
11 years	856	820	728	636	589	612	612	564	528	572	393	481
12 years	1076	923	887	829	739	759	773	703	647	754	488	572
13 years	1057	941	919	826	790	718	767	713	693	769	477	635
14 years	983	917	953	767	710	746	758	721	632	732	471	556
15 years	1114	1024	972	978	889	845	873	785	780	845	577	666
Total	5086	4625	4459	4036	3717	3680	3783	3486	3280	3672	2406	2910
Total												
11 years	1750	1681	1463	1236	1188	1233	1210	1113	1030	1124	807	961
12 years	2128	1947	1844	1647	1612	1528	1563	1446	1314	1457	1021	1154
13 years	2141	1948	1896	1591	1611	1474	1568	1431	1298	1512	1019	1260
14 years	2000	1894	1891	1572	1508	1502	1474	1407	1252	1483	1016	1127
15 years	2271	2102	1974	1847	1813	1741	1780	1620	1541	1735	1237	1397
Total	10290	9572	9068	7893	7732	7478	7595	7017	6435	7311	5100	5899

^a Table 5.5a 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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.6a

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>

^a Table 5.6b shows trends in how often pupils usually drink alcohol from 2003 to 2014.

^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 5.6b

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol, by sex: 2003-2014^a*All pupils**2003-2014*

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol	Year											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys												
Almost every day	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
About twice a week	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	3	2	3	2	1
About once a week	10	9	9	8	8	7	8	4	5	4	4	3
At least once a week ^c	20	17	17	16	15	14	14	8	8	7	5	4
About once a fortnight	8	8	8	6	8	7	7	7	6	5	4	4
About once a month	9	8	8	8	6	8	7	8	6	8	7	6
Only a few times a year	21	21	20	21	21	20	21	19	22	20	18	17
Doesn't drink now ^d	45	47	49	50	50	51	51	58	57	61	65	68
Girls												
Almost every day	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
About twice a week	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	3	2	3	1	1
About once a week	10	8	9	8	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	3
At least once a week ^c	17	16	16	15	14	13	10	8	6	6	4	4
About once a fortnight	10	9	9	8	9	7	8	7	7	7	5	5
About once a month	9	9	9	8	7	8	9	8	8	7	6	6
Only a few times a year	22	21	22	20	20	19	20	18	19	18	20	19
Doesn't drink now ^d	42	45	43	49	50	52	53	59	60	62	65	67
Total												
Almost every day	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
About twice a week	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	3	2	2	1	1
About once a week	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	5	4	4	3	3
At least once a week ^c	19	17	17	15	15	13	12	8	7	6	5	4
About once a fortnight	9	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	7	6	5	5
About once a month	9	9	9	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	7	6
Only a few times a year	22	21	21	20	20	19	20	18	21	19	19	18
Doesn't drink now ^d	42	45	45	49	50	52	52	59	59	61	65	67
Unweighted bases												
Boys	5198	4950	4612	3845	4005	3811	3814	3539	3157	3655	2690	3011
Girls	5085	4612	4461	4028	3709	3687	3778	3493	3270	3659	2402	2919
Total	10283	9562	9073	7873	7714	7498	7592	7032	6427	7314	5092	5930

^a Table 5.6a shows trends in how often pupils usually drink alcohol from 1988 to 2002.^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 5.7.^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 5.7

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

2014

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Almost every day	-	-	0	1	0	0
About twice a week	-	0	1	1	4	1
About once a week	-	0	1	3	7	3
<i>At least once a week^a</i>	-	1	2	5	10	4
About once a fortnight	1	1	2	6	10	4
About once a month	-	3	4	6	15	6
Only a few times a year	6	8	13	23	29	17
Doesn't drink now ^b	93	88	80	60	36	68
Girls						
Almost every day	-	0	-	-	0	0
About twice a week	-	0	1	2	3	1
About once a week	0	0	1	6	6	3
<i>At least once a week^a</i>	0	1	1	7	10	4
About once a fortnight	-	1	2	6	12	5
About once a month	-	1	3	7	14	6
Only a few times a year	3	9	17	28	30	19
Doesn't drink now ^b	97	89	76	53	35	67
Total						
Almost every day	-	0	0	0	0	0
About twice a week	-	0	1	1	3	1
About once a week	0	0	1	4	7	3
<i>At least once a week^a</i>	0	1	2	6	10	4
About once a fortnight	-	1	2	6	11	5
About once a month	-	2	3	7	15	6
Only a few times a year	4	8	15	25	29	18
Doesn't drink now ^b	95	89	78	56	35	67
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	485	586	626	573	741	3011
<i>Girls</i>	482	572	641	559	665	2919
<i>Total</i>	967	1158	1267	1132	1406	5930
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	449	564	634	598	751	2995
<i>Girls</i>	457	551	613	559	753	2934
<i>Total</i>	906	1115	1247	1157	1504	5929

^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 5.8

Number of drinking days in last week, by sex: 1998-2014*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week*

1998-2014

Number of drinking days	Year											
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a	2014 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys												
One day	57	69	66	68	57	52	67	57	70	60	74	66
Two days	21	17	19	17	25	30	21	28	20	24	21	22
Three days	10	8	8	7	10	10	6	8	6	10	2	8
Four days	6	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	2
Five days	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	0
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	3
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	1.6
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	.089
Girls												
One day	64	67	65	63	53	58	65	55	68	55	74	61
Two days	20	22	21	23	30	27	26	29	24	32	17	28
Three days	10	6	9	8	11	10	6	12	6	8	8	8
Four days	4	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	2
Five days	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Six days	1	1	0	1	0	1	-	-	-	0	-	1
Seven days	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	-	0
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	1.6
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	.056
Total												
One day	60	68	65	65	55	55	66	56	69	58	74	63
Two days	21	19	20	20	28	29	23	29	22	28	19	25
Three days	10	7	9	8	11	10	6	10	6	9	5	8
Four days	5	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	1	3	1	2
Five days	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Six days	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
Seven days	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	1
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	1.6
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	.054
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>												
Boys	528	905	1243	1110	799	692	704	474	391	386	246	238
Girls	444	789	1088	1060	825	638	634	462	383	359	200	226
Total	968	1694	2331	2170	1624	1330	1338	936	774	745	446	464

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are as follows: (boys) n=234; (girls) n=236; (total) n=470.

Table 5.9

Number of drinking days in the last week, by age*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week* 2014

Number of drinking days	Age			Total %
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	
One day	66	61	64	63
Two days	21	22	27	25
Three days	10	11	6	8
Four days	1	2	2	2
Five days	-	2	0	1
Six days	-	0	0	0
Seven days	2	2	1	1
Mean number of drinking days	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Standard error of mean	0.15	0.11	0.06	0.05
Unweighted bases	69	132	263	464
Weighted bases	66	132	272	470

Table 5.10

Days on which pupils drank alcohol in the last week, by sex: 1998-2014^a*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week*

1998-2014

Days on which pupils drank	Year											
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a	2014 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys												
Sunday	37	29	28	28	30	28	23	29	20	27	21	29
Monday	11	10	9	12	12	9	7	8	7	7	6	6
Tuesday	10	10	11	10	11	11	6	7	8	7	5	7
Wednesday	16	9	10	11	11	10	9	8	9	9	6	11
Thursday	11	9	9	8	8	9	7	7	7	6	7	7
Friday	43	39	41	42	49	52	44	44	39	41	29	40
Saturday	59	51	54	53	60	65	61	70	61	70	61	60
Girls												
Sunday	27	24	23	25	24	19	18	24	18	20	24	18
Monday	10	8	7	8	8	8	6	4	4	5	5	4
Tuesday	7	7	9	9	7	7	4	5	3	5	4	7
Wednesday	8	9	8	8	7	8	5	5	3	7	3	6
Thursday	8	6	8	7	8	7	6	5	5	6	6	7
Friday	45	44	45	48	53	54	46	50	44	52	37	44
Saturday	57	54	58	58	64	64	66	74	67	71	58	71
Total												
Sunday	33	27	25	26	27	24	20	26	19	24	22	23
Monday	10	9	8	10	10	9	6	6	6	6	6	5
Tuesday	9	9	10	9	9	9	5	6	6	6	4	7
Wednesday	12	9	9	10	9	9	7	6	6	8	5	8
Thursday	10	7	9	7	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	7
Friday	44	41	43	45	51	53	45	47	41	47	33	42
Saturday	58	52	56	55	62	64	63	72	64	70	60	65
Unweighted bases ^a												
Boys	526	836	1243	1110	799	692	704	474	391	386	246	238
Girls	442	736	1088	1060	825	638	634	462	383	359	200	226
Total	969	1572	2331	2170	1624	1330	1338	936	774	745	446	464

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are as follows: (boys) n=234; (girls) n=236; (total) n=470.

Table 5.11				
Days on which pupils drank alcohol in the last week, by age				
<i>Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week</i>				2014
Days on which pupils drank alcohol	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Sunday	30	27	20	23
Monday	7	7	4	5
Tuesday	8	9	6	7
Wednesday	15	8	7	8
Thursday	10	10	5	7
Friday	34	44	43	42
Saturday	51	63	70	65
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	69	132	263	464
<i>Weighted bases</i>	66	132	272	470

Table 5.12a

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 ^c	
	Units of alcohol ^b													
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

^a Estimates are based on the original method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 5.1.3) and are not comparable with estimates based on the revised method shown elsewhere in this report.

^b Table 5.12b shows trends in consumption between 2007 and 2014 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 5.12b

Mean alcohol consumption in the last week by pupils who had drunk, by sex and age (revised method): 2007-2014^{a,b,c,d}

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2007-2014

Mean consumption in units ^a	Year							
	2007 ^c	2008	2009 ^c	2010 ^d	2011 ^d	2012 ^d	2013 ^d	2014 ^d
<i>Units of alcohol</i>								

Boys

11-13 years	8.3	10.9	8.2	11.0	7.3	7.6	e	e
Standard error of mean	0.94	1.48	1.08	2.03	1.72	1.35	e	e
14 years	13.7	18.0	10.8	11.3	10.8	17.2	[8.7]	[13.5]
Standard error of mean	1.13	1.72	1.10	1.52	1.82	3.08	[2.38]	[3.42]
15 years	14.5	17.4	13.5	13.7	12.5	13.2	9.2	10.8
Standard error of mean	0.91	1.11	0.87	0.92	1.21	0.93	1.13	1.05
Total	12.8	16.0	11.6	12.6	11.3	13.3	8.4	10.6
Standard error of mean	0.59	0.82	0.59	0.84	0.73	0.90	0.95	0.96

Girls

11-13 years	8.1	13.4	9.2	13.2	6.2	7.7	e	e
Standard error of mean	0.94	1.91	1.02	2.18	0.89	1.45	e	e
14 years	12.8	12.3	10.0	10.8	8.2	15.5	[8.9]	9.9
Standard error of mean	0.99	1.15	0.86	1.07	1.04	2.68	[1.33]	1.96
15 years	13.9	13.5	12.9	14.2	10.7	11.5	8.1	8.9
Standard error of mean	0.72	0.9	0.89	1.13	0.89	1.08	0.89	0.77
Total	12.2	13.1	11.3	13.2	9.4	11.7	7.9	9.0
Standard error of mean	0.52	1.14	0.57	0.87	0.62	1.11	0.66	0.79

Total

11-13 years	8.2	12.0	8.7	12.1	6.8	7.7	[4.3]	[5.5]
Standard error of mean	0.69	1.20	0.73	1.47	1.02	1.01	[0.91]	[1.13]
14 years	13.2	15.1	10.4	11.0	9.4	16.5	8.8	11.3
Standard error of mean	0.77	1.02	0.73	0.94	1.08	2.05	1.26	1.71
15 years	14.2	15.5	13.2	13.9	11.7	12.3	8.7	10.0
Standard error of mean	0.60	0.74	0.61	0.76	0.63	0.72	0.70	0.66
Total	12.5	14.6	11.5	12.9	10.4	12.5	8.2	9.8
Standard error of mean	0.42	0.57	0.41	0.63	0.48	0.72	0.54	0.58

Unweighted bases^d

Boys

11-13 years	153	136	125	84	50	51	25	24
14 years	179	146	136	85	68	80	36	41
15 years	315	288	283	220	190	182	133	139
Total	647	570	544	389	308	313	194	204

Girls

11-13 years	157	111	110	82	47	52	21	25
14 years	178	157	144	102	73	62	40	68
15 years	313	279	270	216	176	187	94	99
Total	648	547	524	400	296	301	155	192

Total

11-13 years	310	247	235	166	97	103	46	49
14 years	357	303	280	187	141	142	76	109
15 years	628	567	553	436	366	369	227	238
Total	1295	1117	1068	789	604	614	349	396

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 5.1.3) and are not comparable with estimates based on the original method shown in Table 5.12a.

^b Table 5.12a 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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 5.14.

^e Estimates not shown because of the very small base sizes.

Table 5.13

Median alcohol consumption in the last week by pupils who had drunk, by sex and age (revised method): 2007-2014^{a,b,c,d}
Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week
2007-2014

Median consumption in units ^a	Year							
	2007 ^b	2008	2009 ^b	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c	2014 ^c
<i>Units of alcohol</i>								
Boys								
11-13 years	3.5	5.1	4.3	5.5	4.0	5.3	d	d
14 years	9.0	10.0	5.8	7.7	7.0	8.5	[4.8]	[5.0]
15 years	10.0	12.0	9.0	10.7	8.7	9.0	6.5	7.0
Total	7.8	9.8	6.8	8.8	7.5	8.0	4.8	5.5
Girls								
11-13 years	4.0	6.5	5.8	7.0	4.0	5.5	d	d
14 years	8.0	7.5	6.5	7.5	6.0	8.0	[6.0]	5.0
15 years	9.8	8.0	8.0	9.0	7.3	8.0	6.0	6.0
Total	7.9	8.0	7.0	8.0	6.4	7.5	5.3	5.5
Total								
11-13 years	3.9	5.8	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.3	[2.5]	[3.0]
14 years	8.5	8.5	6.3	7.5	6.0	8.5	5.0	5.0
15 years	9.8	10.5	8.5	10.0	8.0	8.0	6.5	6.5
Total	7.8	8.5	7.0	8.5	7.0	8.0	5.0	5.5
<i>Unweighted bases^{b,c}</i>								
<i>Boys</i>								
11-13 years	153	136	125	84	50	51	25	24
14 years	179	146	136	85	68	80	36	41
15 years	315	288	283	220	190	182	133	139
Total	647	570	544	389	308	313	194	204
<i>Girls</i>								
11-13 years	157	111	110	82	47	52	21	25
14 years	178	157	144	102	73	62	40	68
15 years	313	279	270	216	176	187	94	99
Total	648	547	524	400	296	301	155	192
<i>Total</i>								
11-13 years	310	247	235	166	97	103	46	49
14 years	357	303	280	187	141	142	76	109
15 years	628	567	553	436	366	369	227	238
Total	1295	1117	1068	789	604	614	349	396

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 5.1.3).

^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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 5.14.

^d Estimates not shown because of the very small base sizes.

Table 5.14

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

2014

Units of alcohol drunk in the last week ^a	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Less than 1 unit	b	[20]	9	14
1 unit, less than 2 units	b	[9]	10	10
2 units, less than 4 units	b	[20]	14	17
4 units, less than 6 units	b	[12]	12	11
6 units, less than 10 units	b	[11]	17	16
10 units, less than 15 units	b	[1]	10	7
15 or more units	b	[27]	28	26
Girls				
Less than 1 unit	b	4	2	3
1 unit, less than 2 units	b	16	7	13
2 units, less than 4 units	b	20	19	18
4 units, less than 6 units	b	11	19	16
6 units, less than 10 units	b	21	18	19
10 units, less than 15 units	b	9	16	13
15 or more units	b	18	19	18
Total				
Less than 1 unit	[17]	10	6	8
1 unit, less than 2 units	[24]	13	9	12
2 units, less than 4 units	[19]	20	16	18
4 units, less than 6 units	[12]	11	15	14
6 units, less than 10 units	[13]	17	18	17
10 units, less than 15 units	[4]	6	13	10
15 or more units	[10]	21	24	22
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
Boys	24	41	139	204
Girls	25	68	99	192
Total	49	109	238	396
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
Boys	23	41	137	202
Girls	22	67	112	201
Total	45	109	249	403

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 5.1.3).

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

Table 5.15

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

2014

Mean number of units drunk on each drinking day ^a	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Less than one	b	[7]	4	5
One or two	b	[38]	26	32
Three or four	b	[15]	18	18
More than four	b	[40]	52	45
Girls				
Less than one	b	1	1	1
One or two	b	34	25	30
Three or four	b	28	22	23
More than four	b	37	52	45
Total				
Less than one	[7]	3	3	3
One or two	[49]	36	26	31
Three or four	[18]	23	20	20
More than four	[25]	38	52	45
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
Boys	24	41	138	203
Girls	25	68	99	192
Total	49	109	237	395
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
Boys	23	41	136	201
Girls	22	67	112	201
Total	45	109	248	402

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 5.1.3).

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

Table 5.16a

**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 5.16b shows trends in types of alcohol consumed from 2004 to 2014.

^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.

Table 5.16b

Types of alcohol drunk in the last week, by sex: 2004-2014^a*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week**2004-2014*

Types of alcohol drunk	Year										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
Beer, lager, cider	86	89	87	86	88	91	88	91	91	87	85
Shandy	24	23	22	22	23	25	22	21	21	13	17
Wine, martini, sherry ^c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	28
Wine ^c	33	33	30	30	32	25	25	23	24	17	c
Martini, sherry ^c	14	9	12	9	15	12	9	9	11	6	c
Spirits	60	59	59	54	60	56	60	58	57	59	45
Alcopops	57	52	50	49	53	48	46	34	38	37	28
Girls											
Beer, lager, cider	56	56	59	60	55	59	58	61	59	60	59
Shandy	15	15	13	19	16	16	14	12	13	12	12
Wine, martini, sherry ^c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	48
Wine ^c	49	54	47	50	49	46	48	47	46	49	c
Martini, sherry ^c	12	13	12	11	13	10	12	10	13	8	c
Spirits	67	71	67	69	73	67	74	73	76	67	73
Alcopops	73	73	69	70	69	66	63	63	61	47	52
Total											
Beer, lager, cider	71	73	72	74	72	76	73	77	75	74	72
Shandy	20	19	17	21	19	20	18	17	18	12	14
Wine, martini, sherry ^c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	38
Wine ^c	41	43	39	40	40	35	37	34	35	33	c
Martini, sherry ^c	13	11	12	10	14	11	11	10	12	7	c
Spirits	63	65	63	61	66	61	67	65	66	63	59
Alcopops	65	63	60	59	61	56	54	48	49	42	40
<i>Unweighted bases^{a,b,d}</i>											
<i>Boys</i>	<i>1118</i>	<i>1026</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>823</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>240</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>1064</i>	<i>1006</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>761</i>	<i>641</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>227</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>2182</i>	<i>2032</i>	<i>1636</i>	<i>1584</i>	<i>1339</i>	<i>1348</i>	<i>939</i>	<i>777</i>	<i>741</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>467</i>

^a Table 5.16a shows trends in types of alcohol consumed from 1990 to 2003.^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are as follows: (boys) n=236; (girls) n=237; (total) n=473.^c 'Wine' and 'Martini and sherry' were asked about as separate categories until 2013. In 2014, 'Wine, martini, or sherry' was asked about as a single category.^d Bases shown for pupils who gave a valid answer for at least one type of drink.

Table 5.17

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

2014

Types of alcohol drunk	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Beer, lager, cider	67	73	73	72
Shandy	31	16	10	14
Wine, martini, sherry	42	40	37	38
Spirits	48	59	61	59
Alcopops	47	48	34	40
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	71	132	264	467
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	68	132	273	473

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

Table 5.18a

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 ^c
	<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 5.1.3) and are not comparable with estimates based on the revised method shown elsewhere in this report.

^b Table 5.18b shows trends in consumption from 2007 to 2014, 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 5.18b

Mean alcohol consumption of different types of drink in the last week (revised method): 2007-2014^{a,b,c}*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week**2007-2014*

Types of alcohol	Year							
	2007 ^c	2008	2009 ^c	2010 ^d	2011 ^d	2012 ^d	2013 ^d	2014 ^{d,e}
	<i>Units of alcohol^f</i>							
Beer, lager, cider	6.2	7.6	6.1	7.0	5.2	6.9	4.1	5.5
Standard error of mean	0.29	0.40	0.31	0.44	0.33	0.51	0.38	0.46
Shandy	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standard error of mean	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03
Wine, martini, sherry ^{d,f}	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	1.1
Standard error of mean	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.13
Wine ^f	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	f
Standard error of mean	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.15	f
Martini, sherry ^f	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	f
Standard error of mean	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	f
Spirits	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.7
Standard error of mean	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.12	0.02	0.15	0.12	0.13
Alcopops	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.3
Standard error of mean	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.16
Total	12.5	14.6	11.5	12.9	10.4	12.5	8.2	9.8
Standard error of mean	0.42	0.57	0.41	0.63	0.48	0.72	0.54	0.58
<i>Unweighted bases^{eg}</i>	<i>1295</i>	<i>1117</i>	<i>1068</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>396</i>

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 5.1.2).

^b Table 5.18a 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 The 2014 estimate for 'Wine, martini or sherry' has been revised since the original publication.

^e Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The 2014 weighted base is shown in Table 5.19.

^f 'Wine' and 'Martini and sherry' were asked about as separate categories until 2013. In 2014, 'Wine, martini, or sherry' was asked about as a single category.

^g 2014 bases have been revised since the original publication.

Table 5.19

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

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2014

Types of alcohol	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager, cider	7.1	3.9	5.5
Standard error of mean	0.75	0.53	0.46
Shandy	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standard error of mean	0.06	0.02	0.03
Wine, martini, sherry	0.9	1.4	1.1
Standard error of mean	0.18	0.17	0.13
Spirits	1.4	2.0	1.7
Standard error of mean	0.18	0.20	0.13
Alcopops	1.0	1.6	1.3
Standard error of mean	0.25	0.23	0.16
Total	10.6	9.0	9.8
Standard error of mean	1.42	1.14	0.58
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>396</i>
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>403</i>

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 5.1.2).

^b Bases have been revised since the original publication.

Table 5.20

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

2014

Types of alcohol	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	Percentage of total units ^a		
Beer, lager, cider	67	43	56
Shandy	1	1	1
Wine, martini, sherry	8	16	12
Spirits	14	22	18
Alcopops	10	18	14
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>396</i>
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>403</i>

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 5.1.2).

^b Bases have been revised since the original publication.

Table 5.21

Estimated odds ratios for having drunk alcohol in the last week, by individual and school-level measures*All pupils*

2014

Variable ^a	N	Odds ratio	p-value	95% confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Sex (p=0.500)					
Boys	2,989	1			
Girls	2,910	0.91	0.500	0.70	1.19
Age (p<0.001)^b	5,899	1.64	0.000	1.44	1.86
Ethnicity (p<0.001)					
White	4,657	1			
Mixed	248	1.38	0.213	0.83	2.30
Asian	458	0.31	0.055	0.10	1.02
Black	215	1.52	0.286	0.70	3.26
Other	58	7.69	<0.001	2.65	22.33
Missing	263	0.99	0.983	0.46	2.12
Smoking (p<0.001)					
Non-smoker	5,512	1			
Occasional smoker	136	4.17	<0.001	2.40	7.24
Regular smoker	179	5.46	<0.001	3.30	9.04
Missing	72	1.72	0.236	0.70	4.25
Drug use (p<0.001)					
Never	4,747	1			
Has taken drugs but not in the last year	230	1.78	0.007	1.17	2.70
Took drugs in the last year	220	2.83	<0.001	1.89	4.22
Took drugs in the last month	303	1.82	0.014	1.13	2.94
Missing	399	1.35	0.211	0.84	2.16
Energy drinks (p=0.001)					
Has not drunk energy drinks in the last week	1,773	1			
Has drunk energy drinks in the last week	4,042	2.19	<0.001	1.37	3.49
Missing	84	2.68	0.045	1.02	7.03
Truancy (p=0.009)					
Never played truant	5,113	1			
Has played truant	671	1.58	0.009	1.12	2.22
Missing	115	1.25	0.674	0.43	3.62
Wellbeing (p=0.001)					
Not low wellbeing	4,500	1			
Low wellbeing	649	1.70	<0.001	1.24	2.33
Missing	750	0.89	0.596	0.58	1.37
Number of drinkers at home (p<0.001)					
None	1,370	1			
One	1,066	1.73	0.041	1.02	2.92
Two	2,257	1.97	0.007	1.20	3.23
Three or more	904	3.63	<0.001	2.10	6.27
Missing	302	1.83	0.215	0.70	4.78

^a P-value for each variable excludes missing values.^b Odds ratio indicates change in odds for each additional year of age.^c Odds ratio indicates change in odds for each additional percentage point.

Continued...

Table 5.21 continued

All pupils				2014	
Variable ^a	N	Odds ratio	p-value	95% confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Family's attitude to pupil's drinking (p<0.001)					
Does/would not like me to drink	3,256	1			
Does/would not mind, if not too much	2,470	4.33	<0.001	3.05	6.15
Lets me drink as much as I like	61	15.11	<0.001	7.56	30.18
Missing	112	0.99	0.987	0.30	3.22
Region (p=0.637)					
North East	718	1			
North West	582	1.02	0.932	0.67	1.54
Yorkshire and the Humber	534	1.14	0.592	0.71	1.84
East Midlands	609	1.08	0.759	0.66	1.76
West Midlands	782	0.84	0.356	0.58	1.22
East of England	676	0.94	0.782	0.59	1.49
London	671	0.66	0.240	0.34	1.32
South East	728	0.81	0.347	0.53	1.25
South West	599	0.68	0.137	0.41	1.13
Percentage of pupils with English as an alternative language (p=0.032)^c					
	5,899	0.98	0.032	0.96	1.00
Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals (p=0.013)^c					
	5,899	0.98	0.013	0.96	1.00

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

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

^c Odds ratio indicates change in odds for each additional percentage point.

Table 5.22

Whether pupils have drunk alcohol and been drunk in the last four weeks, by sex: 2006-2014

All pupils

2006-2014

Whether drank alcohol and became drunk in last four weeks	Year				
	2006	2008	2010 ^b	2012 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys					
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	15	16	12	12	9
Been drunk once or twice	11	10	8	7	5
Been drunk 3+ times	6	5	3	3	2
Not drunk alcohol in last four weeks ^b	68	69	76	79	84
Girls					
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	12	12	11	10	8
Been drunk once or twice	14	12	10	8	7
Been drunk 3+ times	9	7	5	4	3
Not drunk alcohol in last four weeks ^b	65	70	74	78	82
Total					
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	14	14	12	11	9
Been drunk once or twice	12	11	10	7	6
Been drunk 3+ times	7	6	4	3	2
Not drunk alcohol in last four weeks ^b	66	69	75	78	83
<i>Unweighted bases^{a,b,c}</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	3774	3712	3499	3602	2965
<i>Girls</i>	3960	3604	3465	3646	2889
<i>Total</i>	7734	7316	6964	7248	5854

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 5.23.

^b Bases exclude pupils who said when they had last drunk alcohol, but who did not answer the question about whether they had been drunk in the last four weeks. These bases are different from those used to measure when pupils last drank alcohol, and so estimates shown in this table for the proportions of pupils who had not drunk alcohol within the last four weeks are not definitive.

^c Based on pupils who answered questions about whether they had been drunk in the last four weeks.

Table 5.23

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

All pupils

2014

Whether drank alcohol and became drunk in last four weeks	Age					Total %
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	2	3	5	11	21	9
Been drunk once or twice	-	1	2	6	14	5
Been drunk 3+ times	0	-	1	3	4	2
Not drunk alcohol in last four weeks ^a	97	96	92	81	61	84
Girls						
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	-	3	6	12	15	8
Been drunk once or twice	-	1	3	10	17	7
Been drunk 3+ times	-	-	1	4	7	3
Not drunk alcohol in last four weeks ^a	100	97	91	74	60	82
Total						
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	1	3	5	11	18	9
Been drunk once or twice	-	1	2	8	16	6
Been drunk 3+ times	0	-	1	3	5	2
Not drunk alcohol in last four weeks ^a	98	96	92	78	61	83
<i>Unweighted bases^{a,b}</i>						
Boys	480	581	621	563	720	2965
Girls	480	569	632	549	659	2889
Total	960	1150	1253	1112	1379	5854
<i>Weighted bases^{a,b}</i>						
Boys	444	561	629	586	730	2951
Girls	455	549	606	552	747	2909
Total	899	1111	1235	1138	1477	5860

^a Bases exclude pupils who said when they had last drunk alcohol, but who did not answer the question about whether they had been drunk in the last four weeks. These bases are different from those used to measure when pupils last drank alcohol, and so estimates shown in this table for the proportions of pupils who had not drunk alcohol within the last four weeks are not definitive.

^b Based on pupils who answered questions about whether they had been drunk in the last four weeks.

Table 5.24

Whether pupils drink energy drinks and alcohol at the same time, by age and sex*All pupils*

2014

Whether pupils drink energy drinks and alcohol at the same time	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
Does not drink energy drinks	47	31	26	16	11	24
Drinks energy drinks, not at the same time as alcohol ^a	53	68	71	78	76	70
Drinks energy drinks, sometimes or always at the same time as alcohol	0	1	3	6	13	5
Girls						
Does not drink energy drinks	67	48	36	24	22	37
Drinks energy drinks, not at the same time as alcohol ^a	33	51	62	64	61	56
Drinks energy drinks, sometimes or always at the same time as alcohol	0	1	2	12	17	7
Total						
Does not drink energy drinks	57	40	31	20	16	31
Drinks energy drinks, not at the same time as alcohol ^a	43	59	67	71	69	63
Drinks energy drinks, sometimes or always at the same time as alcohol	0	1	2	9	15	6
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	475	573	627	577	745	2997
Girls	479	575	643	568	678	2943
Total	954	1148	1270	1145	1423	5940
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	441	552	634	603	755	2985
Girls	455	555	618	568	769	2965
Total	896	1107	1252	1172	1524	5950

^a 'The category 'Drinks energy drinks, not at the same time as alcohol' includes pupils who said that they never drank alcohol.

6 Young people who drink alcohol

Steve Sharman

Key findings for 2014

- This chapter focuses on 33% of 11 to 15 year olds, those who drink alcohol, at least sometimes. This includes roughly equal numbers of boys and girls. Because the prevalence of drinking increases sharply with age, nearly half of these 'current drinkers' are aged 15, around a quarter are aged 14, and the remaining quarter are aged between 11 and 13.
- 28% of all pupils had obtained alcohol in the last four weeks. This includes similar proportions of boys and girls. The likelihood of having obtained alcohol in the last four weeks increased with age, from 6% of 11 years olds to 51% of 15 year olds.
- The most common ways of getting alcohol were being given it by parents or friends. Boys and girls generally obtained alcohol in similar ways. Parents were the main source for younger pupils (aged 11 and 12), but by the age of 15 pupils were as likely to obtain alcohol from friends as from their parents (33% and 32% respectively).
- Of all current drinkers, under half (40%) had bought alcohol; this was more likely among older pupils. Pupils who had drunk ten or more units in the last week that bought alcohol were more likely to have bought it from most of the sources asked about compared with pupils who had drunk less.
- Pupils were most likely to say that they usually drank at home (56%), at someone else's home (43%) or at parties with friends (46%). This differed with age. Younger pupils who drank alcohol were most likely to drink at home (63% of 11 and 12 year olds) rather than anywhere else. Older pupils who drank were also likely to drink at home (52%), but also at parties with friends (58%), or in someone else's home (47%).
- Pupils who drank usually did so with their parents (56%), or friends of both sexes (52%). This varied with age; younger pupils were more likely to drink with parents, whereas older pupils were more likely to drink with friends.
- Almost half (49%) of pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last four weeks had been drunk in that time; girls were more likely to say this than boys (55% and 42% respectively).
- Of pupils who had been drunk in the last four weeks, 34% reported feeling ill or sick and 23% had been in an argument. The likelihood of experiencing adverse consequences generally increased with the number of times the pupil had been drunk.
- Pupils who drank alcohol generally thought that their parents knew this (91%).

6.1 Introduction

The preceding chapter describes the prevalence of drinking and alcohol consumption among 11 to 15 year olds. This chapter focuses further on the behaviour of pupils aged between 11 and 15 who drink alcohol, at least sometimes. Topics covered include where pupils get alcohol; where pupils buy alcohol; where pupils drink and whom they drink with; being drunk, including adverse consequences of drinking; family awareness; and perceived family attitude towards pupil's drinking.

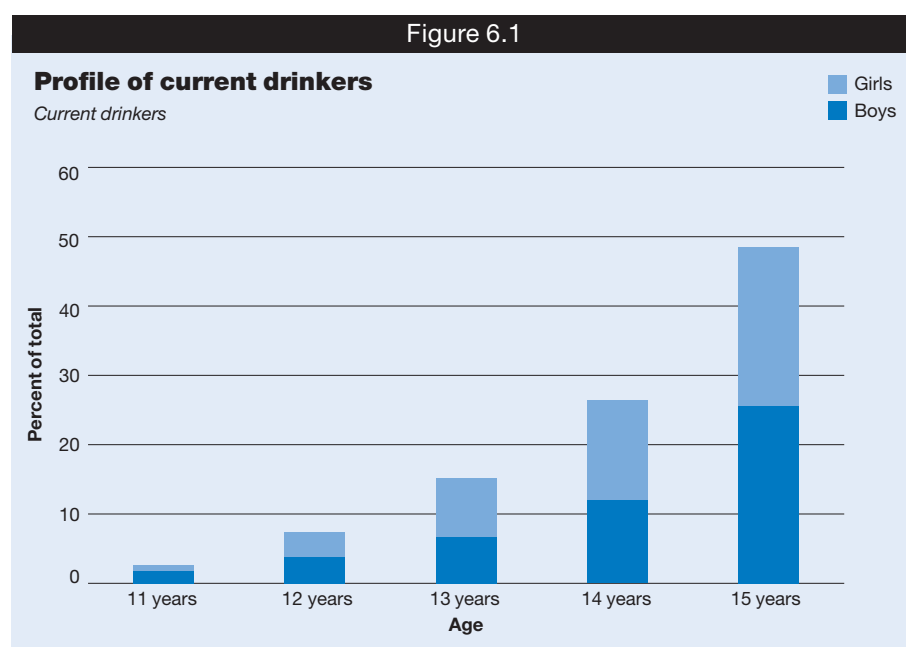
Most of the analysis is based on 'current drinkers': pupils who have drunk alcohol at some time, and who report drinking at least occasionally. In 2014, 33% of pupils said that they sometimes drank alcohol (see Table 5.7). This included similar proportions of boys and girls. The proportions who said they drank increased sharply by age, from 5% of 11 year olds to 65% of 15 year olds.

(Table 6A)

Table 6A						
Proportions of current drinkers, by age and sex						
All pupils						
2014						
Current drinkers	Age					
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	7	12	20	40	64	32
Girls	3	11	24	47	65	33
Total	5	11	22	44	65	33

As a result, the age profile of current drinkers is heavily weighted towards older pupils. Within this group, less than one in twenty (3%) are 11 year olds. A quarter of current drinkers (25% of both boys and girls) are aged between 11 and 13. Slightly more (24% of boys, 29% of girls) are aged 14. Almost half of current drinkers (51% of boys, 46% of girls) are aged 15.

(Figure 6.1)



6.2 Obtaining alcohol

6.2.1 Where pupils get alcohol

The Licensing Act 2003¹ reiterated the provisions of previous legislation which made it illegal to sell alcohol to young people under the age of 18, to buy alcohol on behalf of someone under that age, or for anyone under the age of 18 to attempt to buy alcohol.

All pupils, whether or not they drank alcohol, were asked whether they had obtained alcohol in the last four weeks and, if so, how. In the ten years between 2004 and 2014, the proportion of pupils who had obtained (or tried to obtain) alcohol declined from 49% to 28%. This decline was apparent for each of the main sources pupils reported.

(Table 6.1)

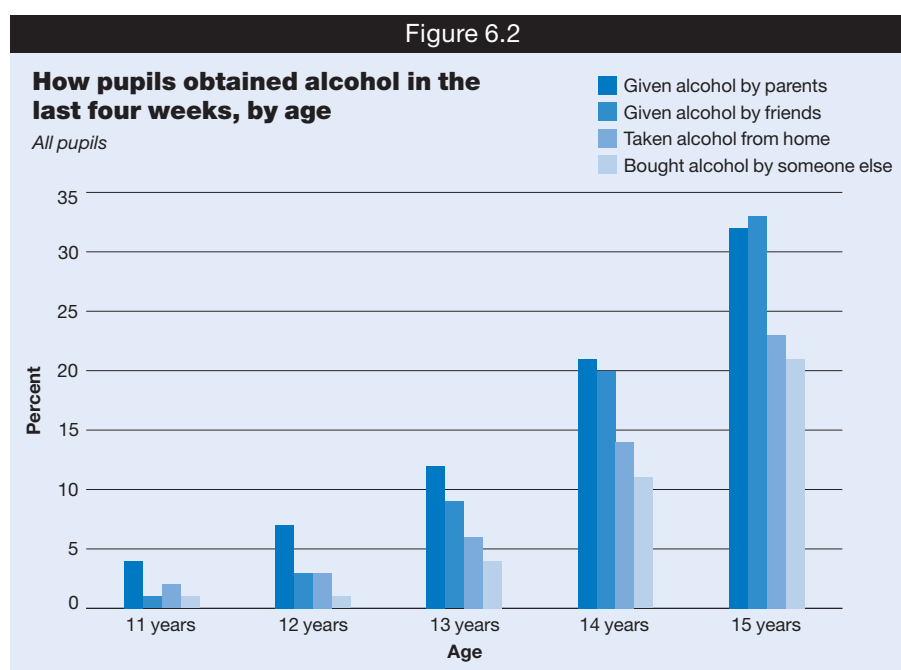
In 2014, similar proportions of boys (28%) and girls (29%) reported that they had obtained alcohol. The proportion increased with age, from 6% for 11 year olds to 51% for 15 year olds, reflecting the pattern of the prevalence of drinking.

The most common ways for pupils to obtain alcohol were to be given it by parents or guardians (17%) or by friends (15%), to take it from home with permission (11%), or to ask someone else to buy it (9%). Boys and girls had generally obtained alcohol in similar ways, although girls were more likely to have been bought alcohol by someone else, or to have been given it by friends.

(Table 6.2)

Sources varied with age. Among 11 year olds, the most common source was having been given it by parents or guardians (4%), with no more than 2% reporting that they had obtained alcohol from any other source. 15 year olds obtained alcohol from a broader range of sources; they were most likely to have been given alcohol by friends (33%) or parents (32%), taken alcohol from home with permission (23%) or asked someone else to buy it (21%).

(Table 6.2, Figure 6.2)



Among pupils who had drunk at least one unit of alcohol in the last week, there was little difference by the amount they drank in the proportions who were given alcohol by their parents, or took it from home with permission, or stole it from home.

Otherwise, the more pupils had drunk in the last week, the more likely they were to report getting alcohol from each of the sources asked about. For example, the proportion who were usually given alcohol by friends increased from 51% of those who had drunk between one and five units in the last week to 85% of those who had drunk more than ten units, and the proportion of those who asked other people to buy alcohol for them increased from 36% to 77% respectively.

(Table 6.3, Figure 6.3)

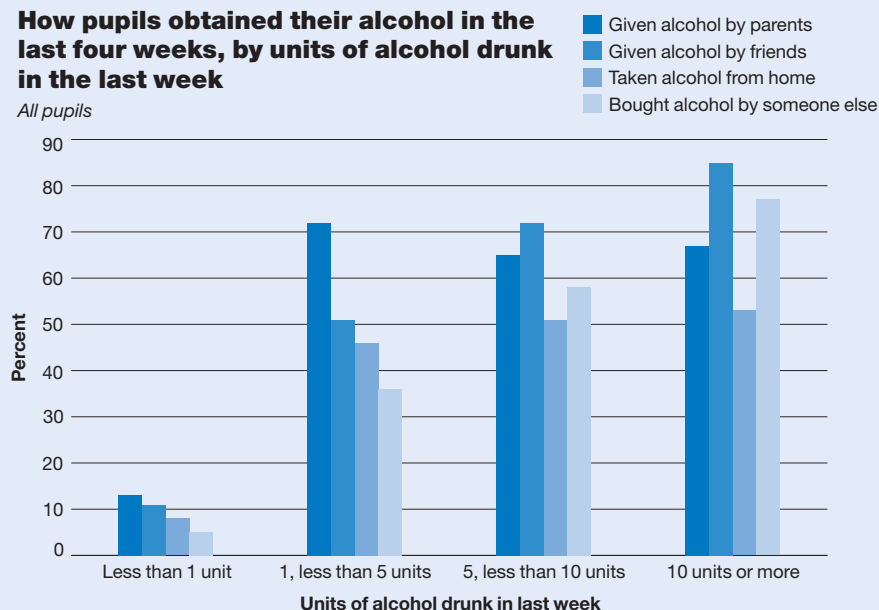
6.2.2 Where pupils usually buy alcohol

Pupils who drank any alcohol were asked if they bought alcohol, and where they usually bought it. Under half of all current drinkers (40%) bought alcohol. This has declined from 52% of current drinkers in 2008. Buying alcohol became more common with age (from 21% of 11 to 12 year olds who drank alcohol to 49% of 15 year olds). Pupils who bought alcohol

Figure 6.3

How pupils obtained their alcohol in the last four weeks, by units of alcohol drunk in the last week

All pupils



were most likely to buy it from friends or relatives (22%), someone else (11%), an off-licence (12%) or a shop or supermarket (11%). (Tables 6.4, 6.5)

Among pupils who did buy alcohol, older pupils were more likely to have bought it from an off-licence (32% of 15 year olds compared with 13% of 11 to 13 year olds). Otherwise there were no obvious differences by age. (Table 6.6)

Among pupils who bought alcohol, there were clear relationships between the amount drunk in the last week and the likelihood of buying alcohol from any of the sources asked about (except for garage forecourts, a relatively minor source in any case). For example, among pupils who had drunk between one and five units in the last week, 26% bought it from friends or relatives, 10% from someone else, 10% from off-licences and 11% from shops or supermarkets. The corresponding proportions for pupils who had drunk ten units or more were 42%, 34%, 41% and 26%. (Table 6.7)

6.3 The context in which young people drink alcohol

6.3.1 Where pupils usually drink

The places where pupils who drank alcohol were most likely to drink were similar to previous years. Pupils who drank were most likely to do so in their own home (56%), someone else's home (43%), at parties with friends (46%), or somewhere outside (13%). Among pupils who drank, the proportion who said they usually drank at their own or someone else's home has increased since 1996 from just over half (52%) to just under three quarters (74%). The proportion that usually drank at parties with friends increased over the same period from 23% to 46%. Drinking outside (on the street, in a park or somewhere else) was first asked about in 1999. Between 1999 and 2006, the proportion who reported this increased from 21% to 31%; since then it has declined to 13% in 2014. (Table 6.8, Figure 6.4)

Girls were more likely than boys to usually drink alcohol in someone else's home (49% compared with 37%), or at parties with friends (49% compared with 43%). (Table 6.9)

Among pupils of different ages who drank, younger pupils were more likely than older pupils to drink at home (63% of 11 and 12 year olds who drank, compared with 52% of 15 year olds). Older pupils were more likely to drink at someone else's house (47% of 15 year olds, compared with 21% of 11 to 12 year olds), or at parties with friends (58% and 16% respectively). There were no significant differences by age in the proportions of current drinkers that drank in other locations. (Table 6.9, Figure 6.5)

Figure 6.4

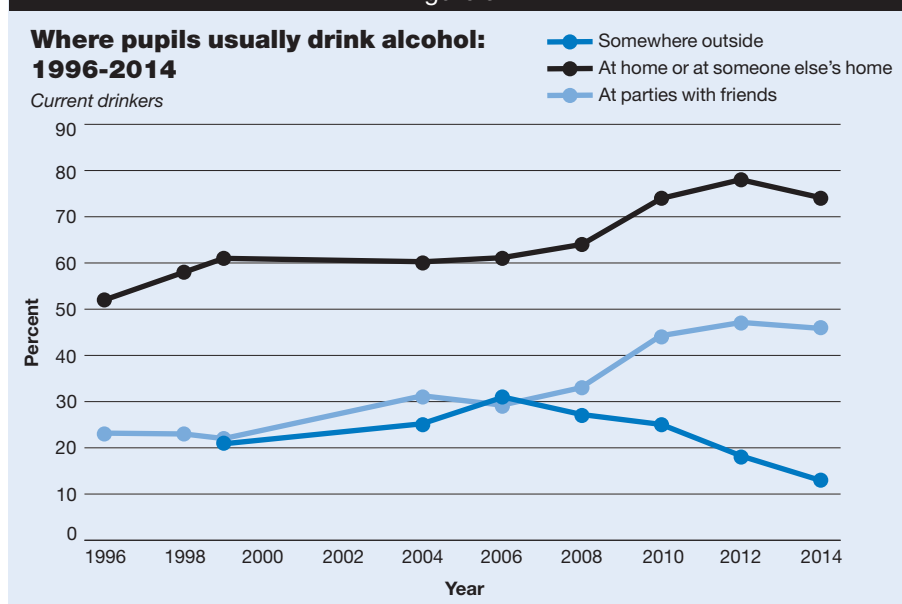
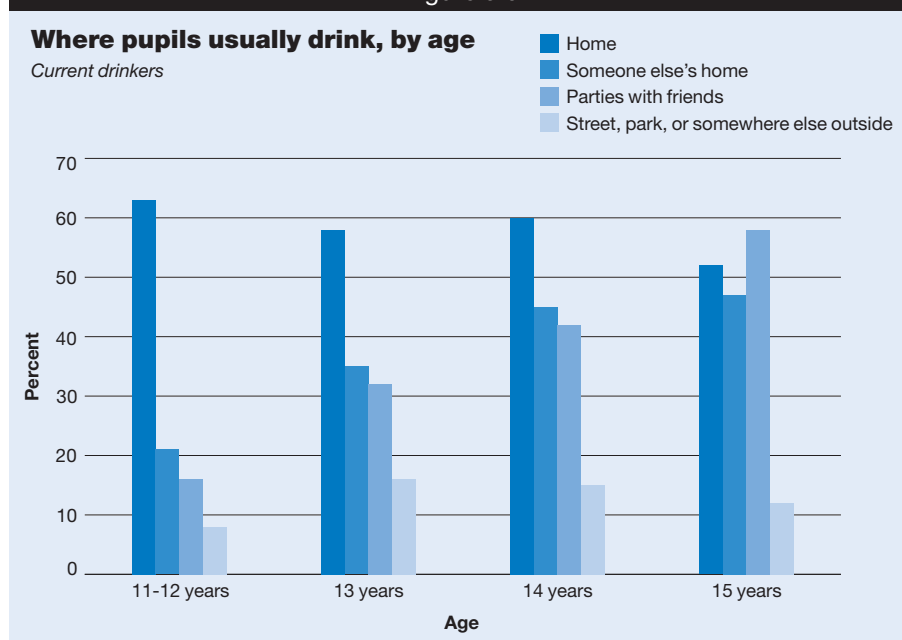


Figure 6.5



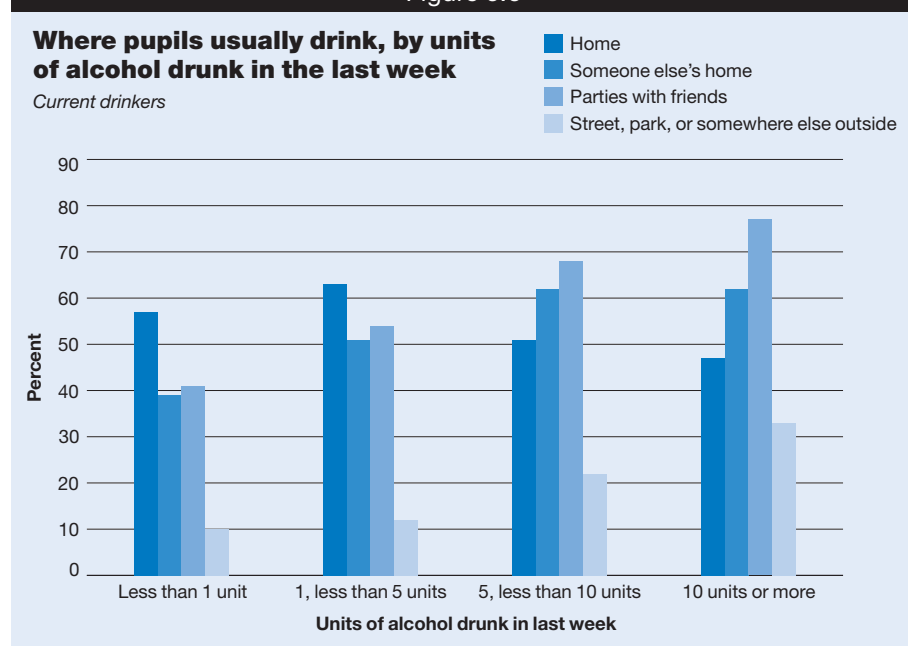
Where pupils drank also varied depending on the amount they had drunk in the last week. Pupils who had drunk at least five units of alcohol were less likely than others to say that they usually drank at home. Otherwise, pupils were more likely to say that they usually drank in each of the locations asked about if they had drunk at least five units in the last week. For example, the proportions who said they usually drank at someone else's home increased from 39% of those who had drunk less than one unit of alcohol in the last week, to 62% of those who had drunk five or more units. Those who had drunk the most – at least ten units in the last week – were also more likely than others to say they usually drank at parties with friends or in the street, a park or somewhere else outside. (Table 6.10, Figure 6.6)

6.3.2 Who pupils usually drink with

Pupils who drank alcohol were most likely to say that they usually drank with parents (56%), with friends of both sexes (52%), with brothers, sisters or other relatives (37%) or with friends of the same sex (35%). This is a change from recent years, when pupils who drank were more likely to say that they drank with friends of both sexes than with their parents, and future surveys will show whether this becomes a trend. Few pupils said that they usually drank alone (2%).

(Table 6.11)

Figure 6.6



Girls were more likely than boys to drink usually with friends of both sexes (57%, compared with 48%), brothers, sisters or other relatives (39% of girls, 34% of boys), or friends of the same sex (37% of girls, 32% of boys). Otherwise, boys and girls were equally likely to say that they usually drank alcohol with their parents, a girlfriend or boyfriend, or with friends of the opposite sex.

(Table 6.11)

There were also differences according to age. 11 or 12 year olds who drank were most likely to say they usually drank with their parents (69%) or other family members (33%). By the age of 15, a smaller proportion said they usually drank with their parents (52%). They were more likely to say that they usually drank with friends of both sexes (64% of 15 year olds).

(Table 6.12)

The likelihood of drinking with all types of friends increased in line with the amount of alcohol drunk in the last week. For example, among those who had drunk less than a unit, 47% said that they usually drank with friends of both sexes, and 9% drank with a girlfriend or boyfriend. The corresponding proportions for those who had drunk ten or more units in the last week were 88% and 30%. Pupils who had drunk most in the last week (ten or more units), were less likely than those who had drunk less to say that they usually drank with their parents; 39%, compared with 57% or 58% respectively.

(Table 6.13, Figure 6.7)

6.4 Consequences of drinking

6.4.1 Being drunk

Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last four weeks were asked a series of questions about drinking alcohol, including whether they had been drunk in that time. Pupils' evaluations of whether they had been drunk were necessarily subjective. Of those pupils that had drunk alcohol in the last four weeks, 51% said that they had not become drunk, 36% said that they had been drunk once or twice and 12% had been drunk three or more times.

(Table 6.14)

Girls were more likely than boys to say that they had been drunk at least once (55%, compared with 42% respectively). Pupils aged 14 and 15 were more likely to have been drunk than younger pupils.

(Table 6.14, Figure 6.8)

Pupils were also asked if they had tried to get drunk in the last four weeks. Among pupils who had been drunk in the last four weeks, 71% of boys and 57% of girls had done so deliberately. The numbers of younger pupils who had been drunk in the last four weeks are too small to compare age groups reliably.

(Table 6.15)

Figure 6.7

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

Current drinkers

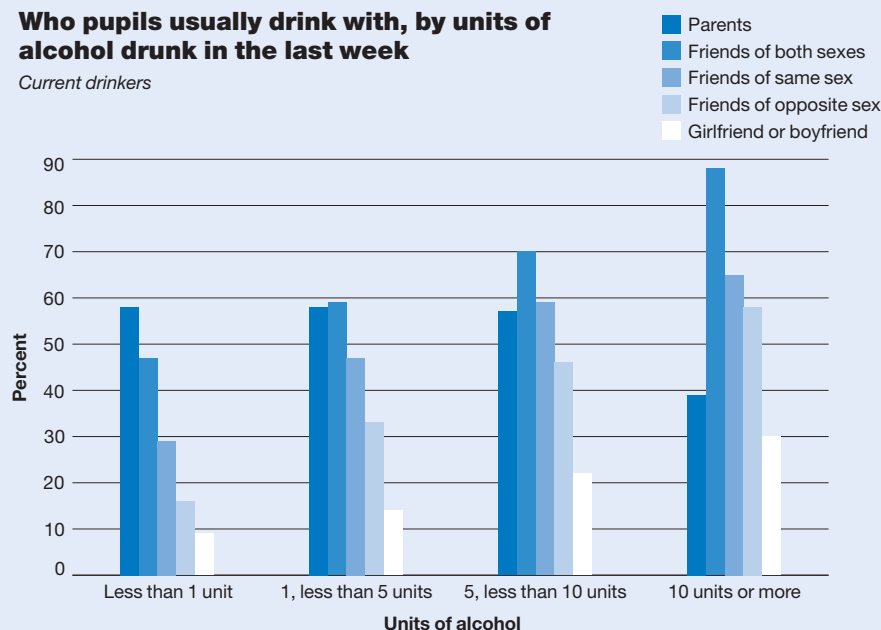
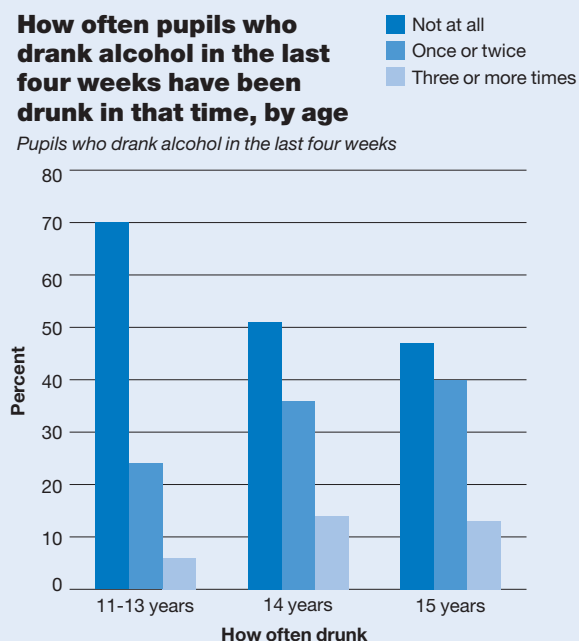


Figure 6.8

How often pupils who drank alcohol in the last four weeks have been drunk in that time, by age

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last four weeks



6.4.2 Adverse consequences of drinking

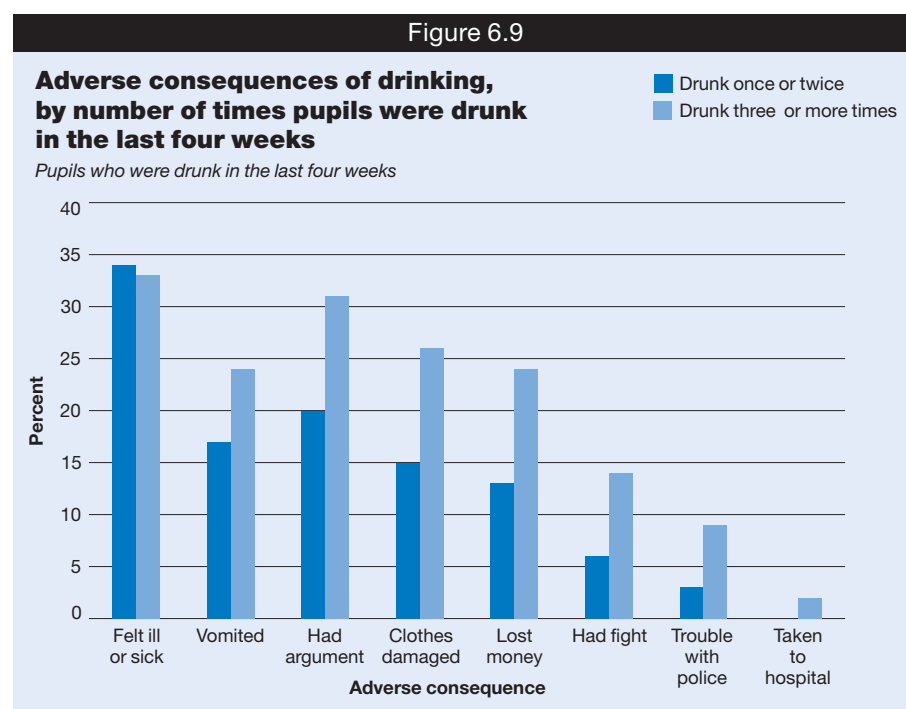
Pupils who had been drunk in the last four weeks were asked whether they had experienced various outcomes when they drank alcohol during that period. They were most likely to report feeling ill or sick (34% of those who had been drunk in the last four weeks), followed by being in an argument (23%), vomiting (19%), damage to clothes or other items (18%) and losing money (16%). Other negative consequences of drinking – being in a fight, trouble with the police, being taken to hospital – were less common.

Girls who had been drunk were much more likely than boys to have felt ill or sick (39% and 27% respectively) or to have had an argument (28% and 16%). Other differences by sex were not significant.

(Table 6.16)

Pupils who had been drunk in the last four weeks were equally likely to have felt ill or sick or to have vomited regardless of the number of times they had been drunk. But other negative outcomes asked about were more frequent among those who had been drunk three or

more times in the last four weeks. 31% of those who had been drunk three or more times in the last month had got into an argument, 26% had clothes or other belongings damaged and 24% had lost money or other items. Among those who had been drunk once or twice, the proportions were 20%, 15% and 13% respectively. (Table 6.17, Figure 6.9)



6.5 Family awareness of pupil's drinking

Pupils who were current drinkers were asked if their families were aware that they drank. Nine out of ten said that their families were aware that they drank alcohol (91%).

Pupils who drank alcohol but did not live with anyone else who did were less likely to say that their families knew about their drinking (84%). The number of other drinkers a pupil lived with was otherwise not related to whether they thought their families knew about their drinking. (Tables 6.18, 6.19)

Pupils' beliefs about what their family would think about their drinking alcohol were related to whether their family actually knew that they drank. Pupils from families who knew that they drank were much more likely to say they took a tolerant approach; only 8% of these said that their family did not like them drinking. By contrast, 67% of pupils whose families were not aware of their drinking thought that their family would not like them to drink alcohol.

(Table 6.20, Figure 6.10)

The relationship between pupils' drinking behaviour and whether or not they thought their families did or would approve of their drinking alcohol is discussed in more detail in Section 7.3 of the following chapter.

Notes and references

- 1 The Licensing Act 2003, TSO, London. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/17>

Figure 6.10

Perceived family attitude to pupil's drinking, by whether family knows that pupil drinks alcohol

Current drinkers

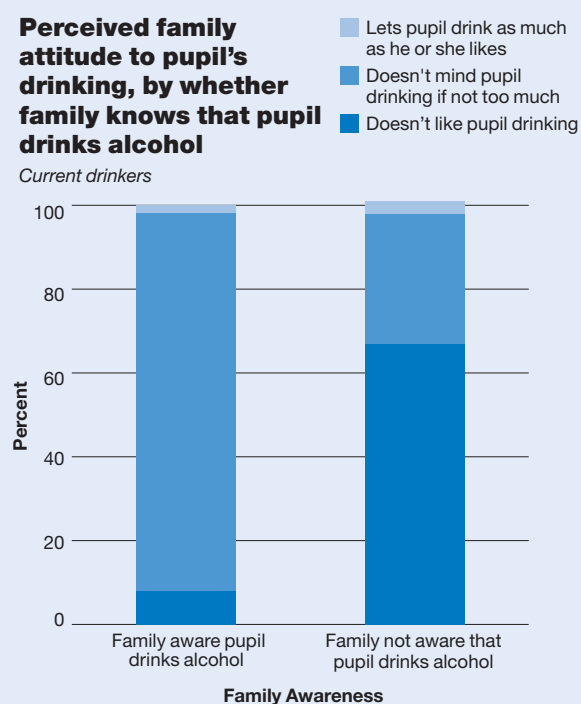


Table 6.1

How obtained alcohol in the last four weeks: 2004-2014

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2004-2014</i>				
How obtained alcohol ^a	Year					
	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	2012 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bought alcohol by someone else	20	20	18	15	13	9
Tried to buy from shop ^c	6	7	6	5	4	3
Tried to buy from pub ^c	5	4	4	2	1	1
Given alcohol by parents	27	23	22	20	19	17
Given alcohol by friends	27	26	24	23	19	15
Given alcohol by other relatives	12	10	9	9	8	7
Given alcohol by siblings	8	7	7	6	6	5
Given alcohol by other people	9	10	9	8	7	5
Taken alcohol from home	18	14	14	12	13	11
Taken alcohol from friend's home	11	10	10	9	8	7
Stolen alcohol from home	6	6	6	5	4	3
Stolen alcohol from friend's home	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stolen alcohol from somewhere else	1	2	1	1	1	1
Obtained any alcohol in last four weeks^c	49	44	42	36	33	28
<i>Unweighted bases^{b,d}</i>	<i>9715</i>	<i>8200</i>	<i>7798</i>	<i>7296</i>	<i>7134</i>	<i>5791</i>

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

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The 2014 weighted base is shown in Table 6.2.

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

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

Table 6.2

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

2014

How obtained alcohol ^{a,b}	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Bought alcohol by someone else	1	1	4	7	18	7
Bought from shop ^c	1	0	1	2	5	2
Bought from pub ^c	0	-	1	1	2	1
Given alcohol by parents	5	8	13	23	33	18
Given alcohol by friends	2	3	7	17	32	14
Given alcohol by other relatives	2	4	5	10	11	7
Given alcohol by siblings	1	2	3	5	11	5
Given alcohol by other people	1	2	2	6	10	5
Taken alcohol from home	3	4	7	15	23	12
Taken alcohol from friend's home	0	2	2	8	15	6
Stolen alcohol from home	1	1	2	3	5	3
Stolen alcohol from friend's home	0	1	1	1	1	1
Stolen alcohol from somewhere else	0	1	1	1	2	1
Obtained any alcohol in last four weeks^c	8	15	19	33	52	28
Girls						
Bought alcohol by someone else	0	1	4	15	23	10
Bought from shop ^c	-	-	0	3	4	2
Bought from pub ^c	-	0	0	1	2	1
Given alcohol by parents	2	6	11	20	31	16
Given alcohol by friends	1	4	11	23	33	16
Given alcohol by other relatives	2	5	6	11	13	8
Given alcohol by siblings	0	2	3	8	11	5
Given alcohol by other people	1	4	3	8	13	6
Taken alcohol from home	0	3	5	13	23	10
Taken alcohol from friend's home	1	1	5	9	14	7
Stolen alcohol from home	0	1	2	6	6	3
Stolen alcohol from friend's home	0	1	-	1	1	1
Stolen alcohol from somewhere else	-	1	0	1	0	0
Obtained any alcohol in last four weeks^c	5	14	21	40	50	29
Total						
Bought alcohol by someone else	1	1	4	11	21	9
Bought from shop ^c	0	0	0	2	5	2
Bought from pub ^c	0	0	0	1	2	1
Given alcohol by parents	4	7	12	21	32	17
Given alcohol by friends	1	3	9	20	33	15
Given alcohol by other relatives	2	5	5	11	12	7
Given alcohol by siblings	1	2	3	6	11	5
Given alcohol by other people	1	3	3	7	11	5
Taken alcohol from home	2	3	6	14	23	11
Taken alcohol from friend's home	0	2	4	9	15	7
Stolen alcohol from home	1	1	2	5	5	3
Stolen alcohol from friend's home	0	1	0	1	1	1
Stolen alcohol from somewhere else	0	1	1	1	1	1
Obtained any alcohol in last four weeks^c	6	14	20	36	51	28
<i>Unweighted bases^d</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	450	548	617	567	733	2915
<i>Girls</i>	454	556	626	561	679	2876
<i>Total</i>	904	1104	1243	1128	1412	5791
<i>Weighted bases^d</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	419	525	624	591	742	2901
<i>Girls</i>	431	537	602	561	769	2901
<i>Total</i>	850	1061	1227	1152	1512	5802

^a Some categories differ from those in Table 6.1; this table does not show pupils who tried but did not succeed in buying alcohol from a shop, pub or bar.

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

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

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

Table 6.3

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

All pupils

2014

How obtained alcohol ^{a,b}	Units of alcohol drunk in the last week				Total ^d
	Less than 1 unit ^c	1, less than 5 units	5, less than 10 units	10 units or more	
	%	%	%	%	%
Bought alcohol by someone else	5	36	58	77	9
Bought from shop ^e	1	3	9	28	2
Bought from pub ^e	0	-	5	17	1
Given alcohol by parents	13	72	65	67	17
Given alcohol by friends	11	51	72	85	15
Given alcohol by other relatives	6	23	29	44	7
Given alcohol by siblings	3	15	27	44	5
Given alcohol by other people	4	15	26	49	5
Taken alcohol from home	8	46	51	53	11
Taken alcohol from friend's home	5	15	26	47	7
Stolen alcohol from home	2	17	17	24	3
Stolen alcohol from friend's home	0	1	2	10	1
Stolen alcohol from somewhere else	0	2	-	6	1
<i>Unweighted bases^f</i>	<i>5369</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>5791</i>
<i>Weighted bases^f</i>	<i>5374</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>5802</i>

^a Some categories differ from those in Table 6.1; this table does not show pupils who tried but did not succeed in buying alcohol from a shop, pub or bar.

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

^c Includes pupils who did not drink alcohol in the last week.

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

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

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

Table 6.4

Where pupils usually buy alcohol, by sex: 1996-2014

Current drinkers										1996-2014	
Where usually buys alcohol ^a	Year										
	1996	1998	1999	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	2012 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
Friend/relative ^c	c	10	9	16	15	16	18	21	21	21	20
Someone else	10	7	8	9	8	9	11	12	15	12	10
Off-licence	26	22	22	17	16	17	17	14	14	15	10
Shop or supermarket	12	11	11	8	9	11	12	10	11	10	9
Pub or bar	8	9	8	9	8	7	7	6	6	6	6
Club or disco	4	6	4	5	3	4	4	3	2	3	3
Off the street ^c	c	c	c	c	c	1	1	2	1	1	1
Garage forecourt ^c	c	c	c	c	c	1	1	1	1	1	1
Never buys alcohol	51	51	48	48	51	53	51	52	57	58	63
Girls											
Friend/relative ^c	c	9	9	19	20	19	22	28	31	26	24
Someone else	6	6	7	7	8	9	13	17	18	18	12
Off-licence	28	18	21	17	16	17	18	15	18	14	13
Shop or supermarket	14	10	12	9	10	14	14	12	13	11	13
Pub or bar	12	9	10	10	9	11	7	6	6	6	6
Club or disco	8	6	7	9	6	8	5	4	4	4	2
Off the street ^c	c	c	c	c	c	0	1	1	1	1	1
Garage forecourt ^c	c	c	c	c	c	1	0	0	0	1	0
Never buys alcohol	47	56	47	44	45	49	44	43	47	54	56
Total											
Friend/relative ^c	c	9	9	17	17	17	20	24	26	23	22
Someone else	8	6	8	8	8	9	12	15	16	15	11
Off-licence	27	20	21	17	16	17	18	15	16	14	12
Shop or supermarket	13	10	12	9	10	12	13	11	12	11	11
Pub or bar	10	9	9	9	8	9	7	6	6	6	6
Club or disco	6	6	5	7	5	6	4	3	3	3	2
Off the street ^c	c	c	c	c	c	1	1	1	1	1	1
Garage forecourt ^c	c	c	c	c	c	1	1	1	1	1	1
Never buys alcohol	49	53	49	46	48	51	48	48	52	56	60
Unweighted bases ^b											
Boys	838	1427	2772	2070	2854	2666	1918	1808	1462	1416	935
Girls	802	1400	2527	1882	2660	2518	2031	1731	1365	1355	938
Total	1640	2827	5299	3952	5514	5184	3949	3539	2827	2771	1873

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

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 6.5.

^c 'Friend/relative' was introduced as a separate answer category in 1998. 'Off the street' and 'Garage forecourt' were introduced as separate answer categories in 2004.

Table 6.5					
Where pupils usually buy alcohol, by age and sex					
<i>Current drinkers</i>			<i>2014</i>		
Where usually buys alcohol ^a	Age				Total
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys					
Friend/relative	8	14	16	25	20
Someone else	9	9	7	13	10
Off-licence	3	4	10	14	10
Shop or supermarket	7	6	6	11	9
Pub or bar	4	5	6	6	6
Club or disco	2	3	3	2	3
Off the street	1	2	-	1	1
Garage forecourt	-	2	-	1	1
Never buys alcohol	75	74	69	55	63
Girls					
Friend/relative	12	14	23	30	24
Someone else	4	7	16	14	12
Off-licence	5	1	15	17	13
Shop or supermarket	1	3	15	16	13
Pub or bar	1	6	6	6	6
Club or disco	-	2	4	2	2
Off the street	-	-	0	1	1
Garage forecourt	-	-	1	1	0
Never buys alcohol	85	76	54	48	56
Total					
Friend/relative	10	14	20	28	22
Someone else	6	8	12	13	11
Off-licence	4	3	13	16	12
Shop or supermarket	4	5	11	14	11
Pub or bar	3	6	6	6	6
Club or disco	1	2	3	2	2
Off the street	0	1	0	1	1
Garage forecourt	-	1	0	1	1
Never buys alcohol	79	75	61	51	60
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	106	126	227	476	935
<i>Girls</i>	80	156	269	433	938
<i>Total</i>	186	282	496	909	1873
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	96	125	236	468	924
<i>Girls</i>	73	142	259	488	962
<i>Total</i>	168	267	494	956	1886

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

Table 6.6				
Where pupils who buy alcohol usually buy it, by age				
Pupils who buy alcohol				2014
Where usually buys alcohol ^a	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Friend/relative	52	51	57	55
Someone else	33	30	27	29
Off-licence	13	33	32	29
Shop or supermarket	20	27	29	27
Pub or bar	20	15	12	14
Club or disco	8	8	5	6
Off the street	3	1	2	2
Garage forecourt	4	1	1	1
Unweighted bases	112	198	451	761
Weighted bases	104	197	471	772

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

Table 6.7

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

Current drinkers		2014			
Where usually buys alcohol ^a	Units of alcohol drunk in the last week				
	Less than 1 unit ^b	1, less than 5 units	5, less than 10 units	10 units or more	Total ^c
	%	%	%	%	%
Friend/relative	18	26	42	42	22
Someone else	9	10	18	34	11
Off-licence	8	10	30	41	12
Shop or supermarket	8	11	27	26	11
Pub or bar	4	3	15	17	6
Club or disco	1	2	5	10	2
Off the street	-	-	-	4	1
Garage forecourt	0	1	2	1	1
Never buys alcohol	67	58	26	13	60
Unweighted bases	1457	142	85	131	1883
Weighted bases	1466	146	93	127	1876

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

^b Includes pupils who did not drink alcohol in the last week.

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

Table 6.8

Where pupils usually drink, by sex: 1996-2014

Current drinkers		1996-2014								
Where usually drinks ^a	Year									
	1996 %	1998 %	1999 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 ^b %	2012 ^b %	2014 ^b %	
Boys										
At home or someone else's home ^c	53	60	61	59	60	62	72	75	72	
Parties with friends	23	23	20	30	26	29	40	44	43	
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside ^d	d	d	22	26	30	26	25	19	13	
Pub or bar	11	12	11	10	9	7	9	8	8	
Club or disco	9	10	8	5	5	4	4	5	3	
Somewhere else	28	22	5	6	7	6	9	8	8	
Girls										
At home or someone else's home ^c	52	56	61	61	62	66	76	80	77	
Parties with friends	24	24	24	33	31	37	48	51	49	
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside ^d	d	d	21	25	31	29	26	18	13	
Pub or bar	15	12	12	11	9	7	8	8	6	
Club or disco	16	11	12	10	6	7	7	4	3	
Somewhere else	24	21	4	6	6	5	7	7	8	
Total										
At home or someone else's home ^c	52	58	61	60	61	64	74	78	74	
Parties with friends	23	23	22	31	29	33	44	47	46	
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside ^d	d	d	21	25	31	27	25	18	13	
Pub or bar	13	12	11	10	9	7	8	8	7	
Club or disco	13	10	10	7	6	5	6	5	3	
Somewhere else	26	21	5	6	6	6	8	7	8	
Unweighted bases ^b										
Boys	840	1411	2788	2675	1950	1811	1488	1443	944	
Girls	804	1397	2536	2544	2053	1731	1379	1368	939	
Total	1644	2808	5324	5219	4003	3542	2867	2811	1883	

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

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 6.9.

^c Until 1999, 'At home' and 'At someone else's home' were asked about as a single category. For the purposes of comparing trends, these two categories, which have been asked about separately since 2004, are combined in this table.

^d 'On the street, in a park or somewhere else outside' was introduced as a separate answer category in 1999.

Table 6.9

Where pupils usually drink, by age and sex

<i>Current drinkers</i>					<i>2014</i>
Where usually drinks^a	Age				Total
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys					
At own home	60	54	64	53	56
At someone else's home	21	32	38	41	37
Parties with friends	17	28	35	57	43
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside	10	19	12	12	13
Pub or bar	9	7	9	8	8
Club or disco	6	3	3	2	3
Somewhere else	8	13	10	6	8
Girls					
At own home	67	63	57	52	56
At someone else's home	22	38	52	54	49
Parties with friends	15	36	48	59	49
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside	5	13	17	12	13
Pub or bar	7	6	5	7	6
Club or disco	2	9	3	2	3
Somewhere else	12	7	8	7	8
Total					
At own home	63	58	60	52	56
At someone else's home	21	35	45	47	43
Parties with friends	16	32	42	58	46
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside	8	16	15	12	13
Pub or bar	8	7	7	8	7
Club or disco	4	6	3	2	3
Somewhere else	10	10	9	7	8
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>944</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>939</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>920</i>	<i>1883</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>934</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>962</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>968</i>	<i>1896</i>

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

Table 6.10

Where pupils usually drink, by units of alcohol drunk in the last week*Current drinkers**2014*

Where usually drinks ^a	Units of alcohol drunk in the last week				Total ^c
	Less than 1 unit ^b	1, less than 5 units	5, less than 10 units	10 units or more	
	%	%	%	%	%
At own home	57	63	51	47	56
At someone else's home	39	51	62	62	43
Parties with friends	41	54	68	77	46
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside	10	12	22	33	13
Pub or bar	6	8	15	15	7
Club or disco	3	3	6	8	3
Somewhere else	8	4	11	9	8
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>1463</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>1883</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>1472</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>1896</i>

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

^b Includes pupils who did not drink alcohol in the last week.

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

Table 6.11

Who pupils usually drink with, by sex: 1996-2014

Current drinkers										1996-2014	
Who usually drinks with ^a	Year										
	1996	1998	1999	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	2012 ^b	2014 ^b		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
Parents	41	46	44	43	39	42	51	50	56		
Friends of both sexes	38	32	36	41	46	47	54	53	48		
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	15	16	15	19	18	19	32	34	34		
Friends of same sex	18	19	16	17	15	15	36	34	32		
Girlfriend or boyfriend	5	6	3	8	8	8	13	10	11		
Friends of opposite sex	3	4	3	6	6	7	25	25	22		
Other people ^c	c	c	c	4	4	5	11	11	9		
Alone	4	5	2	2	3	3	1	3	3		
Girls											
Parents	38	43	41	43	37	40	48	55	55		
Friends of both sexes	50	39	45	50	54	56	63	60	57		
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	12	16	15	22	21	22	39	40	39		
Friends of same sex	16	16	11	18	17	15	43	40	37		
Girlfriend or boyfriend	9	8	6	10	11	10	22	15	12		
Friends of opposite sex	4	4	2	7	7	6	29	25	22		
Other people ^c	c	c	c	4	5	4	12	12	8		
Alone	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		
Total											
Parents	39	44	43	43	38	41	50	53	56		
Friends of both sexes	44	36	40	45	50	52	59	57	52		
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	14	16	15	20	20	21	35	37	37		
Friends of same sex	17	18	14	17	16	15	39	37	35		
Girlfriend or boyfriend	7	7	4	9	10	9	17	12	12		
Friends of opposite sex	4	4	3	6	6	6	27	25	22		
Other people ^c	c	c	c	4	4	4	12	11	9		
Alone	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	2		
Unweighted bases ^{b,d}											
Boys	843	1415	2787	2690	1936	1802	1476	1439	941		
Girls	804	1396	2538	2544	2046	1727	1401	1399	940		
Total	1647	2811	5325	5234	3982	3529	2877	2838	1881		

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

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 6.12.

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

^d Bases shown for the question about whether pupils drank alone or with other people. Bases for other questions are of a similar magnitude.

Table 6.12

Who pupils usually drink with, by age and sex*Current drinkers**2014*

Who usually drinks with ^a	Age				Total
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys					
Parents	65	59	61	52	56
Friends of both sexes	12	27	46	62	48
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	35	34	36	33	34
Friends of same sex	13	26	27	39	32
Girlfriend or boyfriend	6	8	13	12	11
Friends of opposite sex	6	15	18	29	22
Other people	11	9	10	9	9
Alone	6	2	2	3	3
Girls					
Parents	75	64	53	51	55
Friends of both sexes	18	40	57	66	57
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	31	43	40	39	39
Friends of same sex	10	33	36	43	37
Girlfriend or boyfriend	-	6	13	15	12
Friends of opposite sex	5	14	21	28	22
Other people	10	12	8	7	8
Alone	3	3	3	1	2
Total					
Parents	69	61	57	52	56
Friends of both sexes	15	34	52	64	52
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	33	38	38	36	37
Friends of same sex	11	30	32	41	35
Girlfriend or boyfriend	4	7	13	14	12
Friends of opposite sex	5	14	20	29	22
Other people	10	10	9	8	9
Alone	5	3	2	2	2
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>941</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>940</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>918</i>	<i>1881</i>
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>933</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>963</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>499</i>	<i>966</i>	<i>1896</i>

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

^b Bases shown for the question about whether pupils drank alone or with other people. Bases for other questions are of a similar magnitude.

Table 6.13

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

Current drinkers

2014

Who usually drinks with ^a	Units of alcohol drunk in the last week				Total ^c
	Less than 1 unit ^b	1, less than 5 units	5, less than 10 units	10 units, or more	
	%	%	%	%	%
Parents	58	58	57	39	56
Friends of both sexes	47	59	70	88	52
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	36	39	42	40	37
Friends of same sex	29	47	59	65	35
Girlfriend or boyfriend	9	14	22	30	12
Friends of opposite sex	16	33	46	58	22
Other people	7	5	14	21	9
Alone	2	3	-	2	2
<i>Unweighted bases^d</i>	<i>1464</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>1881</i>
<i>Weighted bases^d</i>	<i>1475</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>1896</i>

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

^b Includes pupils who did not drink alcohol in the last week.

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

^d Bases shown for the question about whether pupils drank alone or with other people. Bases for other questions are of a similar magnitude.

Table 6.14				
How many times pupils who drank alcohol in the last four weeks were drunk, by age and sex				
<i>Pupils who drank alcohol in the last four weeks</i>				2014
Been drunk in the last four weeks	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Not been drunk	71	57	55	58
Been drunk once or twice	21	30	35	32
Been drunk 3+ times	7	13	10	10
Girls				
Not been drunk	68	45	39	45
Been drunk once or twice	27	41	44	41
Been drunk 3+ times	5	14	17	15
Total				
Not been drunk	70	51	47	51
Been drunk once or twice	24	36	40	36
Been drunk 3+ times	6	14	13	12
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
Boys	82	109	295	486
Girls	83	146	263	492
Total	165	255	558	978
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
Boys	81	113	285	479
Girls	74	141	295	510
Total	156	254	580	990

Table 6.15				
Whether pupils had deliberately tried to get drunk in the last four weeks, by age and sex				
<i>Pupils who were drunk in the last four weeks</i>				2014
Tried to get drunk in the last four weeks	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Deliberately tried to get drunk	a	[71]	73	71
Did not try to get drunk	a	[29]	27	29
Girls				
Deliberately tried to get drunk	a	60	58	57
Did not try to get drunk	a	40	42	43
Total				
Deliberately tried to get drunk	[48]	64	64	63
Did not try to get drunk	[52]	36	36	37
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
Boys	20	44	136	200
Girls	25	78	162	265
Total	45	122	298	465
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
Boys	23	48	128	200
Girls	22	75	180	277
Total	46	123	308	477

^a Estimates not shown because of small bases.

Table 6.16

Adverse consequences of drinking in the last four weeks, by sex*Pupils who were drunk in the last four weeks* 2014

Adverse consequences of drinking ^a	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Felt ill or sick	27	39	34
Vomited	15	21	19
Had argument	16	28	23
Clothes or other items damaged	19	17	18
Lost money or other items	16	15	16
Had fight	10	6	8
Trouble with police	5	4	4
Taken to hospital	1	-	0
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	183	245	428
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	184	255	438

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

^b Bases are shown for those who answered whether they felt ill or sick after drinking. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 6.17

Adverse consequences of drinking in the last four weeks, by number of times pupils were drunk in the last four weeks*Pupils who were drunk in the last four weeks* 2014

Adverse consequences of drinking ^a	Number of times drunk in the past four weeks		
	Once or twice	Three or more times	Total ^b
	%	%	%
Felt ill or sick	34	33	34
Vomited	17	24	19
Had argument	20	31	23
Clothes or other items damaged	15	26	18
Lost money or other items	13	24	16
Had fight	6	14	8
Trouble with police	3	9	4
Taken to hospital	-	2	0
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>	318	110	428
<i>Weighted bases^c</i>	329	109	438

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

^b Total column includes pupils who did not say how many times they were drunk in the last four weeks.

^c Bases are shown for those who answered whether they felt ill or sick after drinking. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 6.18

Whether family is aware that pupil drinks alcohol, by when last drank alcohol*Current drinkers* 2014

Family aware that pupil drinks	When last drank alcohol		
	In the last week	Before that	Total
	%	%	%
Family aware that pupil drinks	91	91	91
Family not aware that pupil drinks	9	9	9
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	458	1393	1863
<i>Weighted bases</i>	465	1404	1881

Table 6.19

Whether family is aware that pupil drinks alcohol, by number of people that pupil lives with who drink alcohol*Current drinkers* 2014

Family aware that pupil drinks	Number of people that pupil lives with who drink alcohol				
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total ^a
	%	%	%	%	%
Family aware that pupil drinks	84	90	91	92	91
Family not aware that pupil drinks	16	10	9	8	9
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	165	338	782	500	1863
<i>Weighted bases</i>	165	339	782	519	1881

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

Table 6.20

Perceived family attitude to pupil's drinking, by whether family knows that pupil drinks alcohol
Current drinkers

2014

Perceived family attitude	Family aware that pupil drinks		
	Family aware pupil drinks alcohol	Family not aware that pupil drinks alcohol	Total ^a
	%	%	%
Doesn't like pupil drinking	8	67	13
Doesn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	90	31	85
Lets pupil drink as much as he or she likes	2	3	2
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>1683</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>1861</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>1705</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>1879</i>

^a Total column includes pupils who did not answer the question about whether their family knew that they drank alcohol.

7 Young people and alcohol: the context

Stephen Hinchliffe and Shanna Christie

Key findings for 2014

- Living with people who drink alcohol increased the likelihood of drinking among pupils. 86% of those who lived with no one who drank had never consumed alcohol themselves. Only 40% who lived with three or more drinkers had never had a drink.
- 43% of pupils said that their parents or guardians would or did not mind them drinking, as long as they did not drink too much. A further 1% said that their parents let them drink as much as they liked.
- Between 2008 and 2014, the percentage of pupils who thought that their parents or guardians would or did not like them drinking rose from 45% to 56%.
- Perceived parental disapproval of their drinking decreased with pupils' age, from 77% of 11 year olds who said that their parents did not or would not like them drinking alcohol, to 30% of 15 year olds.
- Only 2% of pupils who said their parents would not like them drinking said they had consumed alcohol in the last week. This figure rose to 16% of those who said their parents would not mind them drinking, but not too much, and 44% of those whose parents let them drink as much as they wanted.
- In 2014, 48% of 11 to 15 year olds said it was OK for someone of their age to try drinking alcohol to see what it was like. 24% said it was OK to drink alcohol once a week. 18% said it was OK to try getting drunk to see what it was like. 7% thought it was OK for someone of their age to get drunk once a week. There has been a general downward trend in each of these figures since 2003.
- Pupils' drinking behaviour was significantly associated with their attitudes towards people of their own age drinking. 91% of pupils that had drunk alcohol in the last week thought that it was OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it was like compared with 29% that had never drunk alcohol.
- Commonly held beliefs about why people their age drink were that it was to look cool in front of friends (79%), to be more sociable with friends (67%), because it gives them a rush (66%) and because their friends pressure them into it (64%).
- When asked about how many people their own age they thought drank alcohol, 26% thought most or all of them (a decline since 2004), 20% said about half, and 55% thought few or none (an increase since 2004).
- Pupils had obtained helpful information about drinking alcohol from a range of interpersonal and media sources. The majority of pupils had received useful information from their parents (75%), teachers (65%), TV (64%) and the internet (57%).

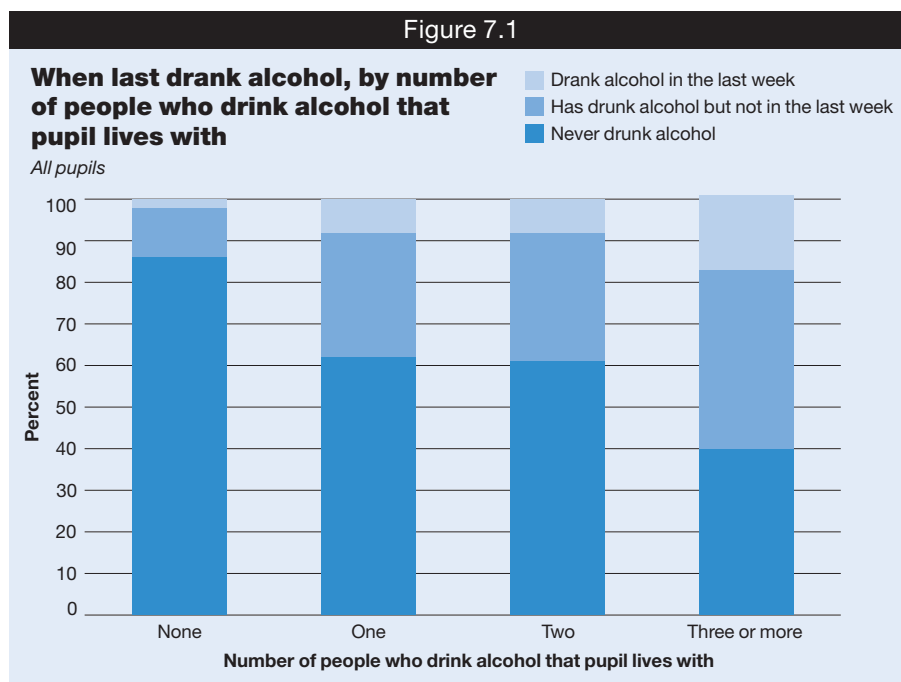
7.1 Introduction

This chapter sets the context for alcohol consumption among young people aged between 11 and 15. It looks at drinking among other household members, perceived parental attitudes to drinking, pupils' attitudes towards what is acceptable for someone of their own age, pupils' beliefs about why people of their age drink alcohol, perceptions of how many people of their age drink alcohol, and sources of helpful information about drinking

7.2 Alcohol consumption by other household members

Young people who lived with people who drank alcohol were more likely to drink alcohol themselves. 62% of pupils had never drunk alcohol. Less than one in ten, 8%, had drunk alcohol in the last week (see Chapter 5). 86% of pupils who did not live with anyone who drank alcohol had never consumed alcohol themselves, and only 2% had consumed alcohol within the last week. Among pupils who lived with one or two people who drank, the proportion of pupils who had consumed alcohol in the last week rose to 8%, and the proportion who had never drunk alcohol fell to 61% or 62%. Among pupils who lived with three or more people who drank, there was a further increase in the proportion who had drunk alcohol in the last week, to 18%, and a fall in the proportion who had never drunk, to 40%.

(Table 7.1, Figure 7.1)



7.3 Perceived parental attitudes to pupils' drinking

In 2014, more than half (56%) of pupils said that their parents (or guardians) did not or would not like them to drink alcohol. 43% said that their parents did not or would not mind them drinking, as long as they did not drink too much. Just 1% said that their parents let them drink as much as they liked.

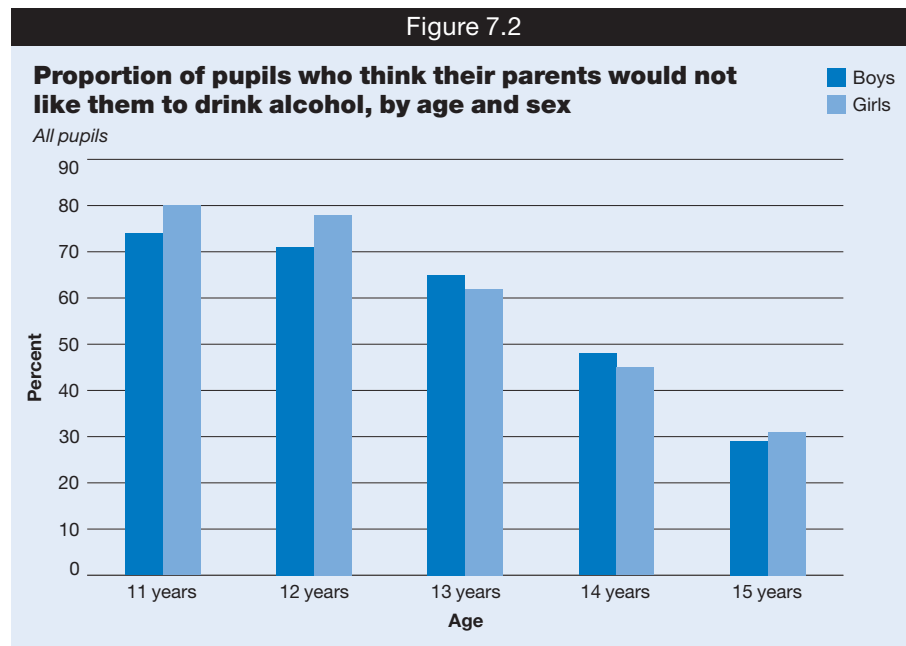
Between 2008 and 2014, perceptions of family attitudes towards pupils' drinking have changed. In 2008, 45% of pupils thought that their parents would not like them drinking. By 2014, this had risen to 56%.

(Table 7.2)

Perceived parental disapproval of their drinking decreased as the age of pupils increased. 77% of 11 year olds said that their parents would not like them drinking alcohol, decreasing to 30% of 15 year olds.

While boys and girls were no different as a whole in their perceptions of family attitudes, a greater proportion of 11 and 12 year old girls said that their parents did not like them drinking than boys of the same age. This difference was not apparent among older pupils.

(Table 7.3, Figure 7.2)



There was a relationship between parental attitudes and whether pupils drank alcohol. 77% of pupils who had never drunk alcohol said that their parents would not like them drinking. By comparison, 11% of pupils who had drunk in the last week and 19% of pupils who had drunk alcohol, but not in the last week, said that their parents did not like them to drink alcohol. Conversely, 84% of pupils who had drunk in the last week said that their parents did not mind them drinking, as long as they did not drink too much, compared with 22% of those who had never drunk alcohol. The small group who said that their parents let them drink as much as they liked included 6% of pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week, but only 1% of pupils who had drunk alcohol less recently or never. (Table 7.4)

This indicates that parental attitudes influence pupils' drinking behaviour. Certainly, 89% of pupils who said their parents would not like them drinking said they had never drunk alcohol. Only 2% of this group said they had consumed alcohol in the last week. Of those who said their parents would not mind them drinking, but not too much, 33% had never drunk alcohol, compared with 16% who had drunk in the last week. (Table 7.5)

Higher consumption was linked to real or perceived parental tolerance of pupils' drinking. Only 1% of those who had consumed relatively small quantities in the last week (less than five units) said their parents or guardians let them drink as much as they liked. This increased to 7% of those who had drunk between five and ten units, and 10% of those who had drunk ten units or more in the last week. (Table 7.6)

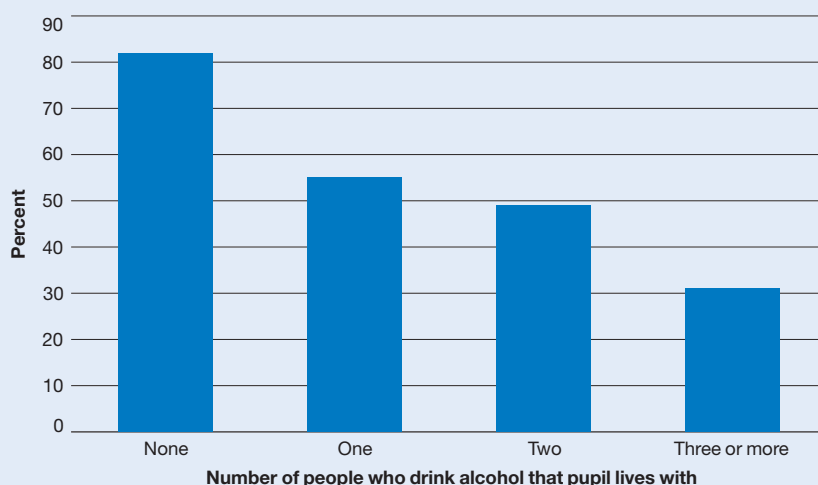
The relationship between perceived parental attitudes towards drinking and whether pupils had been drunk in the last four weeks almost exactly matched that among those who reported having drunk alcohol in the last week. 2% of pupils who said that their parents did not like them drinking had been drunk in the last four weeks, compared with 16% whose parents did not mind them drinking, if not too much, and 43% whose parents did not mind them drinking as much as they wanted. (Table 7.7)

The attitudes of parents are related to their own drinking behaviour and that of others at home. Pupils who lived with people who drank alcohol were more likely to say that their parents did not mind them drinking. 82% of pupils who lived only with non-drinkers said that their parents did not like them drinking. This percentage fell to 55% for pupils who lived with one drinker, 49% for those who lived with two drinkers, and 31% for those who lived with three or more drinkers. (Table 7.8, Figure 7.3)

Figure 7.3

Perceived attitude that parents do not like pupil drinking, by number of people who drink alcohol that pupil lives with

All pupils



7.4 Pupils' attitudes towards drinking

Pupils were asked whether it was OK for someone of their age to try drinking alcohol to see what it was like; to try getting drunk to see what it was like; to drink alcohol once a week; and to get drunk once a week. All of these have been asked in the same format in the survey since 2003.¹

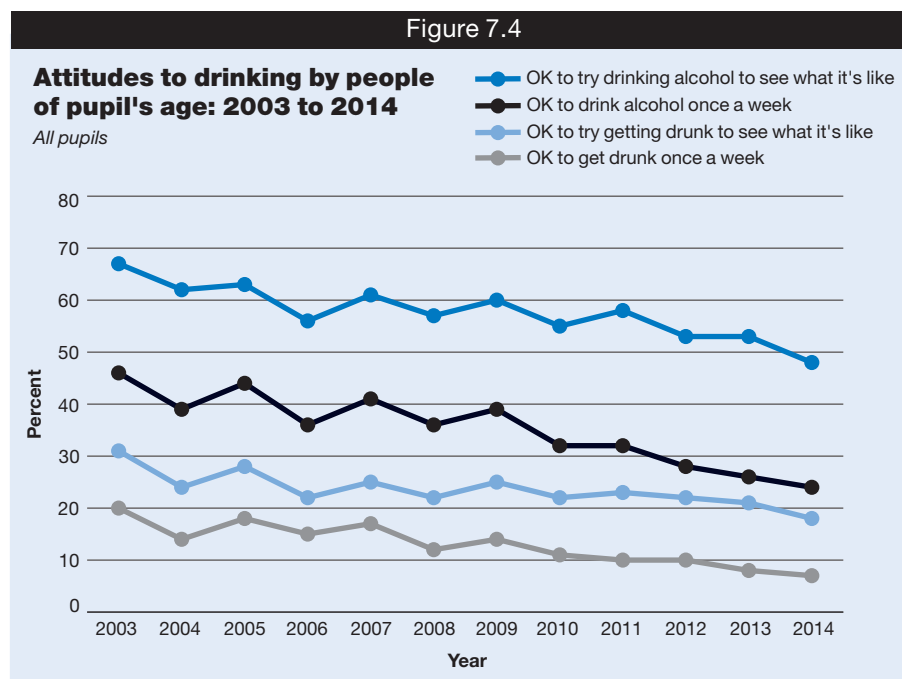
Since 2003, pupils' attitudes towards someone of their age drinking or getting drunk have become less tolerant, with a general downward trend in the proportion agreeing it was OK to each of the statements.

The most acceptable behaviour for someone of their age was to try drinking alcohol to see what it was like. In 2003, 67% said it was OK. By 2014, this percentage had fallen to 48%. The proportion who said it was OK to drink alcohol once a week was smaller, and also declined, from 46% in 2003 to 24% in 2014. Getting drunk was seen as less acceptable. In 2003, 31% said it was OK to try getting drunk to see what it was like. In 2014, this had decreased to 18%. In 2003, 20% thought it was OK for someone of their age to get drunk once a week, but by 2014, only 7% thought this was OK. **(Table 7.9, Figure 7.4)**

The proportion of pupils who said it was OK for people of their age to try drinking increased with age, from 15% of 11 year olds to 76% of 15 year olds. Similarly, the proportion who said it was OK to drink once a week increased from 7% of 11 year olds to 43% of 15 year olds. Only 2% of 11 year olds thought it was OK for someone of their age to try getting drunk, compared with 41% of 15 year olds. 2% of 11 year olds also said it was OK to get drunk once a week, compared with 15% of 15 year olds.

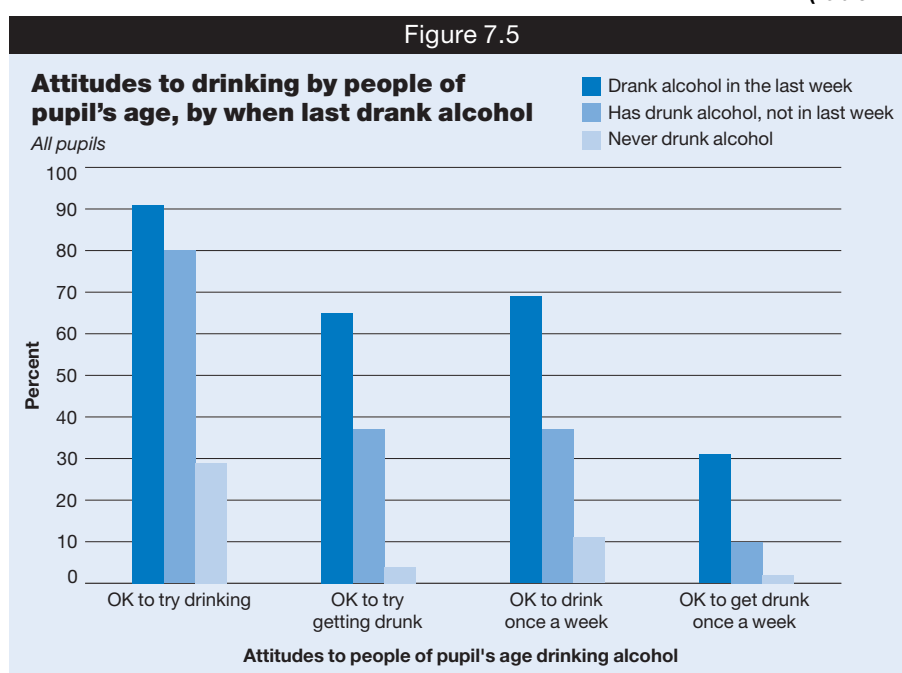
Differences between boys and girls were not consistent. There was no difference between boys and girls in response to whether it was OK to try drinking. A higher proportion of girls than boys said it was OK to try getting drunk to see what it was like (20%, compared with 16%). Boys, on the other hand, were more likely to have said it was OK for someone of their age to drink alcohol once a week (26%, compared with 22%). There was no difference between the sexes in response to whether it was OK to get drunk once a week. **(Table 7.10)**

Pupils' attitudes to people of their age drinking differed depending on their own drinking behaviour. The vast majority of pupils who had drunk alcohol considered it OK for people their own age to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like (91% of those who had drunk in the last week, 80% of those who had drunk alcohol but not in the last week). In comparison only 29% of pupils who had never consumed alcohol thought that this was OK.



In relation to the other statements, there were differences in attitudes between those who had drunk in the last week and those who had drunk alcohol less recently. For example, 31% of those who had drunk alcohol recently agreed that it was OK to get drunk once a week, compared with 10% of pupils who had drunk but not in the last week.

(Table 7.11, Figure 7.5)



Almost all pupils (92%) who had drunk alcohol in the last four weeks thought that it was OK to try drinking to see what it was like. Otherwise, among pupils that had consumed alcohol in the last four weeks, the number of times they had been drunk was associated with the attitudes they held about people their own age drinking and getting drunk.

Pupils that reported being drunk the most often in the last month (three or more times) were most likely to agree that it was OK to drink alcohol once a week; 80% agreed, compared with 58% of pupils who had not been drunk and 57% of those who had been drunk once or twice.

Young people who had been drunk in the last four weeks were also more likely than those that had not to agree that it was OK for people their age to try getting drunk to see what it

was like (72% of those who had been drunk once or twice, 82% of those who had been drunk more often, compared with 45% of those who had not been drunk). There was a similar pattern of agreement with whether it was OK to get drunk once a week; 58% of those who had been drunk three or more times in the last month agreed it was OK, compared with 24% of those that had been drunk once or twice, and 13% of those that had not been drunk in the last month.

(Table 7.12)

7.5 Beliefs about why people their own age drink alcohol

Pupils were asked whether or not they thought a series of statements about why people of their age drank alcohol were true or false. The most commonly held beliefs among young people about alcohol consumption by people of their age was that they drank to look cool in front of their friends (79%), to be more sociable with friends (67%), because it gave them a rush (66%) and because their friends pressured them into it (64%). Fewer pupils felt that young people their age drank because it helped them forget their problems (51%), other people they live with drink (49%), it made them feel more confident (49%), they were bored and had nothing to do (39%), or because it helped them relax (33%).

There were differences between boys and girls in their beliefs about why people of their age drank alcohol. For example girls were significantly more likely than boys to believe that pupils their own age drink to look cool in front of their friends (82%, compared with 77% of boys), because it helps them forget their problems (58%, compared with 44%) or because it made them feel more confident (53%, compared with 45%). In general older pupils were more likely than younger pupils to hold each of these opinions. This was not the case for three statements to do with social influences (to look cool, their friends pressure them, people they live with drink), where the youngest and oldest pupils were less likely to hold these opinions than other age groups.

(Table 7.13)

Pupils' beliefs about why people their own age drank alcohol were significantly associated with whether they had ever drunk alcohol and, if so, whether this had been in the last week or not. Non-drinkers were most likely to think that their contemporaries drank alcohol to look cool in front of their friends (83%, compared with 62% who had drunk in the last week) or because their friends pressure them into it (68%, compared with 46% who had drunk in the last week). Non-drinkers were also more likely to agree that young people drank because other people they live with drink than were pupils who had drunk alcohol, no matter how recently (51%, compared with 46%).

The reverse was the case for almost all the other reasons for drinking. For example, 90% of young people who had drunk alcohol in the last week thought that people their age drank to be more sociable with friends, compared with 58% of those who had never consumed alcohol. A similar pattern – higher levels of agreement among pupils who had drunk alcohol more recently – was found for the other statements about why young people drink.

(Table 7.14, Figure 7.6)

7.6 Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age drink alcohol

Pupils were asked how many people their own age they thought drank alcohol. In 2014, 26% of pupils thought that most or all people their age drank. 20% of pupils thought that about half of their peers drank in 2014, and 55% believed that no one, or only a few people, their age drank.

Over the last ten years there has been a substantial shift in pupils' perceptions of how many people their own age drank alcohol. There has been a significant increase in the proportion of pupils that think that either no people their own age drank or that only a few did so. This has increased from 37% in 2004 to 55% in 2014. The most obvious rise within these two groups has been in the proportion that thought no-one in their age group drank (from 12% in 2004 to 22% in 2014). There has been a corresponding decline over the past decade in the proportion of pupils that believe that all or most of their contemporaries drank alcohol.

(Table 7.15, Figure 7.7)

Figure 7.6

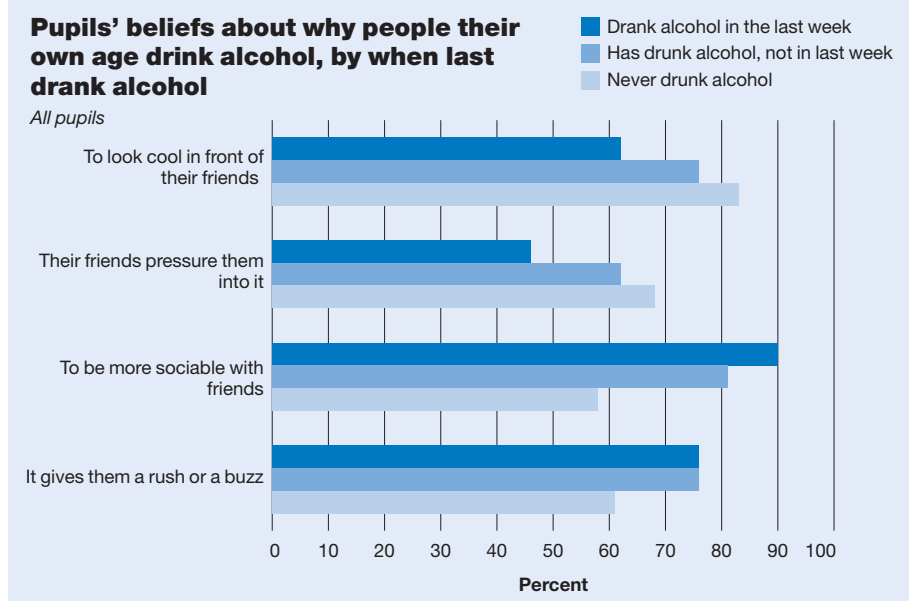
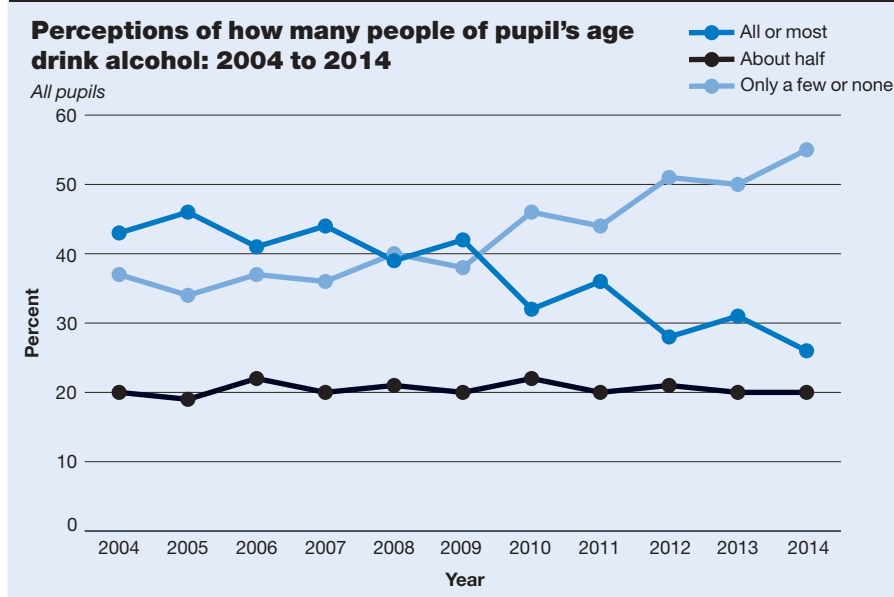


Figure 7.7



Pupils' perceptions of how many people their own age drank alcohol varied significantly with age. For example, 56% of pupils aged 15 believed that most or all people their age drank alcohol, compared with only 3% of 11 year olds. Conversely, 54% of 11 year olds thought that no-one their age drank alcohol compared with only 3% of 15 year olds.

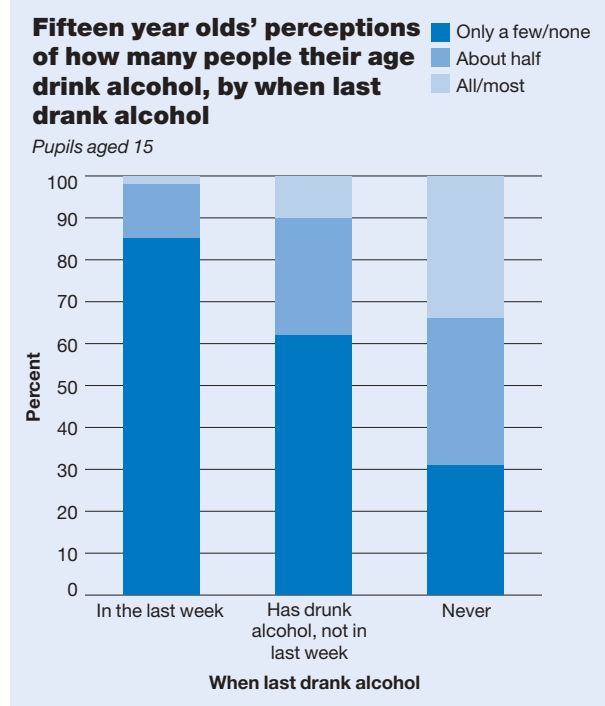
There was also a significant difference between boys and girls in their perceptions of drinking among people their own age. Girls were more likely than boys to think that people their age drank alcohol. 28% of girls said that most or all people their age drank and a further 22% thought that about half did so. The corresponding figures for boys were 23% and 17%.

(Table 7.16)

Whether pupils had consumed alcohol was also related to their perception of how many of their peers drank alcohol. 18% of 15 year olds that had drunk alcohol in the last week believed that all people their age drank alcohol, and a further 67% thought that most of their peers did so. The corresponding figures for those who had drunk but not in the last week were 6% and 57% respectively, and for those that had never drunk were 2% and 29%.

(Table 7.17, Figure 7.8)

Figure 7.8



7.7 Sources of helpful information about drinking

Pupils were asked whether they had obtained helpful information about drinking alcohol from various sources. They were asked about a range of people that might provide information as well as various different media sources.

A large majority of young people (75%) considered their parents to be a source of helpful information about drinking alcohol. Pupils were less likely to say that other family members including siblings (32%) and other relatives (48%) or friends (36%) were sources of helpful information. Teachers were the most commonly identified helpful source of information outside of the family setting (65% of pupils said they had received helpful information). A lower proportion of pupils said that other adults at school (35%), police in schools (46%), youth workers (25%) and GPs (32%) were useful sources of information.

(Table 7.18, Figure 7.9)

In relation to different forms of media, TV was the popular source of helpful information about drinking (64%). The internet was also a popular choice among young people (57%). Social media (38%), newspapers or magazines (44%) and radio (30%) were less popular among young people as sources of information. Pupils were least likely to have used FRANK² or helplines to access information about alcohol (12% and 15% respectively).

Boys were more likely than girls to say they had received helpful information about drinking from other relatives, GPs, police in schools and youth workers. In contrast to the interpersonal sources of support discussed above, girls were more likely than boys to use some media sources including newspapers or magazines and social media.

Older pupils were more likely than younger ones to use many of the sources listed to obtain helpful information: parents, teachers, brothers and sisters, other relatives, friends, youth workers, television, the internet, newspapers and magazines, social media and FRANK.

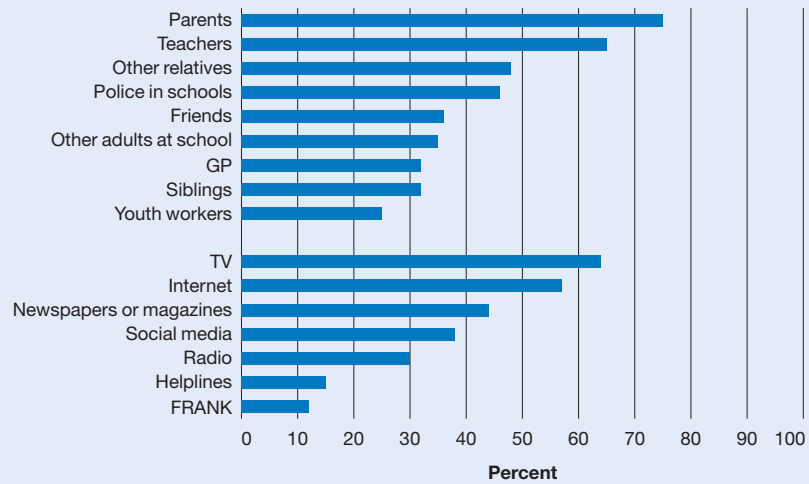
(Table 7.19)

Pupils who had consumed alcohol in the last week were more likely than those that had never drunk alcohol to have obtained helpful information from each of the sources listed, apart from GPs and school-based sources (teachers, police, other adults). (Table 7.20)

Figure 7.9

Sources pupils have obtained helpful information about drinking alcohol from

All pupils



Notes and references

- 1 In 1999 and 2001, a slightly different question was asked: whether it was OK to get drunk every week. 13% of pupils in 1999 and 14% in 2001 said that it was OK.
- 2 FRANK is the drug education service jointly funded by the Home Office and the Department of Health. Its services include a website www.talktofrank.com, and a telephone helpline.

Table 7.1

When last drank alcohol, by number of people who drink alcohol that pupil lives with*All pupils*

2014

Drinking status	Number of people who drink alcohol that pupil lives with				
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total ^a
	%	%	%	%	%
Drank alcohol in the last week	2	8	8	18	8
Has drunk alcohol but not in the last week	12	30	31	43	28
Never drunk alcohol	86	62	61	40	64
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	1370	1066	2257	904	5899
<i>Weighted bases</i>	1404	1048	2232	920	5903

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

Table 7.2

Perceived parental attitude to pupil's drinking, by sex: 2008-2014*All pupils*

2008-2014

Perceived parental attitude	Year			
	2008	2010	2012	2014
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Doesn't or wouldn't like pupil drinking	44	48	50	55
Doesn't or wouldn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	54	50	49	44
Does or would let pupil drink as much as he likes	2	1	1	1
Girls				
Doesn't or wouldn't like pupil drinking	47	53	54	57
Doesn't or wouldn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	52	46	45	43
Does or would let pupil drink as much as she likes	1	1	1	1
Total				
Doesn't or wouldn't like pupil drinking	45	51	52	56
Doesn't or wouldn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	53	48	47	43
Does or would let pupil drink as much as he or she likes	2	1	1	1
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	3769	3475	3589	2959
<i>Girls</i>	3971	3417	3594	2850
<i>Total</i>	7740	6892	7183	5809
<i>Weighted Bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	a	3482	3644	2946
<i>Girls</i>	a	3398	3552	2865
<i>Total</i>	a	6880	7195	5812

^a Estimates before 2010 are based on unweighted data (see Section 1.2.2).

Table 7.3

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

All pupils

2014

Perceived parental attitude	Age					Total %
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
Doesn't or wouldn't like pupil drinking	74	71	65	48	29	55
Doesn't or wouldn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	25	28	33	50	69	44
Does or would let pupil drink as much as he likes	1	1	1	1	2	1
Girls						
Doesn't or wouldn't like pupil drinking	80	78	62	45	31	57
Doesn't or wouldn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	19	22	37	53	68	43
Does or would let pupil drink as much as she likes	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total						
Doesn't or wouldn't like pupil drinking	77	74	64	47	30	56
Doesn't or wouldn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	22	25	35	52	69	43
Does or would let pupil drink as much as he or she likes	1	1	1	1	2	1
Unweighted bases						
Boys	472	575	614	571	727	2959
Girls	470	558	624	547	651	2850
Total	942	1133	1238	1118	1378	5809
Weighted Bases						
Boys	437	554	621	596	739	2946
Girls	446	536	598	549	736	2865
Total	883	1090	1219	1145	1475	5812

Table 7.4

**Perceived parental attitude to pupil's drinking,
by when last drank alcohol**

All pupils

2014

Perceived parental attitude	Last drank alcohol			Total ^a
	In the last week	Has drunk alcohol, not in last week	Never	
	%	%	%	%
Doesn't or wouldn't like pupil drinking	11	19	77	56
Doesn't or wouldn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	84	80	22	43
Does or would let pupil drink as much as he or she likes	6	1	1	1
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	465	1565	3757	5809
<i>Weighted Bases</i>	471	1583	3738	5812

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

Table 7.5

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

2014

Last drank alcohol	Perceived parental attitude			Total ^a
	Doesn't/ wouldn't like pupil drinking	Doesn't/ wouldn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	Does/ would let pupil drink as much as he or she likes	
	%	%	%	%
In the last week	2	16	44	8
Has drunk alcohol but not in the last week	9	51	20	28
Never	89	33	36	64
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	3256	2470	61	5899
<i>Weighted bases</i>	3241	2489	62	5903

^a Total column includes pupils who did not answer the question about what their parents would think about them drinking alcohol.

Table 7.6

Perceived parental attitude to pupil's drinking, by units of alcohol drunk in the last week*All pupils*

2014

Perceived parental attitude	Units of alcohol drunk in the last week				Total ^b
	Less than 1 unit ^a	1, less than 5 units	5, less than 10 units	10, units or more units	
	%	%	%	%	%
Doesn't or wouldn't like pupil drinking	59	8	7	9	56
Doesn't or wouldn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	40	91	86	81	43
Does or would let pupil drink as much as he or she likes	1	1	7	10	1
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	5378	144	85	131	5809
<i>Weighted Bases</i>	5375	147	93	127	5812

^a Includes pupils who did not drink in the last week.

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

Table 7.7

Whether been drunk in the past four weeks, by perceived parental attitude to pupil's drinking

All pupils

2014

Been drunk in the last four weeks	Perceived parental attitude			Total ^a
	Doesn't/ wouldn't like pupil drinking	Doesn't/ wouldn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	Does/ would let pupil drink as much as he or she likes	
	%	%	%	%
Been drunk in the last four weeks	2	16	43	8
Unweighted bases	3245	2438	60	5854
Weighted bases	3231	2459	61	5860

^a Total column includes pupils who did not answer the question about what their parents would think about them drinking alcohol.

Table 7.8

Perceived parental attitude to pupil's drinking, by number of people who drink alcohol that pupil lives with

All pupils

2014

Perceived parental attitude	Number of people who drink alcohol that pupil lives with				Total ^a
	None	One	Two	Three or more	
	%	%	%	%	%
Doesn't or wouldn't like pupil drinking	82	55	49	31	56
Doesn't or wouldn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	17	44	50	68	43
Does or would let pupil drink as much as he or she likes	0	1	1	2	1
Unweighted bases	1353	1052	2224	890	5809
Weighted Bases	1385	1034	2201	905	5812

^a The total column includes pupils who did not say how many people they lived with who drank alcohol.

Table 7.9

Attitudes to drinking by people of pupil's age: 2003-2014*All pupils*

2003-2014

Attitudes to drinking	Year											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a	2014 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	67	62	63	56	61	57	60	55	58	53	53	48
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	31	24	28	22	25	22	25	22	23	22	21	18
OK to drink alcohol once a week	46	39	44	36	41	36	39	32	32	28	26	24
OK to get drunk once a week ^b	20	14	18	15	17	12	14	11	10	10	8	7
<i>Unweighted bases^{a,b}</i>	10147	9536	8940	8015	7650	7670	7499	7142	6305	7389	5063	6033

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The weighted bases for 2014 are shown in Table 7.10.

^b In 1999 and 2001, pupils were asked whether it was OK to 'get drunk every week'. Responses to this question have been shown in previous reports, most recently in Fuller E (ed) (2013) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2012*. www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd12.

^c Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about whether it was OK to try drinking to see what it was like. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 7.10

Attitudes to drinking by people of pupil's age, by age and sex*All pupils*

2014

Attitudes to drinking	Age					
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	19	30	39	61	73	48
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	2	3	9	21	38	16
OK to drink alcohol once a week	9	10	17	34	47	26
OK to get drunk once a week	2	1	4	7	15	7
Girls						
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	12	25	43	67	79	49
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	2	3	10	28	43	20
OK to drink alcohol once a week	5	7	17	30	40	22
OK to get drunk once a week	2	2	3	10	14	7
Total						
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	15	28	41	64	76	48
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	2	3	10	25	41	18
OK to drink alcohol once a week	7	8	17	32	43	24
OK to get drunk once a week	2	2	4	9	15	7
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	483	587	633	593	753	3049
<i>Girls</i>	481	586	655	573	689	2984
<i>Total</i>	964	1173	1288	1166	1442	6033
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	449	564	639	620	763	3033
<i>Girls</i>	458	566	629	574	780	3007
<i>Total</i>	907	1130	1268	1193	1543	6040

^a Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about whether it was OK to try drinking to see what it was like. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 7.11

Attitudes to drinking by people of pupil's age, by when last drank alcohol

All pupils

2014

Attitudes to drinking	Last drank alcohol			Total ^a
	In the last week	Has drunk alcohol, not in last week	Never	
	%	%	%	%
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	91	80	29	48
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	65	37	4	18
OK to drink alcohol once a week	69	37	11	24
OK to get drunk once a week	31	10	2	7
Unweighted bases ^b	460	1595	3735	6033
Weighted bases ^b	466	1609	3723	6040

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

^b Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about whether it was OK to try drinking to see what it was like. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 7.12

Attitudes to drinking by people of pupil's age, by the number of times pupils had been drunk in the last four weeks

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last four weeks

2014

Attitudes to drinking	Number of times been drunk in last four weeks			Total ^a
	Drank alcohol, but not been drunk	Once or twice	Three or more times	
	%	%	%	%
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	92	92	93	92
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	45	72	82	59
OK to drink alcohol once a week	58	57	80	61
OK to get drunk once a week	13	24	58	23
Unweighted bases ^b	504	338	119	981
Weighted bases ^b	504	351	118	991

^a Total column includes pupils who did not say how many times they were drunk in the last four weeks.

^b Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about whether it was OK to try drinking to see what it was like. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 7.13

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

2014

Beliefs about why people of pupil's own age drink alcohol	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
To look cool in front of their friends	70	79	84	79	71	77
To be more sociable with friends	36	48	62	79	86	65
It gives them a rush or a buzz	42	59	69	69	71	64
Their friends pressure them into it	56	64	66	68	60	63
It helps them forget their problems	36	42	46	48	47	44
Other people they live with drink	41	47	52	53	46	48
It makes them feel more confident	25	34	43	52	61	45
They are bored and have nothing to do	31	35	40	43	46	40
It helps them relax	20	26	27	37	39	31
Girls						
To look cool in front of their friends	78	88	86	84	74	82
To be more sociable with friends	42	52	70	81	87	69
It gives them a rush or a buzz	42	66	70	78	78	68
Their friends pressure them into it	62	70	72	67	59	66
It helps them forget their problems	50	56	59	59	65	58
Other people they live with drink	47	53	56	49	46	50
It makes them feel more confident	33	42	47	63	69	53
They are bored and have nothing to do	27	36	34	42	49	39
It helps them relax	26	29	35	40	39	34
Total						
To look cool in front of their friends	74	83	85	81	72	79
To be more sociable with friends	39	50	66	80	87	67
It gives them a rush or a buzz	42	63	69	73	74	66
Their friends pressure them into it	59	67	69	67	59	64
It helps them forget their problems	43	49	52	53	56	51
Other people they live with drink	44	50	54	51	46	49
It makes them feel more confident	29	38	45	58	65	49
They are bored and have nothing to do	29	36	37	42	47	39
It helps them relax	23	27	31	39	39	33
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	465	572	620	579	748	2984
Girls	479	568	637	572	681	2937
Total	944	1140	1257	1151	1429	5921
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	433	552	623	608	761	2976
Girls	457	547	613	574	772	2962
Total	889	1099	1236	1181	1533	5939

^a Bases shown for the statement that drinking helps people relax. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 7.14

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

<i>All pupils</i>	<i>2014</i>			
Beliefs about why people of pupil's own age drink alcohol	Last drank alcohol			Total ^a
	In the last week	Has drunk alcohol, not in last week	Never	
	%	%	%	%
To look cool in front of their friends	62	76	83	79
It gives them a rush or a buzz	76	76	61	66
To be more sociable with friends	90	81	58	67
Their friends pressure them into it	46	62	68	64
It helps them forget their problems	59	55	49	51
Other people they live with drink	46	46	51	49
It makes them feel more confident	71	62	40	49
They are bored and have nothing to do	50	43	36	39
It helps them relax	50	38	28	33
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>1577</i>	<i>3675</i>	<i>5921</i>
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>1594</i>	<i>3665</i>	<i>5939</i>

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

^b Bases shown for the statement that drinking helps people relax. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 7.15

Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age drink alcohol: 2004-2014

<i>All pupils</i>	<i>2004-2014</i>										
Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age drink alcohol	Year										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a	2014 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All of them	9	10	7	8	7	8	4	5	4	4	2
Most but not all	34	36	34	36	32	34	28	31	24	27	23
About half	20	19	22	20	21	20	22	20	21	20	20
Only a few	25	23	25	24	27	25	30	29	31	31	33
None of them	12	11	12	12	13	13	16	15	20	19	22
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	<i>9512</i>	<i>8916</i>	<i>7962</i>	<i>7558</i>	<i>7637</i>	<i>7433</i>	<i>7123</i>	<i>6290</i>	<i>7368</i>	<i>5020</i>	<i>5972</i>

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). The weighted bases for 2014 are shown in Table 7.16.

Table 7.16						
Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age drink alcohol, by age and sex						
<i>All pupils</i>				2014		
Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age drink alcohol	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
All of them	0	0	1	2	7	2
Most but not all	2	6	9	26	47	20
About half	8	8	16	25	25	17
Only a few	37	47	50	35	18	36
None of them	52	40	23	12	4	23
Girls						
All of them	0	0	1	3	6	3
Most but not all	4	8	16	34	53	26
About half	5	11	27	30	29	22
Only a few	35	47	40	28	9	30
None of them	56	33	16	5	2	20
Total						
All of them	0	0	1	3	6	2
Most but not all	3	7	13	30	50	23
About half	7	10	21	28	27	20
Only a few	36	47	45	32	13	33
None of them	54	37	20	8	3	22
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	482	581	623	586	750	3022
Girls	470	582	644	569	685	2950
Total	952	1163	1267	1155	1435	5972
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	447	559	628	612	759	3005
Girls	448	562	618	570	776	2975
Total	895	1121	1246	1182	1535	5979

Table 7.18			
Sources of helpful information about drinking alcohol, by sex			
All pupils		2014	
Sources of helpful information	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Parents	75	75	75
Teachers	66	65	65
Other relatives	51	46	48
Police in schools	48	44	46
Friends	36	35	36
Other adults at school			
	34	35	35
GP	36	28	32
Siblings	32	31	32
Youth workers	26	23	25
TV	65	63	64
Internet	58	57	57
Newspapers or magazines			
	42	46	44
Social media	36	40	38
Radio	31	29	30
Helplines	16	15	15
FRANK	13	11	12
Unweighted bases ^a	2945	2862	5807
Weighted bases ^a	2940	2888	5828

^a Bases are shown for 'parents'. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 7.17				
Fifteen year olds' perceptions of how many people of their age drink alcohol, by when last drank alcohol				
<i>Pupils aged 15</i>			2014	
Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age drink alcohol	Last drank alcohol			Total ^a
	In last week	Has drunk alcohol, not in last week	Never	
	%	%	%	%
All of them	18	6	2	6
Most but not all	67	57	29	50
About half	13	28	35	27
Only a few	2	9	27	13
None of them	0	1	7	3
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	261	690	421	1435
<i>Weighted bases</i>	270	732	465	1535

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

Table 7.19

Sources of helpful information about drinking alcohol, by age

All pupils

2014

Sources of helpful information	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Parents	61	73	77	80	79	75
Teachers	51	63	69	70	70	65
Other relatives	41	48	48	52	50	48
Police in schools	45	47	48	46	44	46
Friends	21	26	33	42	47	36
Other adults at school	30	34	36	37	35	35
GP	29	35	34	32	29	32
Siblings	22	28	31	35	37	32
Youth workers	20	22	26	26	27	25
TV	50	59	67	69	69	64
Internet	41	51	57	63	67	57
Newspapers or magazines	37	44	45	46	46	44
Social media	20	30	38	44	49	38
Radio	29	30	31	29	31	30
Helplines	15	19	15	14	14	15
FRANK	4	6	9	15	20	12
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	919	1119	1240	1129	1400	5807
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	863	1082	1221	1160	1503	5828

^a Bases are shown for 'parents'. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 7.20

Sources of helpful information about drinking alcohol, by when last drank alcohol

All pupils

2014

Sources of helpful information	Last drank alcohol			Total ^a
	In last week	Has drunk alcohol, not in last week	Never	
	%	%	%	%
Parents	79	81	72	75
Teachers	63	67	65	65
Other relatives	54	55	44	48
Police in schools	46	48	45	46
Friends	53	46	28	36
Other adults at school	34	36	34	35
GP	31	31	32	32
Siblings	45	39	26	32
Youth workers	29	29	22	25
TV	71	69	60	64
Internet	67	65	52	57
Newspapers or magazines	49	50	40	44
Radio	36	33	27	30
Social media	55	50	30	38
Helplines	17	17	14	15
FRANK	23	16	8	12
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	441	1538	3601	5807
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	450	1556	3595	5828

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

^b Bases are shown for 'parents'. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

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8 Drug use

Paula Fiorini

Key findings for 2014

- The prevalence of drug use among 11 to 15 year olds in England declined between 2001 and 2010. Since then, the decline has slowed.
- In 2014, 15% of pupils had ever taken drugs, 10% had taken drugs in the last year and 6% had taken drugs in the last month.
- The prevalence of drug use increased with age. For example, 6% of 11 year olds said that they had tried drugs at least once, compared with 24% of 15 year olds. A similar pattern was seen for drug use in the last year and the last month.
- As in previous years, pupils were more likely to have taken cannabis than any other drug. In 2014, 6.7% of pupils reported taking cannabis in the last year. 2.9% of pupils had inhaled glue, gas, aerosols or solvents in the last year. Very few pupils reported the use of other types of drug.
- Just 2% of pupils said that they usually took drugs once a month or more often.
- Pupils who had truanted or been excluded from school were more likely than other pupils to say that they took drugs once a month or more or that they had taken Class A drugs in the last year. However, among these vulnerable pupils, both frequent drug use and Class A drug use have declined considerably since 2003.
- Drug use is associated with other risk-related behaviours. Pupils who smoked, drank alcohol, truanted from school or had been excluded were more likely to have taken drugs in the last year. Pupils' ethnicity and region were also associated with drug use in the last year.
- The proportion of pupils who had ever been offered drugs declined between 2001 and 2010 and has remained stable since. In 2014, 26% of pupils reported that they had ever been offered drugs.
- Most pupils have heard of cocaine, heroin, cannabis, and crack. Other drugs are less well known among 11 to 15 year olds.
- Half of pupils have heard of legal highs. 6% say they have been offered them.
- 2.5% of pupils reported having taken legal highs, including 2.0% who had taken them in the last year and 0.9% who had taken them in the last month.

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Drug use and young people's health and wellbeing

In recent years, an increasing body of evidence has demonstrated immediate and long-term risks to young people's health and wellbeing associated with the use of legal and illegal drugs. These risks vary with the type of drug taken.¹ There are particular 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

In 2013-14, 19,126 young people aged under 18 accessed drug and alcohol treatment providers. Seven in ten did so because of problems with cannabis. Most of these young people had multiple vulnerabilities, including use of the primary substance when aged under 15. Other vulnerabilities included offending behaviour, self-harming, homelessness, and early parenthood.⁵

8.1.2 Drug use and public health policy

Addressing the use of drugs, particularly amongst young people, has long been a focus of government policy due to the awareness and concern over the harms described above.

Drug misuse by young people was central to the first ten-year drug strategy, *Tackling drugs to build a better Britain*,⁶ published in 1998. The *Updated drug strategy*, published in 2002, emphasised education, prevention and treatment as ways to tackle problematic drug use.⁷ The second ten-year drug strategy, *Drugs: protecting families and communities*, published in 2008,⁸ 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.⁹

In December 2010, the Government published its drug strategy, *Reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug-free life*.¹⁰ The strategy aimed to reduce drug use both by discouraging young people from trying drugs and by providing support and treatment for those with drug problems. Proposed actions included:

- early intervention and support for vulnerable young people and families
- addressing drug or alcohol misuse as contributory factors in young people's offending
- rapid access to specialist support that tackles their misuse as well as the wider issues they face.¹¹

Schools have a vital part to play in delivering the strategy, by high quality drug education designed to 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.¹²

8.1.3 New psychoactive substances: 'legal highs'

The 2010 drug strategy identified a new class of drug, known as new psychoactive substances, also known as NPS or legal highs.¹⁰ 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.¹³ 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.¹⁴ On 28th May 2015 the Government introduced a Bill for a blanket ban on the supply of new psychoactive substances.¹⁵

8.1.4 **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 (see Section 1.3.1).

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 2001.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ The Act classifies controlled substances into three categories according to their potential for harm, with Class A drugs considered the most harmful.²⁰

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 2005,²¹ 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 2009.²²
- Mephedrone was classified as a Class B drug from 16th April 2010.
- Ketamine was reclassified from a Class C to a Class B drug on 10th June 2014.

Table 8A

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
Ketamine	Swallow, inhale or inject	B
Mephedrone	Inhale, swallow, smoke, inject	B
Tranquillisers	Swallow, inject	B/C (depends on drug)
Poppers	Inhale	It is an offence for anyone other than a licensed outlet, such as a pharmacist, to supply amyl nitrite. ²³ Other types of poppers, for example butyl nitrite and isobutyl nitrite, are legal to possess and supply. ²⁴
Glue	Inhale	It is an offence to supply these substances if it is likely that the product is intended for abuse.
Gas	Inhale	

8.1.5 Outline of content

This chapter covers

- the prevalence and frequency of drug use
- drug use among vulnerable young people
- factors associated with drug use in the last year
- availability and awareness of drugs
- awareness and use of legal highs.

8.2 Prevalence

8.2.1 Prevalence of drug use

The prevalence of drug use among 11 to 15 year olds declined between 2001 and 2010. Since 2010, the decline has continued, but at a slower rate.

Between 2001 and 2010, the proportion of pupils who had ever taken drugs fell from 29% to 18%. In 2014, 15% of pupils reported that they tried drugs at least once. A similar trend was seen in the prevalence of drug use in the last year, which was reported by 10% of pupils in 2014, compared with 20% in 2001 and 12% in 2010.

Between 2001 and 2010, the proportion of pupils who reported taking drugs in the last month declined from 12% to 7%. In 2014, 6% had taken drugs in the last month, a similar proportion to 2010.

(Tables 8.1-8.4, Figure 8.1)

Similar proportions of boys and girls reported that they had taken drugs ever, in the last year and in the last month.

The likelihood of drug use increased with age. Among 11 year olds, 6% said that they had tried drugs at least once, 4% said that they had taken drugs in the last year, and 2% said they had taken drugs in the last month. Among 15 year olds, the corresponding proportions were 24%, 19% and 12%.

(Table 8.5, Figure 8.2)

Figure 8.1

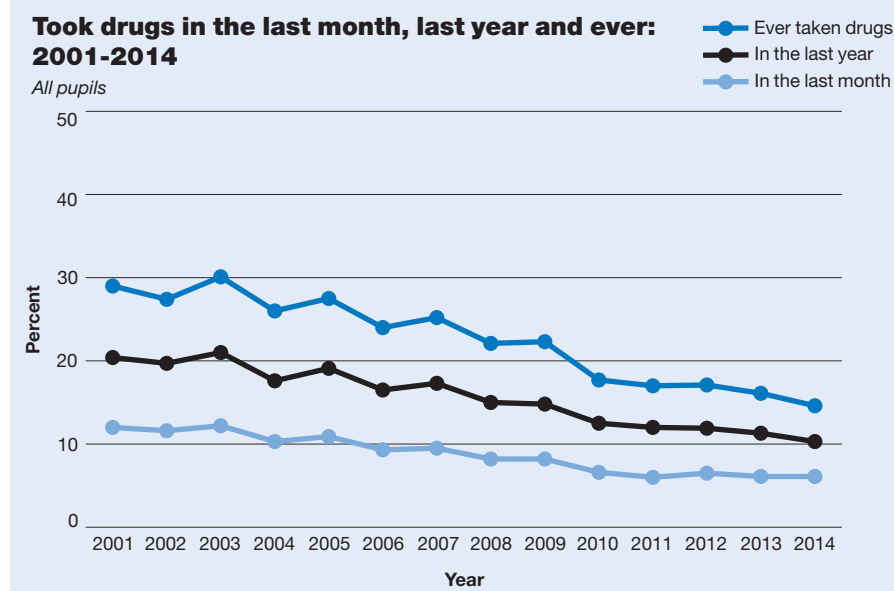
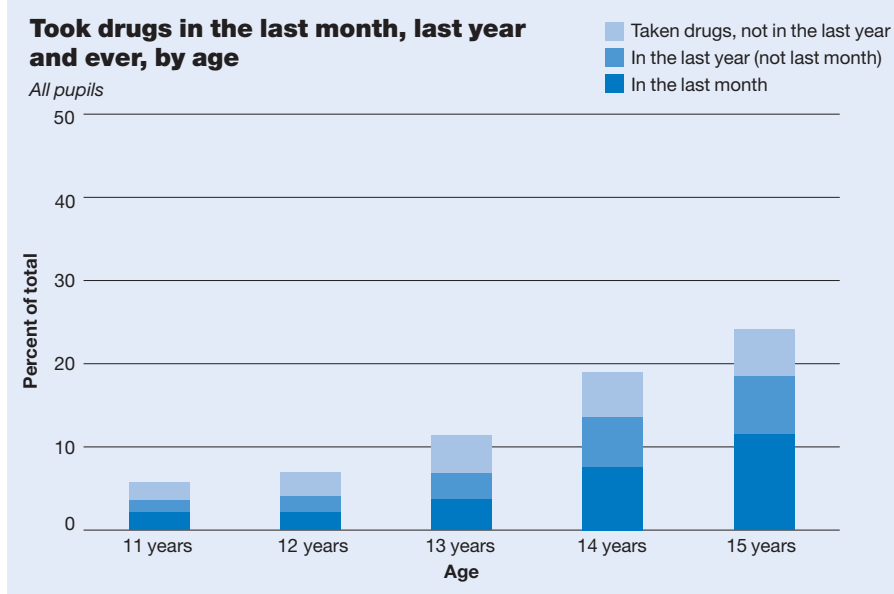


Figure 8.2



8.2.2 Types of drugs taken in the last year

Cannabis continues to be the drug that pupils are most likely to have taken, followed by volatile substances. In 2014, 6.7% said that they had taken cannabis in the last year, and 2.9% reported inhaling glue, gas or other solvents (volatile substances) in the same period.²⁵ In 2001, the corresponding proportions were 13.4% and 7.1%.

(Tables 8.6a- 8.6c, Figure 8.3)

In 2014, as in recent years, less than 1% of pupils reported the use of any drug other than cannabis or volatile substances in the last year.

The likelihood of reporting cannabis use increased with age, from 0.8% of 11 year olds to 15.8% of 15 year olds. Reported use of volatile substances was not directly linked to age.

(Tables 8.7a- 8.8, Figure 8.4)

Among those pupils who reported any drug use in the last year, around three quarters (76%) took only one type of drug. The remaining 24% reported taking two or more types of drug. Those who took only one type of drug included 48% who took only cannabis and 21% who took volatile substances only.

The small proportion of 11 to 13 year olds who reported some drug use in the last year were

Figure 8.3

Took cannabis or volatile substances in the last year: 2001-2014

All pupils

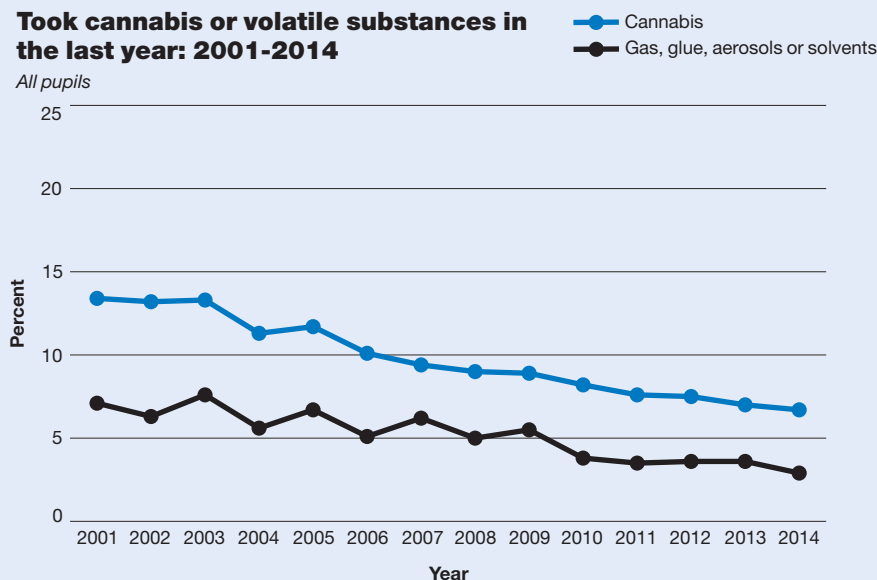
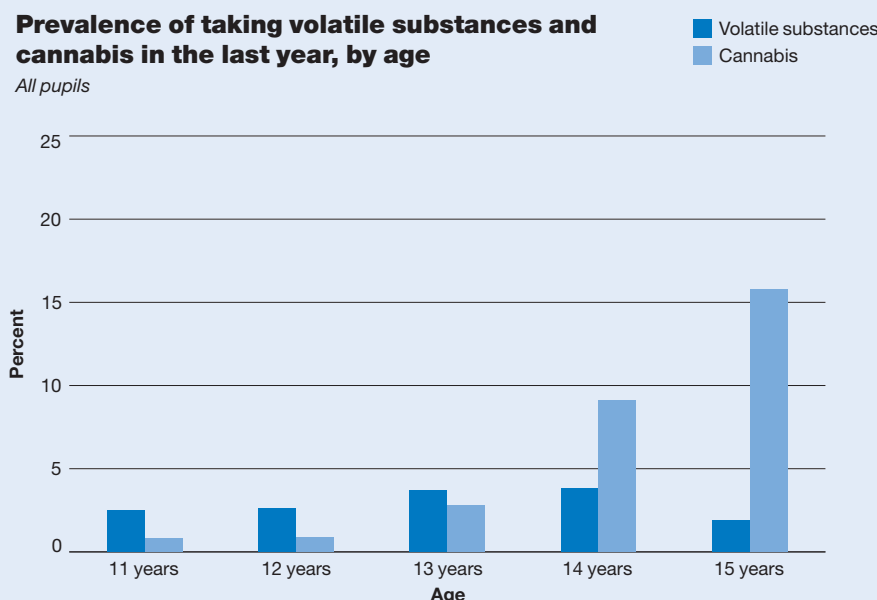


Figure 8.4

Prevalence of taking volatile substances and cannabis in the last year, by age

All pupils



more likely to report solely volatile substance use than any other type of drug use (53%, compared with 22% who reported cannabis only, and smaller proportions for other drugs or combinations). 14 and 15 years old were most likely to report cannabis only (50% and 62% respectively), compared with other drug use. (Table 8.9)

8.2.3 Frequency of drug use

Pupils were asked some questions about drug use in general, specifically how many times they had taken any drugs, and how often they took them. These were based on filter questions which asked about any drug use. The estimates of drug use in the last year produced by these questions are different from those reported elsewhere and should not be considered definitive.²⁶

The number of times pupils say they have taken drugs has remained stable over the last five years. In 2014, 2% of all pupils reported having taken drugs on one occasion, another 2% said they had taken drugs on two to five occasions, 1% mentioned taking drugs between 6 and 10 times and another 1% said that they took drugs on more than ten occasions.

(Tables 8.10, 8.11)

In 2014, 2% of pupils said that they usually took drugs at least once a month. This was at a similar level to previous years (between 2% or 3% since 2010). The proportion of pupils who took drugs this frequently increased slightly with age. (Tables 8.12, 8.13)

Among pupils who took drugs in the last year, 30% took drugs at least once a month, including 7% who said that they took drugs most days. The remaining 70% said that they took drugs a few times a year or less often. (Table 8.14)

8.3 Vulnerable pupils and drug use

Some young people whose circumstances or behaviour make them a focus of concern have been identified as particularly vulnerable to drug use. These include young people who have truanted or been excluded from school.⁴

Pupils were asked if they had 'ever stayed away from school without permission (truanted/bunked off)' or if they had ever been excluded. 12% of pupils said that they had truanted and 7% that they had been excluded at least once in their lifetime (data not shown). There was a small overlap between these groups; overall 17% of pupils fell into one or other of these categories. These are pupils' own reports of truancy and exclusion and should be interpreted with caution. In addition, regular truants or those excluded from school during the fieldwork period were almost certainly underrepresented in the sample, despite additional effort to include them (see Appendix, Section 3).

There has been a long-term decline in the proportion of pupils who usually takes drugs at least once a month and had ever truanted or been excluded. In 2003, 21% of pupils who reported they had ever truanted or been excluded mentioned taking drugs at least once a month, but this had dropped to 6% in 2014. This compares with 1% of other pupils.

(Table 8.15)

Similarly, among pupils who had truanted or been excluded, the proportion who had taken Class A drugs in the last year dropped from 14% in 2003 to 8% in 2014. Only 1% of those who had never truanted or been excluded reported taking Class A drugs in the last year.

(Table 8.16)

8.4 Factors associated with drug use in the last year

8.4.1 Using logistic regression to analyse drug use

A logistic regression model was used to explore which pupil and environmental characteristics were associated with reported drug use in the last year. The model allows each characteristic to be considered independently by controlling for the effects of the other, sometimes related, factors. For example, drug use is associated with increased age, and with drinking alcohol; but older pupils are more likely to drink. The model allows an evaluation of the strength of the relationship between each of these variables and whether pupils took drugs in the last year.

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

For further information on the logistic regression method used, see Section 7.2 of the Appendix.

8.4.2 The variables included in the model

The model included key variables relevant to pupils and their schools. The final model was developed using an iterative process to test for significant associations. Sex, age, ethnicity and region were included in all models. Otherwise, variables were rejected if the association

with drug use was not significant. This method enabled the exploration of a large number of potential predictor variables.

The variables tested in the model are listed below. Most variables are categorical; those marked * are continuous.²⁷ Variables in bold were retained in the final model.

Pupil level variables

(taken from the pupil questionnaire)

- **Sex**
- **Age***
- **Ethnicity (White, Mixed, Asian, Black, other)**
- Receives free schools meals (an indicator of low family income)
- Number of books at home²⁸ (none, very few, enough to fill one shelf, enough to fill one bookcase, enough to fill two bookcases, enough to fill three or more bookcases)
- **Smoking status (non-smoker, occasional smoker, regular smoker)**
- **Whether drank alcohol (has never drunk alcohol, has drunk alcohol but not in the last week, drank alcohol in the last week)**
- **Ever truanted**
- **Ever been excluded**
- Self reported wellbeing (not low wellbeing (score 10-20), low wellbeing (score 0-9))²⁹

School-level variables

(taken from National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER)'s Register of Schools,³⁰ performance data and the teacher questionnaire)

- **Region**
- School type (comprehensive, grammar, secondary modern, independent)
- School type (community school, academy, independent, foundation school, voluntary aided school, voluntary controlled school)
- Sex of school intake (mixed, boys only, girls only)
- Percentage of pupils with five or more GCSE grades A*-C (2013)*
- Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals (2013)*
- Percentage of pupils whose first language was not English (2013)*
- Percentage of pupils with a statement of Special Educational Needs or on School Action Plus (2013)*
- Faith school (none/not known, any religious affiliation)
- **Frequency of teaching about drug use in Year 7 (more than once a term, once a term, at least once a year, never)**
- **Frequency of teaching about drug use in Year 8 (more than once a term, once a term, at least once a year, never)**
- Frequency of teaching about drug use in Year 9 (more than once a term, once a term, at least once a year, never)
- Frequency of teaching about drug use in Year 10 (more than once a term, once a term, at least once a year, never)
- Frequency of teaching about drug use in Year 11 (more than once a term, once a term, at least once a year, never)

8.4.3 Factors associated with drug use in the last year

Sex and age

Girls were less likely to have taken drugs in the last year than boys, although this difference was of borderline significance (odds ratio=0.78). Within the multivariate model, age was not significantly associated with having taken drugs in the last year. This is because some of the variables that were most strongly associated with drug use in the last year (for example, smoking, drinking alcohol and truancy) were also strongly associated with age.³¹

Ethnicity

Pupils from Black backgrounds were more likely than White pupils to have taken drugs in the last year (odds ratio=2.21). For other minority ethnic groups, there was no significant difference in the odds of having taken drugs in the last year compared to White pupils.

Smoking and drinking

As in previous years, pupils who were smokers were more likely than non-smokers to have taken drugs in the last year; the odds ratio for regular smokers was 13.69 and for occasional smokers 9.06.

Drinking alcohol was also strongly associated with the likelihood of having taken drugs in the last year. Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week or less recently both had increased odds of this compared with pupils who had never drunk alcohol (odds ratios=8.73, and 4.69 respectively).

Truancy and exclusion

Pupils who had truanted from school were more likely to say that they had taken drugs in the last year compared with pupils who had never truanted (odds ratio=3.12). There was a similar association for pupils who had been excluded from school at least once, compared with those who had not (odds ratio=2.36).

Other individual characteristics

Other pupil characteristics explored in the model were not significantly associated with drug use in the last year.

School characteristics

Compared with pupils in the North West, pupils elsewhere were less likely to have taken drugs in the last year, although this difference was not significant for all regions. Reduced odds of having taken drugs in the last year were found in the North East (odds ratio=0.42), Yorkshire and the Humber (odds ratio=0.32), the West Midlands (odds ratio=0.53), East of England (odds ratio=0.54) and the South West (odds ratio=0.62).

The frequency of lessons about drugs in Years 7 and 8, but not in later school years, were associated with the likelihood of having taken drugs in the last year, although these associations were in different directions.

- Pupils in schools where Year 7 pupils were taught about drugs once a term or less had reduced odds of having taken drugs in the last year compared with pupils in schools where Year 7 pupils received lessons on drugs more than once a term (from 0.33 to 0.46).
- Pupils in schools where Year 8 pupils were taught about drugs once a term or less had increased odds of having taken drugs in the last year compared with pupils in schools where Year 8 pupils received lessons on drugs more than once a term (from 2.34 to 3.15).

(The frequency of lessons was reported by a member of school staff; it was not based on pupils' own recall of lessons.)

Other school characteristics were not significantly associated with whether or not pupils had taken drugs in the last year.

(Table 8.17)

8.5 Availability and awareness of drugs

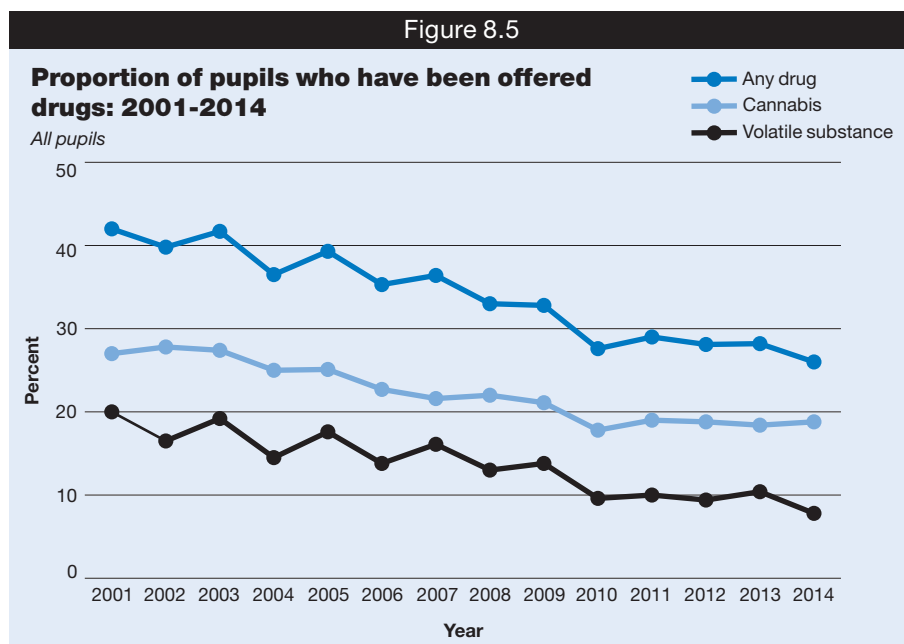
8.5.1 Whether pupils have been offered drugs

As described in Section 8.1.1, the 2010 Drug Strategy aimed to tackle drug problems not only by reducing demand but also by restricting supply.¹⁰

Pupils were asked if they had ever been offered each drug that was asked about in the questionnaire. In 2014, 26% of the pupils reported that they had been offered at least one of the drugs asked about. This proportion has declined since 2001, when it was 42%, and is lower than at any time since. As with the prevalence of drug use (see Section 8.2), there was a steep decline from 2001 to 2010, and the trend has levelled out since then.

(Table 8.18, Figure 8.5)

Pupils were most likely to report having been offered cannabis (19%), followed by volatile substances (8%). Older pupils were more likely to have been offered drugs (increasing from 9% of 11 year olds to 45% of 15 year olds). Given that the question refers to having ever



been offered drugs, this difference is likely to reflect accumulated experience, as well as the genuinely increased probability that older pupils will be offered drugs. (Tables 8.19a-8.19c)

8.5.2 Awareness of individual drugs

The awareness of individual drugs is high among young pupils between 11 and 15 years old. Cocaine was the best-known drug (93%), followed by heroin (89%), cannabis (87%) and crack (83%). Less than half of pupils had heard of poppers, mephedrone, ketamine, methadone or LSD. (Table 8.20)

8.6 Legal highs

In the last decade new psychoactive substances or 'legal highs' have become available. Most of these substances are legal chemicals that imitate the short term effects of illegal substances prohibited by the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971). In most cases, the risks are still unknown.¹³

New questions about legal highs were added to the 2014 questionnaire. The question referred to 'new substances that have the same effects as drugs like cannabis, ecstasy or cocaine. These are sometimes called legal highs and can come in different forms, such as herbal mixtures, powders, crystals or tablets'.

Half of pupils (51%) had heard of these substances. Awareness increased with age, from 21% of 11 year olds to 74% of 15 year olds. (Table 8.21)

6% of pupils reported that they had been offered legal highs, increasing from 1% of 11 year olds to 13% of 15 year olds. (Table 8.22)

Reported use was relatively low. 2.5% of pupils had taken legal highs at least once, including 2.0% who had taken them in the last year and 0.9% who had taken them in the last month. There was an increase with age in the proportions who had taken legal highs. For example, 0.5% of 11 year olds said that they ever had used legal highs, compared with 5.0% of 15 year olds.²⁵ (Table 8.23)

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 <http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/young-peoples-statistics-from-the-national-drug-treatment-monitoring-system.pdf>
- 6 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>
- 7 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
- 8 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/>
- 9 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>
- 10 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>
- 11 Although the focus in this chapter is drug use, the 2010 strategy addressed young people's use of drugs and alcohol equally.
- 12 Department for Education and the Association of Chief Police Officers (2012) *DfE and ACPO drug advice for schools*. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/drugs-advice-for-schools>
- 13 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
- 14 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>
- 15 At the time of writing the Bill has had its second reading in the House of Lords. Its progress can be monitored via the Parliament website. <http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2015-16/psychoactivesubstances.html>
- 16 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.
- 17 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>
- 18 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.

- 19 The 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act, HMSO, London <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1971/38/contents>
- 20 See <https://www.gov.uk/penalties-drug-possession-dealing> for a summary of current classifications.
- 21 The 2005 Drugs Act can be found at http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2005/ukpga_20050017_en_1
- 22 Cannabis was previously reclassified from Class B to Class C on 29th January 2004.
- 23 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
- 24 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>
- 25 Estimates for the use of individual drugs are shown to 1 decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.
- 26 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, 10% 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 15%. The figures for drug use in the last year were 6% in response to the single question, and 10% when reported separately.
- 27 Categorical variables are those which group data in a specific number of discrete categories; for example, in this survey, sex has two categories: boy and girl. Continuous variables present data as a continuous range; for example, the percentage of pupils in a school who receive free school meals: from 0 to 100.
- 28 Used as a proxy measure of social class.
- 29 Wellbeing was measured using a validated scale developed by the Children's Society, based on Huebner's life satisfaction scale,. See Rees G, Bradshaw J, Goswami H, Keung A. (2010) *Understanding children's well-being: a national survey of young people's well-being*. Children's Society, London. http://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/research_docs/Understanding%20children%27s%20wellbeing.pdf
- 30 The sample of schools was drawn from NFER's register of schools, which included 2009 data for some indicators used in the logistic regression model.
- 31 In a bivariate model age is associated with drug use in the last year, with an odds ratio of 1.66 for every additional year of age (CI: 1.53-1.81). The p-value for this association is <0.001.

Table 8.1

**Proportion of pupils who have ever taken drugs, by sex and age:
2001-2014^{a,b,c}**

All pupils

2001-2014

Ever taken drugs	Year													
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c	2014 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys														
11 years	13	12	16	11	15	10	13	10	9	7	7	7	6	7
12 years	16	18	17	14	16	13	15	12	14	8	7	8	10	7
13 years	30	24	28	24	22	19	20	23	17	14	15	15	11	13
14 years	35	39	37	36	36	32	35	26	27	21	21	18	15	18
15 years	51	49	49	44	46	40	42	38	43	33	31	32	32	27
Total	30	29	31	26	28	24	26	23	23	18	18	17	17	16
Girls														
11 years	12	12	15	10	13	10	8	6	9	11	6	7	4	5
12 years	17	12	17	15	15	11	12	11	13	9	7	7	7	7
13 years	27	24	27	20	23	19	21	19	16	13	14	14	11	10
14 years	37	32	38	32	36	31	32	27	27	20	20	20	21	19
15 years	45	43	48	42	44	40	41	38	37	30	28	29	28	22
Total	28	25	30	25	27	24	24	21	21	18	16	17	16	13
Total														
11 years	12	12	15	11	14	10	11	8	9	9	6	7	5	6
12 years	17	15	17	14	16	12	14	11	13	9	7	8	9	7
13 years	28	24	27	22	22	19	20	21	17	13	14	15	11	11
14 years	36	35	38	34	36	32	33	26	27	20	20	19	18	19
15 years	48	46	49	43	45	40	41	38	40	32	29	31	30	24
Total	29	27	30	26	28	24	25	22	22	18	17	17	16	15
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>														
<i>Boys</i>														
11 years	782	803	820	795	680	553	558	578	549	523	457	513	384	438
12 years	877	950	980	962	864	769	783	734	714	715	610	663	501	542
13 years	902	968	1024	960	904	734	758	732	729	689	564	708	498	604
14 years	866	921	974	944	881	781	745	729	684	665	591	708	501	561
15 years	1008	1092	1123	1052	967	870	889	908	865	826	717	869	629	732
Total	4435	4734	4921	4713	4296	3707	3733	3681	3541	3418	2939	3461	2513	2877
<i>Girls</i>														
11 years	762	754	811	778	670	586	542	586	575	546	495	527	369	450
12 years	939	929	1023	886	836	787	692	737	725	681	605	715	463	555
13 years	920	905	1012	902	877	808	741	725	724	699	662	733	442	606
14 years	920	925	940	890	929	754	683	741	720	720	600	733	448	542
15 years	933	998	1086	1005	940	971	856	852	849	787	755	838	550	661
Total	4474	4511	4872	4461	4252	3906	3514	3641	3593	3433	3117	3546	2272	2814
Total														
11 years	1544	1557	1631	1573	1350	1139	1100	1164	1124	1069	952	1040	753	888
12 years	1816	1879	2003	1848	1700	1556	1475	1471	1439	1396	1215	1378	964	1097
13 years	1822	1873	2036	1862	1781	1542	1499	1457	1453	1388	1226	1441	940	1210
14 years	1786	1846	1914	1834	1810	1535	1428	1470	1404	1385	1191	1441	949	1103
15 years	1941	2090	2209	2057	1907	1841	1745	1760	1714	1613	1472	1707	1179	1393
Total	8909	9245	9793	9174	8548	7613	7247	7322	7134	6851	6056	7007	4785	5691

^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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are of a similar magnitude to the weighted bases shown in Table 8.5.

Table 8.2

**Proportion of pupils who took drugs in the last year, by sex and age:
2001-2014^{a,b,c}**

All pupils

2001-2014

Took drugs in the last year	Year													
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c	2014 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys														
11 years	7	7	8	6	7	7	8	5	5	4	2	4	4	5
12 years	8	10	11	8	11	8	8	6	7	4	3	6	5	4
13 years	20	17	19	16	15	13	11	14	10	9	10	9	7	8
14 years	26	29	27	27	26	23	24	19	19	16	16	13	11	12
15 years	41	39	39	33	34	28	32	30	32	27	26	24	26	20
Total	21	21	22	18	19	17	18	16	16	13	13	12	12	11
Girls														
11 years	4	6	7	4	6	5	4	2	4	5	3	4	2	3
12 years	9	6	9	8	8	6	7	5	6	5	4	3	4	4
13 years	18	16	17	13	14	12	14	13	10	8	9	9	7	6
14 years	27	25	29	23	27	23	24	18	18	13	13	14	14	15
15 years	36	34	36	32	34	30	30	28	27	24	21	23	22	17
Total	19	18	20	17	19	16	17	14	14	12	11	12	11	10
Total														
11 years	6	6	8	5	6	6	6	4	5	5	3	4	3	4
12 years	9	8	10	8	9	7	8	5	7	4	3	4	4	4
13 years	19	16	18	14	15	12	12	13	10	8	9	9	7	7
14 years	27	27	28	25	26	23	24	19	19	14	14	13	12	14
15 years	39	37	38	32	34	29	31	29	30	25	23	24	24	19
Total	20	20	21	18	19	17	17	15	15	12	12	12	11	10
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>														
<i>Boys</i>														
11 years	779	797	812	792	673	553	554	576	547	521	453	512	383	436
12 years	865	945	976	958	858	765	780	728	710	711	607	662	501	541
13 years	894	960	1012	953	899	727	750	730	723	686	561	708	494	598
14 years	860	916	964	936	867	770	735	722	679	663	588	707	497	559
15 years	996	1088	1112	1044	956	866	878	903	861	820	713	867	623	722
Total	4394	4706	4876	4683	4253	3681	3697	3659	3520	3401	2922	3456	2498	2856
<i>Girls</i>														
11 years	759	753	808	774	668	583	541	585	574	546	494	525	369	448
12 years	939	927	1020	885	827	783	687	735	722	681	605	714	462	553
13 years	915	903	1004	899	870	805	733	719	723	694	658	730	442	605
14 years	916	921	936	886	927	752	679	739	716	718	597	730	448	539
15 years	929	993	1077	999	931	965	849	848	845	785	752	835	550	661
Total	4458	4497	4845	4443	4223	3888	3489	3626	3580	3424	3106	3534	2271	2806
<i>Total</i>														
11 years	1538	1550	1620	1566	1341	1136	1095	1161	1121	1067	947	1037	752	884
12 years	1804	1872	1996	1843	1685	1548	1467	1463	1432	1392	1212	1376	963	1094
13 years	1809	1863	2016	1852	1769	1532	1483	1449	1446	1380	1219	1438	936	1203
14 years	1776	1837	1900	1822	1794	1522	1414	1461	1395	1381	1185	1437	945	1098
15 years	1925	2081	2189	2043	1887	1831	1727	1751	1706	1605	1465	1702	1173	1383
Total	8852	9203	9721	9126	8476	7569	7186	7285	7100	6825	6028	6990	4769	5662

^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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are of a similar magnitude to the weighted bases shown in Table 8.5.

Table 8.3

**Proportion of pupils who took drugs in the last month, by sex and age:
2001-2014^{a,b,c}**

All pupils

2001-2014

Took drugs in the last month	Year													
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c	2014 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys														
11 years	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	2	1	3	2	3
12 years	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	3	2
13 years	11	9	11	8	8	7	5	9	6	5	5	4	3	5
14 years	17	19	17	17	16	15	14	10	10	9	8	7	6	8
15 years	25	26	25	21	22	18	19	18	21	16	15	15	16	12
Total	13	13	13	11	11	10	10	9	9	7	7	7	6	6
Girls														
11 years	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
12 years	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	2	1	2	3
13 years	9	8	8	7	8	6	7	7	6	3	4	6	4	2
14 years	15	15	18	13	16	12	15	11	11	6	5	8	8	7
15 years	22	19	22	20	19	16	16	14	13	13	10	11	12	11
Total	11	10	12	9	10	8	9	7	7	6	5	6	6	6
Total														
11 years	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
12 years	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
13 years	10	8	9	7	8	6	6	8	6	4	5	5	3	4
14 years	16	17	17	15	16	13	15	10	10	7	7	7	7	8
15 years	24	22	23	21	20	17	17	16	17	14	13	13	14	12
Total	12	12	12	10	11	9	10	8	8	7	6	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	434
12 years	861	941	973	954	851	764	772	728	707	707	606	659	500	538
13 years	887	950	1005	952	891	722	745	722	720	685	561	708	492	595
14 years	852	910	951	932	853	764	727	716	673	659	584	704	493	556
15 years	982	1077	1101	1034	941	855	868	899	848	812	711	860	619	718
Total	4360	4672	4840	4664	4208	3657	3663	3641	3493	3383	2914	3443	2487	2841
<i>Girls</i>														
11 years	759	751	806	774	667	582	540	584	572	546	493	524	369	448
12 years	937	924	1017	883	825	780	685	732	721	680	605	714	459	552
13 years	913	897	997	897	865	801	730	716	722	691	652	730	442	601
14 years	911	914	929	878	921	745	677	737	714	715	593	727	446	535
15 years	919	987	1069	990	922	958	838	837	835	778	744	829	545	658
Total	4439	4473	4818	4422	4200	3866	3470	3606	3564	3410	3087	3524	2261	2794
Total														
11 years	1537	1545	1616	1566	1339	1134	1091	1160	1117	1066	945	1036	752	882
12 years	1798	1865	1990	1837	1676	1544	1457	1460	1428	1387	1211	1373	959	1090
13 years	1800	1847	2002	1849	1756	1523	1475	1438	1442	1376	1213	1438	934	1196
14 years	1763	1824	1880	1810	1774	1509	1404	1453	1387	1374	1177	1431	939	1091
15 years	1901	2064	2170	2024	1863	1813	1706	1736	1683	1590	1455	1689	1164	1376
Total	8799	9145	9658	9086	8408	7523	7133	7247	7057	6793	6001	6967	4748	5635

^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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are of a similar magnitude to the weighted bases shown in Table 8.5.

Table 8.4

Proportion of pupils who have taken drugs (including and excluding volatile substances) ever, in the last year and in the last month, by sex: 2001-2014^{a,b,c,d}

<i>All pupils</i>														2001-2014
Taken drugs	Year													
	2001	2002	2003 ^b	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^d	2011 ^d	2012 ^d	2013 ^d	2014 ^d
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys														
All drugs														
Ever taken drugs	30	29	31	26	28	24	26	23	23	18	18	17	17	16
Taken drugs in the last year	21	21	22	18	19	17	18	16	16	13	13	12	12	11
Taken drugs in the last month	13	13	13	11	11	10	10	9	9	7	7	7	6	6
Excluding volatile substances														
Ever taken drugs	21	21	22	19	19	18	17	16	15	13	12	12	11	11
Taken drugs in the last year	17	18	18	15	15	14	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	9
Taken drugs in the last month	11	11	10	9	10	9	8	8	8	6	6	6	5	5
Girls														
All drugs														
Ever taken drugs	28	25	30	25	27	24	24	21	21	18	16	17	16	13
Taken drugs in the last year	19	18	20	17	19	16	17	14	14	12	11	12	11	10
Taken drugs in the last month	11	10	12	9	10	8	9	7	7	6	5	6	6	6
Excluding volatile substances														
Ever taken drugs	17	17	18	16	18	16	15	13	12	11	9	10	9	9
Taken drugs in the last year	15	14	15	13	15	13	13	10	10	9	8	8	8	7
Taken drugs in the last month	9	8	9	7	8	7	7	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Total														
All drugs														
Ever taken drugs	29	27	30	26	28	24	25	22	22	18	17	17	16	15
Taken drugs in the last year	20	20	21	18	19	17	17	15	15	12	12	12	11	10
Taken drugs in the last month	12	12	12	10	11	9	10	8	8	7	6	6	6	6
Excluding volatile substances														
Ever taken drugs	19	19	20	18	18	17	16	14	13	12	11	11	10	10
Taken drugs in the last year	16	16	16	14	15	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	9	8
Taken drugs in the last month	10	10	10	8	9	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Unweighted bases^{d,e}</i>														
Boys	4360	4734	4921	4713	4296	3707	3733	3681	3540	3417	2951	3473	2531	2881
Girls	4439	4511	4872	4461	4252	3906	3514	3641	3602	3435	3127	3557	2288	2828
Total	8799	9145	9658	9086	8408	7523	7247	7322	7142	6852	6078	7030	4819	5709

^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 for 'Taken drugs in the last month', excluding volatile substances, have been revised since the original publication.

^d Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are of a similar magnitude to the weighted bases shown in Table 8.5.

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

Table 8.5

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

2014

Taken drugs	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
All drugs						
Ever taken drugs	7	7	13	18	27	16
Taken drugs in the last year	5	4	8	12	20	11
Taken drugs in the last month	3	2	5	8	12	6
Excluding volatile substances						
Ever taken drugs	3	3	7	13	22	11
Taken drugs in the last year	2	2	5	10	18	9
Taken drugs in the last month	1	1	3	6	12	5
Girls						
All drugs						
Ever taken drugs	5	7	10	19	22	13
Taken drugs in the last year	3	4	6	15	17	10
Taken drugs in the last month	2	3	2	7	11	6
Excluding volatile substances						
Ever taken drugs	1	2	2	14	19	9
Taken drugs in the last year	-	1	2	12	16	7
Taken drugs in the last month	-	1	-	6	10	4
Total						
All drugs						
Ever taken drugs	6	7	11	19	24	15
Taken drugs in the last year	4	4	7	14	19	10
Taken drugs in the last month	2	2	4	8	12	6
Excluding volatile substances						
Ever taken drugs	2	2	4	14	21	10
Taken drugs in the last year	1	2	4	11	17	8
Taken drugs in the last month ^a	1	1	2	6	11	5
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>						
Boys	442	546	599	564	730	2881
Girls	451	556	610	544	667	2828
Total	893	1102	1209	1108	1397	5709
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>						
Boys	411	528	604	590	741	2875
Girls	429	534	585	547	757	2851
Total	840	1062	1189	1138	1498	5726

^a Estimates for 'Taken drugs in the last month', excluding volatile substances, have been revised since the original publication.

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

Table 8.6a

**Proportion of boys who have taken individual drugs in the last year:
2001-2014^{a,b,c}**

All boys

2001-2014

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	2014 ^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	7.2
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	2.4
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	1.1
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	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	1.0
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	0.8
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	0.9
Mephedrone ^f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.8	0.5	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	1.6
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	0.7
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	1.1
Ketamine ^h	h	h	h	h	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
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	0.5
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	0.3
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	0.4
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	6.6	6.2	7.0	5.3	6.1	4.6	5.6	4.8	5.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.8
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	0.3
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	0.4
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	2.4
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	10.8
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	8.7
<i>Unweighted bases (boys)^{c,j}</i>	4687	5081	5250	5000	4667	3994	4064	3943	3837	3646	3138	3771	2735	3104

^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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 8.7a.

^d From 2012, estimates for stimulants include mephedrone.

^e Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 18.

^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 8.1.4 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 8.6b

**Proportion of girls who have taken individual drugs in the last year:
2001-2014^{a,b,c}**

All girls

2001-2014

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	2014 ^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	6.2
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	1.8
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	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	0.3
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	0.6
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	0.5
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	0.4
Mephedrone ^f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.6	0.4	0.5
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	0.9
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	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	0.5
Ketamine ^h	h	h	h	h	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
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	0.3
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	0.2
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	0.2
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	3.0
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	0.5
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	0.3
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	1.6
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	9.8
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	14.8	14.4	15.1	13.2	14.6	12.7	12.7	10.2	10.0	8.8	7.7	8.5	8.1	7.5
<i>Unweighted bases (girls)^{c,j}</i>	4670	4749	5121	4666	4507	4138	3749	3811	3811	3596	3308	3763	2433	3011

^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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 8.7b.

^d From 2012, estimates for stimulants include mephedrone.

^e Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 18.

^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 8.1.4 for a definition of Class A drugs.

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

Table 8.6c

**Proportion of pupils who have taken individual drugs in the last year:
2001-2014^{a,b,c}**

All pupils

2001-2014

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	2014 ^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	6.7
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	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	0.9
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	0.3
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	0.8
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	0.7
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	0.7
Mephedrone ^f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.7	0.4	0.5
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	1.3
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	0.5
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	0.8
Ketamine ^h	h	h	h	h	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	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	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	0.2
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	0.3
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	2.9
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	0.4
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	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	2.0
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	10.3
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	8.1
<i>Unweighted bases (pupils)^{c,j}</i>	9357	9830	10371	9666	9174	8132	7813	7754	7648	7242	6491	7534	5168	6115

^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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 8.7c.

^d From 2012, estimates for stimulants include mephedrone.

^e Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 18.

^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 8.1.4 for a definition of Class A drugs.

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

Table 8.7a

Proportion of boys who have taken individual drugs in the last year, by age^{a,b}*All boys**2014*

Type of drug taken in the last year	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	1.6	1.5	4.0	8.0	16.6	7.2
Any stimulants	0.9	0.2	2.2	2.9	4.7	2.4
Cocaine	0.2	-	0.9	1.3	2.5	1.1
Crack	0.3	-	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3
Ecstasy	-	-	0.7	0.4	3.0	1.0
Amphetamines	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8
Poppers	0.2	-	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.9
Mephedrone	0.4	-	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.5
Any psychedelics	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.0	3.0	1.6
LSD	0.3	-	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Magic mushrooms	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1
Ketamine	0.2	-	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.6
Any opiates	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Methadone	0.2	-	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	2.6	2.1	3.9	3.2	2.0	2.8
Tranquillisers	0.2	-	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other drugs	-	-	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.4
Any Class A drug^c	0.8	0.6	1.9	2.7	4.8	2.4
Any drug	4.5	4.4	8.2	12.4	19.8	10.8
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	2.3	2.2	5.2	10.3	18.4	8.7
<i>Unweighted bases (boys)^d</i>	494	601	644	600	765	3104
<i>Weighted bases (boys)^d</i>	458	577	651	625	775	3086

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

^b Some estimates shown as '-', indicating no observations, were previously shown as '0.0', indicating values of less than 0.05%.

^c See Section 8.1.4 for a definition of Class A drugs.

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

Table 8.7b

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

2014

Type of drug taken in the last year	Age					Total %
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	-	0.3	1.6	10.2	14.9	6.2
Any stimulants	-	0.6	0.2	2.9	4.1	1.8
Cocaine	-	-	-	1.1	1.5	0.6
Crack	-	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.3
Ecstasy	-	-	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.6
Amphetamines	-	0.1	-	0.9	1.3	0.5
Poppers	-	0.4	-	0.7	0.8	0.4
Mephedrone	-	0.3	-	0.1	1.5	0.5
Any psychedelics	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.9
LSD	0.4	-	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3
Magic mushrooms	-	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.5
Ketamine	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	0.2
Any opiates	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
Heroin	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	0.2
Methadone	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	2.4	3.1	3.5	4.4	1.9	3.0
Tranquillisers	-	0.7	-	1.0	0.5	0.5
Other drugs	-	0.1	-	0.4	0.6	0.3
Any Class A drug^c	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.8	3.1	1.6
Any drug	3.0	3.9	5.5	14.7	17.4	9.8
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	0.4	1.3	2.1	12.4	16.4	7.5
<i>Unweighted bases (girls)^d</i>	492	589	658	581	691	3011
<i>Weighted bases (girls)^d</i>	468	569	630	581	783	3031

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

^b Some estimates shown as '-', indicating no observations, were previously shown as '0.0', indicating values of less than 0.05%.

^c See Section 8.1.4 for a definition of Class A drugs.

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

Table 8.7c

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

2014

Type of drug taken in the last year	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	0.8	0.9	2.8	9.1	15.8	6.7
Any stimulants	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.9	4.4	2.1
Cocaine	0.1	-	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.9
Crack	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3
Ecstasy	-	-	0.4	0.5	2.4	0.8
Amphetamines	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.7
Poppers	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.7
Mephedrone	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5
Any psychedelics	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.3
LSD	0.3	-	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5
Magic mushrooms	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.8
Ketamine	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.4
Any opiates	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Methadone	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	2.5	2.6	3.7	3.8	1.9	2.9
Tranquillisers	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other drugs	-	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.3
Any Class A drug^c	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.7	4.0	2.0
Any drug	3.7	4.2	6.9	13.5	18.6	10.3
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	1.4	1.8	3.7	11.3	17.4	8.1
<i>Unweighted bases (pupils)^d</i>	986	1190	1302	1181	1456	6115
<i>Weighted bases (pupils)^d</i>	926	1145	1281	1206	1558	6117

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

^b Some estimates shown as '-', indicating no observations, were previously shown as '0.0', indicating values of less than 0.05%.

^c See Section 8.1.4 for a definition of Class A drugs.

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

Table 8.8

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

All pupils

2014

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	8.8	7.2	4.4	7.2	6.2	3.4	8.0	6.7	3.9
Any stimulants	2.9	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.0	2.6	2.1	1.3
Cocaine	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.4
Crack	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Ecstasy	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4
Amphetamines	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3
Poppers	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3
Mephedrone	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Any psychedelics	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.6
LSD	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3
Magic mushrooms	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.4
Ketamine	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
Any opiates	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3
Heroin	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1
Methadone	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	6.8	2.8	1.5	5.9	3.0	1.7	6.4	2.9	1.6
Tranquillisers	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
Other drugs	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Any Class A drug^c	2.9	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	2.5	2.0	1.2
Any drug	15.7	10.8	6.5	13.5	9.8	5.7	14.6	10.3	6.1
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	10.8	8.7	5.3	8.8	7.5	4.1	9.8	8.1	4.7
<i>Unweighted bases^d</i>	3104	3104	3104	3011	3011	3011	6115	6115	6115
<i>Weighted bases^d</i>	3086	3086	3086	3031	3031	3031	6117	6117	6117

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

^b Estimates for 'Taken tranquillisers in the last year' and 'Taken tranquillisers in the last month' have been revised since the original publication.

^c See Section 8.1.4 for a definition of Class A drugs.

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

Table 8.9

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

2014

Summary of drugs taken	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	
Boys				
Took one type of drug only	78	77	73	75
Cannabis only	27	49	62	49
Volatile substances only	42	16	7	20
Any Class A drug ^a	8	4	2	4
Any other type of drug	-	7	1	2
Took two or more types of drug	22	23	27	25
Two or more types of drug, but no Class A drugs ^a	11	5	5	7
Two or more types of drug, including at least one Class A drug ^a	12	18	22	18
Girls				
Took one type of drug only	90	73	72	77
Cannabis only	14	51	63	48
Volatile substances only	67	16	5	23
Any Class A drug ^a	5	2	1	2
Any other type of drug	4	4	3	3
Took two or more types of drug	10	27	28	23
Two or more types of drug, but no Class A drugs ^a	4	10	11	9
Two or more types of drug, including at least one Class A drug ^a	7	17	17	15
Total				
Took one type of drug only	83	75	72	76
Cannabis only	22	50	62	48
Volatile substances only	53	16	6	21
Any Class A drug ^a	7	3	2	3
Any other type of drug	2	6	2	3
Took two or more types of drug	17	25	28	24
Two or more types of drug, but no Class A drugs ^a	8	8	8	8
Two or more types of drug, including at least one Class A drug ^a	10	18	20	17
Unweighted bases				
Boys	89	64	143	296
Girls	75	78	112	265
Total	164	142	255	561
Weighted bases				
Boys	91	72	145	308
Girls	66	80	131	277
Total	156	153	276	585

^a See Section 8.1.4 for a definition of Class A drugs.

Table 8.10

Number of occasions pupils have ever taken drugs, by sex: 2003-2014^a*All pupils**2003-2014*

Number of occasions taken drugs	Year											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a	2014 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys												
Once	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
2-5 occasions	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
6-10 occasions	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
More than 10 occasions	6	5	5	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	3	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	8	7	9	6	9	6	7	5	5	4	5	5
Never taken drugs ^b	75	80	77	82	78	83	81	87	85	88	87	89
Girls												
Once	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
2-5 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	2
6-10 occasions	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
More than 10 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	8	7	8	7	7	6	7	5	6	5	5	3
Never taken drugs ^b	75	80	76	81	79	83	82	86	86	87	86	91
Total												
Once	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
2-5 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
6-10 occasions	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
More than 10 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	1
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	8	7	8	6	8	6	7	5	5	4	5	4
Never taken drugs ^b	75	80	76	81	78	83	82	86	85	88	86	90
Unweighted bases^a												
Boys	5053	4914	4468	3900	3878	3855	3696	3600	2979	3687	2558	3053
Girls	5006	4615	4366	4070	3657	3757	3720	3567	3156	3700	2298	2976
Total	10059	9529	8834	7970	7535	7612	7416	7167	6135	7387	4856	6029

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 8.11.

^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 26.

Table 8.11

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

2014

Number of occasions taken drugs	Age					Total %
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
Once	1	2	2	2	3	2
2-5 occasions	1	1	1	3	3	2
6-10 occasions	1	-	0	1	2	1
More than 10 occasions	0	1	2	2	4	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	2	3	4	7	6	5
Never taken drugs ^a	94	93	91	86	83	89
Girls						
Once	2	1	2	2	2	2
2-5 occasions	2	0	2	4	3	2
6-10 occasions	0	1	1	2	2	1
More than 10 occasions	-	1	0	1	2	1
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	0	2	4	4	4	3
Never taken drugs ^a	96	96	91	87	88	91
Total						
Once	2	1	2	2	2	2
2-5 occasions	1	1	1	3	3	2
6-10 occasions	1	0	1	1	2	1
More than 10 occasions	0	1	1	2	3	1
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	1	2	4	5	5	4
Never taken drugs ^a	95	94	91	86	85	90
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	490	588	635	588	752	3053
Girls	482	585	651	574	684	2976
Total	972	1173	1286	1162	1436	6029
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	455	564	640	615	761	3035
Girls	458	564	624	576	775	2996
Total	913	1128	1264	1191	1535	6031

^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 26.

Table 8.12

Proportion of pupils who usually take drugs at least once a month, by sex and age: 2003-2014^{a,b}

All pupils

2003-2014

Usually takes drugs at least once a month	Year											
	2003	2004 ^a	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys												
11-12 years	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 years	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	2
14 years	10	8	7	5	7	4	5	3	5	4	2	2
15 years	16	12	13	8	9	8	12	5	10	5	8	4
Total	7	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	3	2
Girls												
11-12 years	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
13 years	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1
14 years	9	5	9	6	7	6	5	3	2	3	3	3
15 years	13	11	12	8	10	6	7	4	6	4	4	3
Total	6	5	6	4	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Total												
11-12 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
13 years	5	4	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1
14 years	10	7	8	5	7	5	5	3	4	3	3	2
15 years	15	11	13	8	10	7	10	5	8	5	6	3
Total	7	5	6	4	5	3	4	2	3	2	3	2
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>												
<i>Boys</i>												
11-12 years	1889	1878	1651	1427	1416	1403	1355	1313	1102	1273	909	1076
13 years	1051	997	947	768	795	771	776	727	570	747	511	635
14 years	984	959	897	812	774	752	689	698	588	765	511	587
15 years	1116	1062	953	883	883	917	868	857	712	896	621	752
Total	5040	4896	4448	3890	3868	3843	3688	3595	2972	3681	2552	3050
<i>Girls</i>												
11-12 years	1907	1739	1574	1449	1313	1374	1363	1285	1119	1321	839	1065
13 years	1036	934	894	850	771	742	755	732	658	768	458	649
14 years	961	911	934	772	695	764	737	739	616	751	445	573
15 years	1089	1017	934	988	867	866	853	802	755	856	551	683
Total	4993	4601	4336	4059	3646	3746	3708	3558	3148	3696	2293	2970
Total												
11-12 years	3796	3617	3225	2876	2729	2777	2718	2598	2221	2594	1748	2141
13 years	2087	1931	1841	1618	1566	1513	1531	1459	1228	1515	969	1284
14 years	1945	1870	1831	1584	1469	1516	1426	1437	1204	1516	956	1160
15 years	2205	2079	1887	1871	1750	1783	1721	1659	1467	1752	1172	1435
Total	10033	9497	8784	7949	7514	7589	7396	7153	6120	7377	4845	6020

^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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13

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

2014

Usual frequency of drug use	Age				Total %
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	
Boys					
Most days	-	1	0	1	1
At least once a week	0	0	1	1	0
Once or twice a month	0	1	1	2	1
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>
A few times a year	1	0	2	2	1
Once a year or less often	1	1	2	2	1
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	2	2	2	3	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	3	4	7	6	5
Never taken drugs ^b	94	91	86	83	89
Girls					
Most days	0	-	0	0	0
At least once a week	0	0	0	0	0
Once or twice a month	0	0	2	2	1
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
A few times a year	0	1	2	2	1
Once a year or less often	0	1	2	1	1
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	1	2	2	2	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	1	4	4	4	3
Never taken drugs ^b	96	91	87	88	91
Total					
Most days	0	0	0	1	0
At least once a week	0	0	1	0	0
Once or twice a month	0	1	1	2	1
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
A few times a year	1	1	2	2	1
Once a year or less often	1	1	2	1	1
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	1	2	2	2	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	2	4	5	5	4
Never taken drugs ^b	95	91	87	86	90
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	<i>1076</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>3050</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>1065</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>683</i>	<i>2970</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>2141</i>	<i>1284</i>	<i>1160</i>	<i>1435</i>	<i>6020</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	<i>1017</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>613</i>	<i>761</i>	<i>3032</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>1020</i>	<i>623</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>773</i>	<i>2991</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>2037</i>	<i>1263</i>	<i>1189</i>	<i>1534</i>	<i>6023</i>

^a 'At least once a month' is the sum of 'Most days', 'At least once a week' and 'Once or twice a month'. Individual categories may not add to this total due to rounding.

^b Estimates shown in this table for the proportion of pupils who had taken drugs, but not in the last year, and the proportion who had never taken drugs are based on a filter question. They are not definitive and may vary from estimates shown elsewhere in this report. See note 26.

Table 8.14

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
2014

Usual frequency of drug use	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	
Boys				
Most days	8	[5]	11	9
At least once a week	5	[11]	7	7
Once or twice a month	15	[11]	21	17
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	28	[28]	38	32
A few times a year	11	[25]	17	17
Once a year or less often	17	[24]	20	20
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	43	[24]	25	31
Girls				
Most days	7	2	6	5
At least once a week	5	5	1	3
Once or twice a month	5	21	27	18
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	17	28	34	26
A few times a year	21	21	31	24
Once a year or less often	18	26	10	18
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	45	25	25	32
Total				
Most days	7	3	9	7
At least once a week	5	8	4	5
Once or twice a month	10	17	24	17
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	23	28	37	30
A few times a year	16	22	23	20
Once a year or less often	18	25	16	19
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	44	24	25	31
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	64	38	84	186
<i>Girls</i>	63	50	57	170
<i>Total</i>	127	88	141	356
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	68	43	84	195
<i>Girls</i>	59	54	61	174
<i>Total</i>	127	97	145	369

^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 8.15

Proportion of pupils who usually take drugs at least once a month, by whether ever truanted or excluded: 2003-2014^{a,b}

All pupils

2003-2014

Usually takes drugs at least once a month ^a	Year											
	2003	2004 ^a	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Truanted or excluded	21	17	18	11	14	11	14	8	12	10	10	6
Never truanted or excluded	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ^c	7	5	6	4	5	3	4	2	3	2	3	2
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>												
Truanted or excluded	2073	1896	1998	1920	1736	1499	1446	1226	1093	1271	782	971
Never truanted or excluded	7767	7470	6651	5926	5654	6011	5801	5790	4934	5993	3976	4984
Total ^c	10033	9497	8784	7949	7514	7589	7396	7153	6120	7377	4845	6020

^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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are as follows: Truanted or excluded: n=983; Never truanted or excluded: n=4975; Total: n=6023.

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

Table 8.16

Proportion of pupils who took Class A drugs in the last year, by whether ever truanted or excluded: 2003-2014^{a,b}

All pupils

2003-2014

Took Class A drugs in the last year	Year											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Truanted or excluded	14	14	14	14	13	12	12	9	8	9	8	8
Never truanted or excluded	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ^c	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>												
Truanted or excluded	1983	1879	2003	1867	1728	1477	1462	1178	1116	1231	804	909
Never truanted or excluded	7500	7299	6550	5764	5532	5908	5683	5641	4949	5843	3999	4788
Total ^c	9650	9307	8702	7741	7396	7451	7288	6940	6195	7183	4897	5765

^a See Section 8.1.4 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are as follows: Truanted or excluded: n=923; Never truanted or excluded: n=4790; Total: n=5779.

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

Table 8.17

Estimated odds ratios for having taken drugs in the last year, by individual and school-level measures

All pupils

2014

Variable ^a	N	Odds ratio	p-value	95% confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Sex (p=0.053)					
Boys	2,856	1			
Girls	2,806	0.78	0.053	0.60	1.00
Age (p=0.419)^b	5,662	1.05	0.419	0.93	1.18
Ethnicity (p=0.020)					
White	4,505	1			
Mixed	236	1.62	0.159	0.83	3.16
Asian	434	1.52	0.135	0.88	2.63
Black	205	2.21	0.003	1.32	3.71
Other	56	0.27	0.396	0.01	5.62
Missing	226	1.57	0.243	0.73	3.35
Smoking status (p<0.001)					
Non-smoker	5,277	1			
Occasional smoker	135	9.06	<0.001	5.54	14.03
Regular smoker	184	13.69	<0.001	7.98	21.81
Missing	66	2.69	0.005	1.37	5.68
Drinking alcohol (p<0.001)					
Never	3,538	1			
Drank alcohol, not in the last week	1,499	4.69	<0.001	3.29	6.69
Drank alcohol in the last week	435	8.73	<0.001	5.62	13.55
Missing	190	4.89	0.007	2.86	8.38
Truancy (p<0.001)					
Never played truant	4,945	1			
Has played truant	646	3.12	<0.001	2.42	4.03
Missing	71	3.81	0.005	1.52	9.55
Exclusion (p<0.001)					
Never excluded from school	5,157	1			
Has been excluded from school	386	2.36	<0.001	1.71	3.27
Missing	119	1.65	0.210	0.75	3.63
Region (p=0.003)					
North West	563	1			
North East	689	0.42	0.001	0.25	0.70
Yorkshire and the Humber	509	0.32	<0.001	0.20	0.53
East Midlands	573	0.67	0.131	0.40	1.13
West Midlands	753	0.53	0.010	0.32	0.86
East of England	644	0.54	0.005	0.35	0.83
London	645	0.61	0.075	0.35	1.05
South East	707	0.66	0.090	0.40	1.07
South West	579	0.62	0.044	0.39	0.99
Frequency of lessons about drugs in Year 7 (p=0.015)^c					
More than once a term	132	1			
At least once a term	409	0.33	0.014	0.13	0.80
At least once a year	2,489	0.30	0.002	0.14	0.63
Never	448	0.46	0.071	0.20	1.07
Missing	2,184	0.26	0.012	0.09	0.75
Frequency of lessons about drugs in Year 8 (p=0.009)^c					
More than once a term	170	1			
At least once a term	595	2.34	0.023	1.12	4.89
At least once a year	2,591	2.87	0.002	1.48	5.56
Never	156	3.15	0.002	1.52	6.54
Missing	2,150	3.82	0.007	1.44	10.16

^a P-value for each variable excludes missing values.^b Odds ratio indicates change in odds for each additional year of age.^c Based on information provided by a school staff member (see Chapter 11).

Table 8.18

Proportion of pupils who have ever been offered individual drugs: 2001-2014^{a,b}*All pupils**2001-2014*

Type of drug offered	Year													
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	27	28	27	25	25	23	22	22	21	18	19	19	18	19
Any stimulants^c	22	21	23	20	22	20	22	19	17	13	13	13	12	11
Cocaine	9	9	9	8	9	9	10	9	8	6	6	6	6	6
Crack	9	7	9	8	8	7	8	7	6	5	5	5	4	4
Ecstasy	10	9	9	7	8	7	7	7	7	5	5	4	4	4
Amphetamines ^d	7	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	3	4
Poppers	10	12	12	11	12	12	13	10	7	5	4	3	3	2
Mephedrone ^e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	3	2	2
Any psychedelics^f	12	11	12	12	13	11	10	10	10	8	8	7	8	7
LSD	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Magic mushrooms	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	7	8	6	5	5	5	5
Ketamine ^g	g	g	g	g	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Any opiates	8	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4
Heroin	7	6	7	5	6	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	3
Methadone	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	20	17	19	14	18	14	16	13	14	10	10	9	10	8
Tranquillisers	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Other drugs	2	1	2	1	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	26
<i>Unweighted bases^{b,h}</i>	<i>9357</i>	<i>9859</i>	<i>10390</i>	<i>9715</i>	<i>9175</i>	<i>8132</i>	<i>7813</i>	<i>7754</i>	<i>7649</i>	<i>7296</i>	<i>6493</i>	<i>7538</i>	<i>5189</i>	<i>6117</i>

^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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 8.19c.

^c From 2012, estimates for stimulants include mephedrone.

^d Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 18.

^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 8.19a

Proportion of boys who have ever been offered individual drugs, by age*All boys**2014*

Type of drug offered	Age					Total %
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	5	8	13	24	41	20
Any stimulants	5	5	7	13	21	11
Cocaine	3	2	3	6	10	5
Crack	2	3	4	4	8	5
Ecstasy	1	1	2	5	10	4
Amphetamines	1	1	2	5	8	4
Poppers	1	0	2	3	5	2
Mephedrone	0	1	1	3	5	2
Any psychedelics	3	4	6	9	13	7
LSD	1	1	2	5	7	3
Magic mushrooms	2	2	5	6	8	5
Ketamine	1	1	2	3	6	2
Any opiates	3	2	3	5	7	4
Heroin	2	2	3	4	5	3
Methadone	1	1	1	2	3	1
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	4	6	8	10	10	8
Tranquillisers	1	0	2	2	2	1
Other drugs	1	1	1	2	1	1
Any drug	12	16	21	31	48	28
<i>Unweighted bases (boys)^a</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>3105</i>
<i>Weighted bases (boys)^a</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>652</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>774</i>	<i>3087</i>

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

Table 8.19b

Proportion of girls who have ever been offered individual drugs, by age*All girls**2014*

Type of drug offered	Age					Total %
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	0	3	10	26	37	17
Any stimulants	1	5	7	16	22	11
Cocaine	1	4	4	8	13	6
Crack	0	3	4	6	7	4
Ecstasy	-	1	1	6	12	5
Amphetamines	-	1	2	6	8	4
Poppers	-	0	1	4	5	2
Mephedrone	0	0	1	2	5	2
Any psychedelics	0	2	4	10	13	7
LSD	0	1	1	5	6	3
Magic mushrooms	-	1	2	7	9	4
Ketamine	-	0	1	2	5	2
Any opiates	1	2	3	6	5	4
Heroin	1	1	3	6	5	3
Methadone	0	1	1	1	2	1
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	3	6	9	11	9	8
Tranquillisers	0	1	1	3	4	2
Other drugs	-	0	0	0	2	1
Any drug	5	12	20	34	42	25
<i>Unweighted bases (girls)^a</i>	492	589	658	581	692	3012
<i>Weighted bases (girls)^a</i>	468	569	630	581	784	3032

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

Table 8.19c

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

2014

Type of drug offered	Age					Total %
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	3	6	11	25	39	19
Any stimulants	3	5	7	14	21	11
Cocaine	2	3	3	7	11	6
Crack	1	3	4	5	7	4
Ecstasy	0	1	2	6	11	4
Amphetamines	0	1	2	5	8	4
Poppers	0	0	2	4	5	2
Mephedrone	0	0	1	2	5	2
Any psychedelics	2	3	5	9	13	7
LSD	1	1	2	5	7	3
Magic mushrooms	1	2	3	6	9	5
Ketamine	0	0	1	2	5	2
Any opiates	2	2	3	5	6	4
Heroin	1	2	3	5	5	3
Methadone	0	1	1	1	2	1
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	3	6	8	10	9	8
Tranquillisers	1	1	1	2	3	2
Other drugs	0	0	0	1	2	1
Any drug	9	14	20	32	45	26
<i>Unweighted bases (pupils)^a</i>	986	1191	1303	1181	1456	6117
<i>Weighted bases (pupils)^a</i>	926	1146	1282	1206	1558	6119

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

Table 8.20

Proportion of pupils aware of individual drugs: 2001-2014^{a,b}*All pupils**2001-2014*

Aware of drug	Year													
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	91	92	92	92	91	89	90	90	91	89	89	87	86	87
Any stimulants^c	97	96	97	96	97	96	97	96	96	95	96	95	96	95
Cocaine	94	93	94	94	94	92	94	94	94	93	94	92	93	93
Crack	84	85	89	87	89	87	89	88	88	87	86	83	85	83
Ecstasy	81	81	82	78	76	73	75	74	72	68	68	64	64	63
Amphetamines ^d	57	54	52	71	70	66	65	62	60	56	57	52	56	59
Poppers	52	53	55	48	50	50	52	50	49	43	40	35	34	27
Mephedrone ^e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	44	41	41
Any psychedelics^f	80	80	81	80	84	81	81	81	82	79	79	76	80	77
LSD	64	62	60	56	55	54	55	54	54	50	51	51	50	49
Magic mushrooms	74	75	77	77	79	76	76	77	78	74	73	70	74	71
Ketamine ^g	g	g	g	g	31	31	30	31	32	31	35	35	44	44
Any opiates	94	93	95	93	94	92	93	93	93	93	93	90	91	90
Heroin	93	93	94	92	93	91	92	92	93	92	91	89	90	89
Methadone	55	55	53	49	51	51	55	56	58	64	64	57	61	44
Tranquillisers	74	71	73	70	70	67	71	67	67	64	63	58	58	54
Other drugs	4	5	6	3	5	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	4
Not aware of any of these drugs	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
<i>Unweighted bases (pupils)^{b,h}</i>	9357	9832	10364	9668	9181	8135	7818	7756	7674	7243	6503	7538	5172	6118

^a Because of changes to the questionnaire in 2001, estimates of the proportions of pupils who were aware of 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 1.2.2). The 2014 weighted base is n=6120.

^c From 2012, estimate for stimulants includes mephedrone.

^d Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 18.

^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 14 drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 8.21							
Proportion of pupils aware of legal highs, by age and sex							
<i>All pupils</i>				<i>2014</i>			
Aware of legal highs	Age						Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys	23	35	52	62	72	51	
Girls	18	36	49	63	76	51	
Total	21	35	50	62	74	51	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	489	591	636	593	752	3061	
<i>Girls</i>	482	584	648	575	688	2977	
<i>Total</i>	971	1175	1284	1168	1440	6038	
<i>Weighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	454	567	642	621	762	3045	
<i>Girls</i>	459	563	620	577	779	2999	
<i>Total</i>	913	1130	1262	1198	1541	6044	

Table 8.22							
Proportion of pupils ever offered legal highs, by age and sex							
<i>All pupils</i>				<i>2014</i>			
Ever offered legal highs	Age						Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys	1	2	4	7	13	6	
Girls	-	1	4	12	13	7	
Total	1	2	4	9	13	6	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	488	590	636	593	751	3058	
<i>Girls</i>	482	584	648	575	685	2974	
<i>Total</i>	970	1174	1284	1168	1436	6032	
<i>Weighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	453	566	642	621	760	3042	
<i>Girls</i>	459	563	620	577	776	2996	
<i>Total</i>	912	1129	1262	1198	1537	6037	

Table 8.23							
When last took legal highs, by age and sex ^a							
<i>All pupils</i>				<i>2014</i>			
When last took legal highs	Age						Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys							
Ever taken legal highs	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.0	5.1	2.8	
Taken legal highs in the last year	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.1	4.4	2.3	
Taken legal highs in the last month	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.1	
Girls							
Ever taken legal highs	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.8	4.9	2.2	
Taken legal highs in the last year	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.9	4.1	1.7	
Taken legal highs in the last month	-	-	0.2	1.1	1.7	0.7	
Total							
Ever taken legal highs	0.5	0.9	1.5	3.4	5.0	2.5	
Taken legal highs in the last year	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.5	4.3	2.0	
Taken legal highs in the last month	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.7	0.9	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	486	591	634	593	751	3055	
<i>Girls</i>	481	584	647	574	683	2969	
<i>Total</i>	967	1175	1281	1167	1434	6024	
<i>Weighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	451	567	640	621	760	3039	
<i>Girls</i>	458	563	620	576	773	2990	
<i>Total</i>	910	1130	1259	1197	1533	6029	

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

9 Smoking, drinking and drug use

Key findings for 2014

- The estimates from this survey indicate that in England in 2014 around 90,000 pupils aged between 11 and 15 were regular smokers, around 240,000 had drunk alcohol in the last week, 180,000 had taken drugs in the last month, and 310,000 had taken drugs in the last year.
- 46% of pupils aged between 11 and 15 said that they had tried smoking, drunk alcohol or taken drugs at least once in their lives. 14% had done one or more of these recently.
- Pupils were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (8%) than to have smoked in the last week (5%) or to have taken drugs in the last month (6%).
- Analysis of the overlaps in behaviour are based on pupils who gave valid responses about smoking, drinking and drug use. If pupils do any of these, they are likely to do more than one. For example, 10% of 15 year olds said that they had smoked in the last week, but this included just 1% who had smoked, and had not drunk alcohol in the last week nor taken drugs in the last month.
- Pupils are more likely to think that it is OK for someone of their age to drink alcohol than to smoke cigarettes, whether once or regularly. They are less likely to approve of someone of their age getting drunk. Drug use is least likely to be seen as acceptable.

9.1 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.

9.2 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 total number of boys and girls in this age group in England in 2013 is estimated to be just over three million.¹ 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).²

In 2014, the key survey estimates for 11 to 15 year olds in England included the following:

- 3% of pupils were regular smokers, equivalent to around 90,000 young people (CI=80,000-110,000)
- 8% had drunk alcohol in the last week, equivalent to around 240,000 young people (CI=220,000-270,000)
- 10% had taken drugs in the last year, equivalent to around 310,000 young people (CI=280,000-340,000)
- 6% had taken drugs in the last month, equivalent to around 180,000 young people (CI=160,000-210,000).

9.3 The prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug use

9.3.1 Experience of smoking, drinking and drug use

In 2014, 46% 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 the proportion was 66%.
(Table 9.1, Figure 9.1)

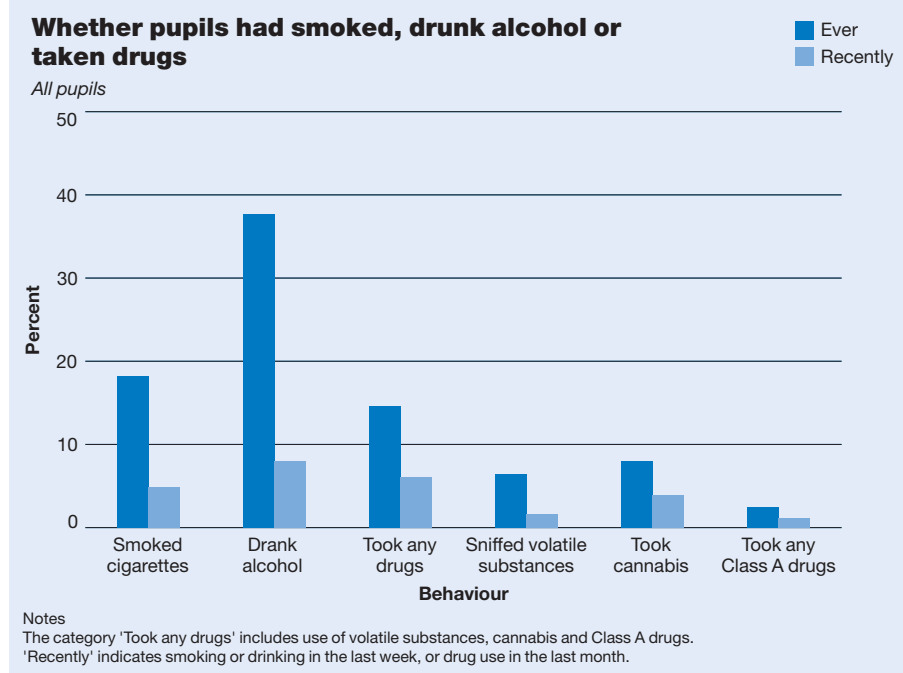
As in previous years, the combined proportion of pupils who had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs increased with age, from 15% of 11 year olds to 75% of 15 year olds. More pupils reported that they had drunk alcohol at least once (38%) than had smoked cigarettes (18%) or taken drugs (15%). Individually, the prevalence of smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and drug use each increased with age. There was, however, variation with age in terms of specific drug use. At the age of 11, pupils were more likely to have sniffed volatile substances (4%) than to have taken cannabis (1%). The proportion of pupils who reported that they had tried volatile substances did not differ greatly across age groups, but the use of cannabis increased sharply with age. By the age of 15, more pupils reported having tried cannabis than volatile substances (19% and 6% respectively).

(Table 9.2, Figure 9.1)

9.3.2 Recent smoking, drinking and drug use

Recent smoking and drinking are defined as within the last week; recent drug use is defined as within the last month. Around one in seven pupils (14%) reported that they had recently smoked cigarettes, drunk alcohol or taken drugs. This continues the downward trend since 2009 when the proportion who had done one or more of these was nearly double (26%). As in previous years, the proportion of young people who said that they had smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs recently increased with age, from 3% of 11 year olds to 28% of 15 year olds.

Figure 9.1



Pupils were more likely to have reported recent alcohol consumption than recent use of cigarettes or drugs; 8% said that they had drunk alcohol in the last week, compared with 5% who said they had smoked cigarettes in the last week and 6% who said they had used drugs in the last month. Recent smoking, drinking and drug use generally increased with age. As in past years, the exception was the recent use of volatile substances, where there was no clear pattern by age. (Tables 9.3, 9.4)

9.3.3 Overlaps between behaviours

Smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and taking drugs all pose significant individual health risks to young people. However, those who engage in more than one of these expose themselves to an increased level of risk.³ Findings from previous surveys in this series suggest that there are strong correlations between smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use.⁴ In 2014, not all pupils provided valid responses for smoking, drinking and drug use, and estimates of how these behaviours overlap are based on pupils who provided valid answers about all three. Consequently, the estimates quoted here vary from the definitive estimates discussed in previous sections of this chapter.

Among pupils who provided valid responses about smoking, drinking and drug use, 13% reported at least one of these, including 26% of 15 year olds. Among these 15 year olds:

- 10% smoked cigarettes in the last week, including 9% who also drank alcohol in the last week or took drugs in the last month, or did both;
- 18% drank alcohol, including 7% who also smoked in the last week or took drugs in the last month, or did both;
- 11% took drugs, including 7% who also smoked in the last week, or drank alcohol in the last week, or did both.

Similar patterns, with lower levels of prevalence, were found in other age groups.

(Table 9.5)

The interrelations between smoking, drinking and drug use are also explored in Chapters 2, 5 and 8 of this report.

9.4 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

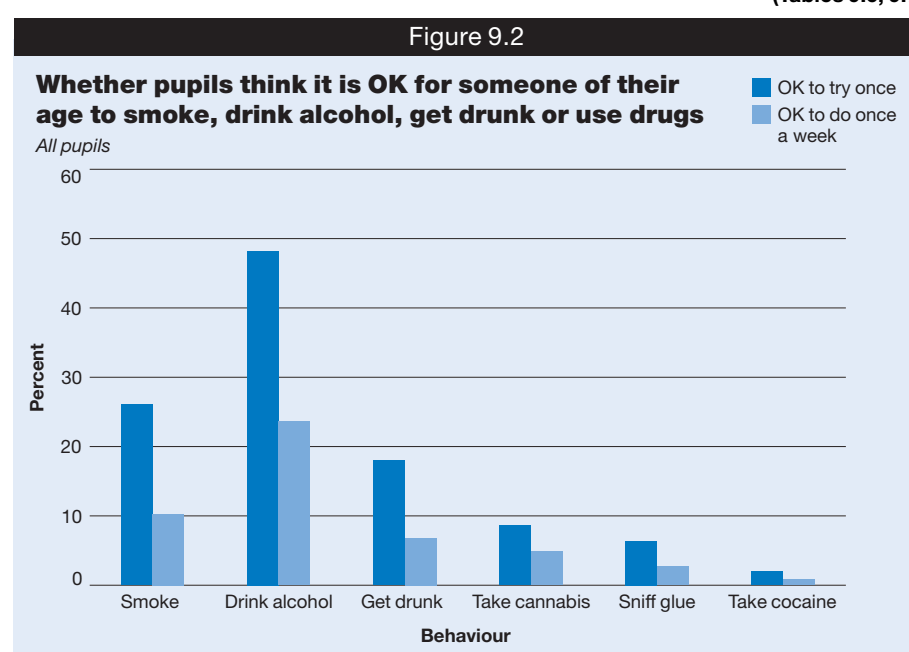
also asked whether it was OK for someone of their age to do each of these things once a week. To a great extent the pattern of attitudes matched the pattern of actual behaviour in several ways.

First, pupils were more likely to find one-off experimentation acceptable than doing something as frequently as once a week.

Second, there was, for most things, an increase in acceptability as pupils grew older; given that the question asked about 'someone of your age', these attitudes reflect how the prevalence of different behaviours increases with age. The exceptions were sniffing glue once a week and taking cocaine: reported use of volatile substances shows an untypical age pattern, and any use of cocaine is very unusual in this age group (see Section 8.2.2).

Third, pupils were much more likely to think that drinking alcohol was OK (48% to try, 24% to do every week), followed by smoking (26% and 10% respectively), and getting drunk (18% and 7%). Drug use was much less likely to be seen as acceptable. 9% thought it was okay for someone of their age to try cannabis and 5% thought it okay to take once a week. Levels of approval for sniffing glue and taking cocaine were even lower.

(Tables 9.6, 9.7, Figure 9.2)



Notes and references

- 1 ONS mid-2013 population estimates.
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-322718>
- 2 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.
- 3 British Medical Association (2003) *Adolescent Health*. BMA, London.
- 4 Previous analyses showed very 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 9.1

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs: 2005-2014*All pupils**2005-2014*

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a	2014 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoked cigarettes	40	39	33	32	29	27	25	23	22	18
Drunk alcohol	58	55	54	52	51	45	45	43	39	38
Taken any drugs	28	24	25	22	22	18	17	17	16	15
Sniffed volatile substances	14	11	13	11	13	8	8	8	8	6
Taken cannabis	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	8	8
Taken Class A drugs ^b	6	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	2
Ever done any of these	66	66	64	61	61	54	54	52	48	46
Never done any of these	34	34	36	39	39	46	46	48	52	54
<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>	<i>6084</i>

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 9.2.

^b See Section 8.1.4 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 9.2

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs, by age*All pupils**2014*

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs	Age					
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoked cigarettes	4	6	14	24	35	18
Drunk alcohol	8	17	28	50	69	38
Taken any drugs	6	7	11	19	24	15
Sniffed volatile substances	4	5	8	8	6	6
Taken cannabis	1	1	3	11	19	8
Taken Class A drugs ^a	1	1	1	4	4	2
Ever done any of these	15	25	37	58	75	46
Never done any of these	85	75	63	42	25	54
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	<i>976</i>	<i>1187</i>	<i>1296</i>	<i>1183</i>	<i>1442</i>	<i>6084</i>
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>1143</i>	<i>1276</i>	<i>1209</i>	<i>1541</i>	<i>6085</i>

^a See Section 8.1.4 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 9.3

Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs: 2005-2014^a*All pupils**2005-2014*

Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs	Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoked cigarettes in the last week	13	12	10	9	9	7	8	6	6	5
Drunk alcohol in the last week	22	21	20	18	18	13	12	10	9	8
Taken any drugs in the last month	11	9	10	8	8	7	6	6	6	6
Sniffed volatile substances in the last month	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
Taken cannabis in the last month	7	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Taken Class A drugs in the last month ^c	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Done any of these recently	29	27	29	25	26	20	19	17	16	14
Done none of these recently	71	73	71	75	74	80	81	83	84	86
<i>Unweighted bases^d</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>	<i>5969</i>

^a 'Recently' indicates smoking or drinking in the last week, or drug use in the last month.^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 9.4.^c See Section 8.1.4 for a definition of Class A drugs.^d Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about smoking. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 9.4

Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs, by age^a*All pupils**2014*

Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs	Age					
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoked cigarettes in the last week	1	1	3	7	11	5
Drunk alcohol in the last week	1	2	3	11	18	8
Taken any drugs in the last month	2	2	4	8	12	6
Sniffed volatile substances in the last month	2	2	2	2	1	2
Taken cannabis in the last month	0	0	1	5	10	4
Taken Class A drugs in the last month ^b	0	0	1	1	2	1
Done any of these recently	3	4	9	19	28	14
Done none of these recently	97	96	91	81	72	86
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>	<i>945</i>	<i>1156</i>	<i>1265</i>	<i>1169</i>	<i>1434</i>	<i>5969</i>
<i>Weighted bases^c</i>	<i>886</i>	<i>1112</i>	<i>1244</i>	<i>1198</i>	<i>1535</i>	<i>5975</i>

^a 'Recently' indicates smoking or drinking in the last week, or drug use in the last month.^b See Section 8.1.4 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 9.5

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

2014

Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs ^a	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoked only	0	0	1	1	1	1
Drank alcohol only	0	1	3	7	11	5
Took drugs only	2	1	2	3	4	3
Smoked and drank alcohol	-	0	0	1	2	1
Smoked and took drugs	0	0	0	1	3	1
Drank alcohol and took drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0
Smoked, drank alcohol and took drugs	0	0	0	2	3	1
None of these	97	96	93	83	74	87
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	835	1042	1138	1032	1303	5350
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	784	1005	1119	1063	1399	5369

^a 'Recently' indicates smoking or drinking in the last week, or 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 9.6

Attitudes to smoking, drinking alcohol and different types of drug use by people of pupil's age, by age*All pupils*

2014

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	9	18	36	50	26
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	15	28	41	64	76	48
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	2	3	10	25	41	18
OK to try taking cannabis to see what it's like	1	1	4	11	20	9
OK to try sniffing glue to see what it's like	5	4	8	8	7	6
OK to try taking cocaine to see what it's like	1	0	2	3	4	2
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	970	1175	1290	1169	1443	6047
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	912	1132	1269	1197	1543	6053

^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 9.7

Attitudes to regular smoking, drinking alcohol and different types of drug use by people of pupil's age, by age*All pupils*

2014

Attitudes to smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
OK to smoke cigarettes once a week	4	4	6	13	20	10
OK to drink alcohol once a week	7	8	17	32	43	24
OK to get drunk once a week	2	2	4	9	15	7
OK to take cannabis once a week	1	1	2	5	12	5
OK to sniff glue once a week	3	2	3	3	2	3
OK to take cocaine once a week	1	0	1	1	1	1
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	966	1169	1289	1166	1439	6029
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	907	1126	1267	1194	1539	6034

^a Bases shown for pupils who answered whether it was OK for someone their age to smoke once a week. Bases for views about other behaviours are of a similar magnitude.

10 Smoking, drinking and drug use by region and ethnicity

Key findings for 2014

- There were variations between regions in the proportions of pupils who had ever smoked. Prevalence was lowest in London and the South East (15% and 14% respectively), highest in the North East (26%). There was a similar pattern for the prevalence of regular smoking, defined as smoking at least once a week.
- The prevalence of drinking alcohol, ever or in the last week, was much lower in London than elsewhere. 26% of pupils in London had ever drunk alcohol, compared with between 37% and 44% of pupils in all other regions. In the last week, 3% of pupils in London had drunk alcohol, compared with between 8% and 10% elsewhere.
- White pupils were more likely to have smoked than were Asian or Black pupils. Variations in the prevalence of regular smoking (smoking at least one cigarette a week) were not significant, although no Black pupils reported being regular smokers.
- There were clear differences between ethnic groups in the prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol, ranging from 10% of Asian pupils to 42% of White pupils. Similarly, the proportions who reported having drunk alcohol in the last week varied from 1% of Asian pupils to 9% of White pupils.
- Variations in the prevalence of drug use ever, in the last year and in the last month were not significant, either across regions or between ethnic groups.
- Falls in the prevalence of drinking in the past ten years have been seen among all ethnic groups.

10.1 Introduction

This chapter presents key survey estimates by nine English regions, and by four main ethnic groupings.

In 2009, the first regional estimates of smoking, drinking and drug use based on this survey series were published. In order to provide sufficiently large samples in each region and to minimise the effect of clustering; these estimates were based on data combined from three survey years, 2006-2008.¹

In 2010, the design of the survey sample was changed with the intention of facilitating regional estimates (see Appendix, Section 1.2). In the 2011 and 2012 survey reports, data were combined from two survey years to present estimates by region.² In 2013, the distribution of the sample, because smaller than in recent years, was based on the national population and was not stratified by region.³ Regional estimates were not included in the 2013 survey report.

Because the 2013 and 2014 samples differed in their design,⁴ it was not possible to combine data from the two surveys, and this report presents results by region based on 2014 only. Because of the smaller number of schools, the impact of clustering (design effect) is greater than it would have been for a sample combining data from two survey years, and this and the smaller sample size mean that confidence intervals are wider than when multiple survey years were combined.

The SDD survey reports between 2001 and 2005 presented key survey estimates by ethnicity. From 2006 onwards, ethnicity has been included in the analysis of key survey behaviours only in the context of multivariate logistic regressions. This was due to the relatively small size of each of the minority ethnic groups, even when grouped into broad categories.

In 2014, 95% of pupils answered a question about ethnic identity based on the 18 census categories. Of these, 81% were classified as White, 5% as having a Mixed background, 9% as Asian (including Chinese), and 4% were Black. A further 1% could not be classified; this includes pupils who chose the category 'Arab', as well as a heterogeneous mix of other backgrounds.⁵ 166 of the 210 schools in the sample had one or more pupils in one of the three main minority ethnic groups.

Pupils were sampled in a way which ensured an even spread of ages across each school and therefore across each region (see Appendix, Section 1.3). The sample design did not account for ethnicity and so the age distributions within ethnic groups may differ. In order to correct for this, the analysis has been age-standardised, so that the age profile of each group is the same as the sample as a whole. This is necessary in order to avoid biasing estimates of behaviours that are strongly age-related. For this reason, these estimates should be treated as indicative.

Because the characteristics of young people may vary across regions, and similarly across ethnic groups, some of the differences between groups presented here could be due to other factors. For this reason, these estimates should be treated with caution. Multivariate models presented elsewhere in this report (in Sections 2.5, 5.4 and 8.4) provide a more complex analysis of the way that geography and ethnicity are related to the prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug use among 11 to 15 year olds in England.

This chapter presents key survey estimates by region and ethnicity, and additionally discusses whether the changing profile of the population of England has had any impact on survey estimates.

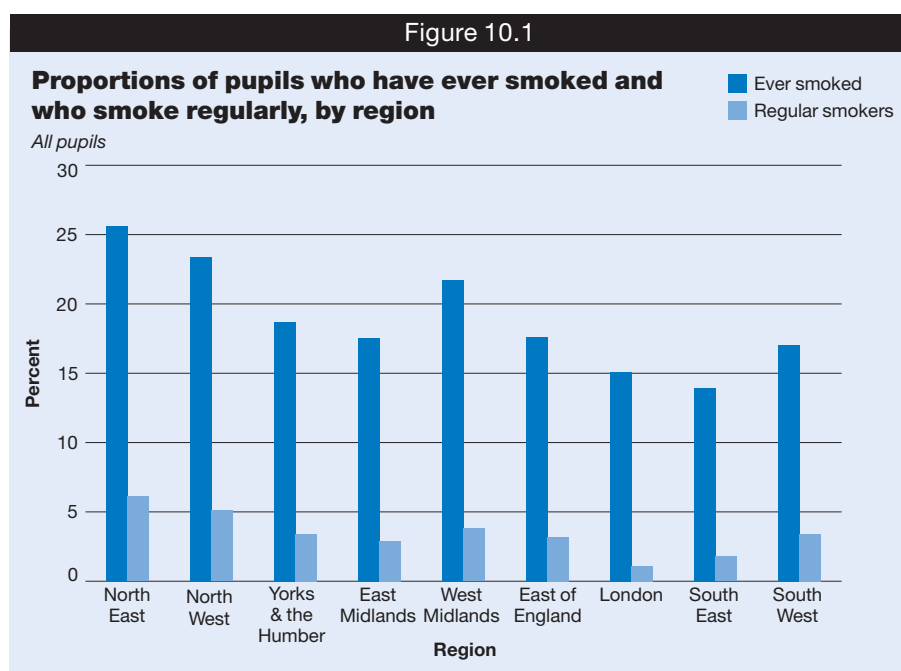
10.2 Smoking, drinking and drug use by region

10.2.1 Smoking

In 2014, 18% of pupils said that they had ever smoked, including 3% who said they smoked regularly, that is at least once a week.

Within each region, the proportion of pupils who had ever smoked varied from 14% in the South East and 15% in London to 26% in the North East. A similar pattern was seen for the prevalence of regular smoking, which was lowest in London (1%) and the South East (2%) and highest in the North East (6%).

(Tables 10.1, 10.2, Figure 10.1)



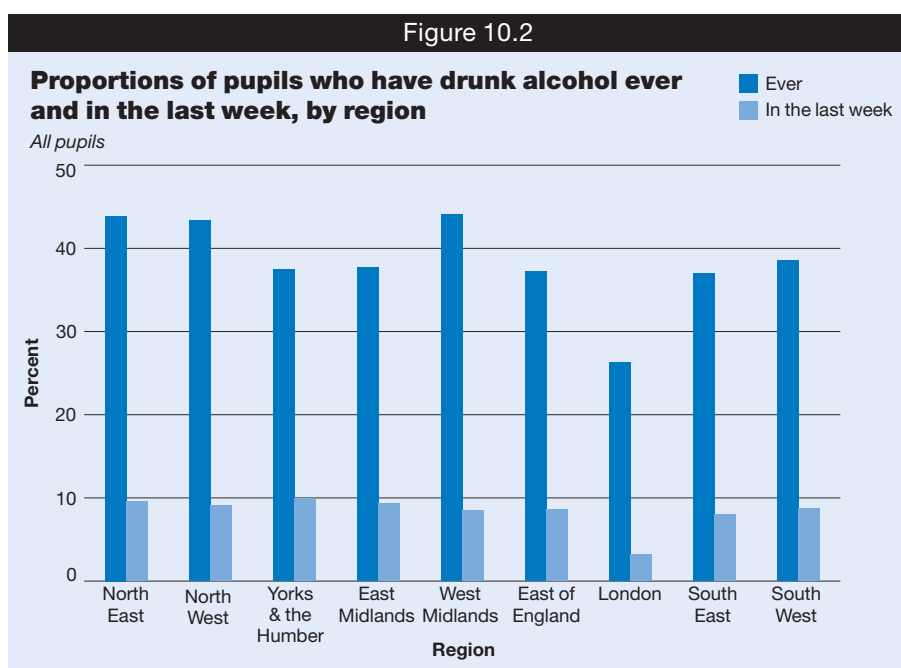
10.2.2 Drinking alcohol

In 2014, 38% of pupils said that they had ever drunk alcohol. In London, this proportion was considerably less, just over a quarter (26%). Elsewhere, the proportions of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol were between 37% and 44%, a variation which was not statistically significant.

Overall, 8% of pupils reported drinking alcohol in the last week. The regional pattern was similar to that of having ever drunk alcohol. In London, 3% of pupils had drunk alcohol in the last week. In other regions, the proportion varied between 8% and 10%.

(Tables 10.3, 10.4, Figure 10.2)

The difference between the prevalence of drinking between London and elsewhere in England is a well-established pattern among children and adults.⁶



10.2.3 **Drug use**

Overall 15% of pupils said that they had ever tried drugs; 10% had taken drugs in the last year and 6% had taken drugs in the last month.

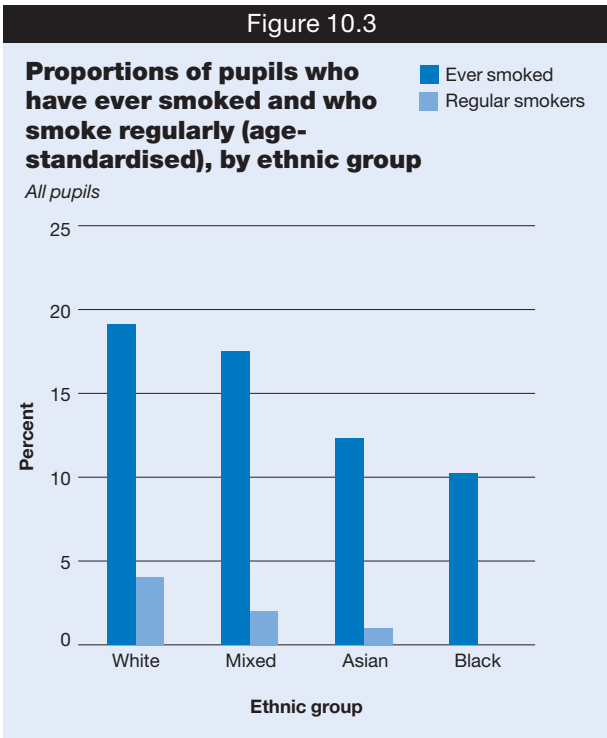
There was little variation between regions in the proportion of pupils who had taken drugs ever, in the last year or in the last month. (Tables 10.5-10.7)

10.3 **Smoking, drinking and drug use by ethnic group**

10.3.1 **Smoking**

Pupils of White ethnicity were more likely than Black or Asian pupils to have ever smoked cigarettes (19%, compared with 10% of Black and 12% of Asian pupils). (The differences between pupils of Mixed background and those from other groups were not statistically significant.)

There was a similar pattern for the prevalence of regular smoking, albeit at very low levels. No Black pupils in the sample said that they smoked regularly. (Tables 10.8, 10.9, Figure 10.3)



10.3.2 **Drinking alcohol**

There were clear differences between ethnic groups in the proportions who had ever drunk alcohol. 42% of White pupils had drunk alcohol, compared with 32% of pupils from Mixed backgrounds, 21% of Black pupils and 10% of Asian pupils. This pattern was similar for the proportions who had drunk alcohol in the last week, reported by 9% of White pupils, 7% of those from Mixed backgrounds, 4% of Black pupils and 1% of Asian pupils.

(Tables 10.10, 10.11, Figure 10.4)

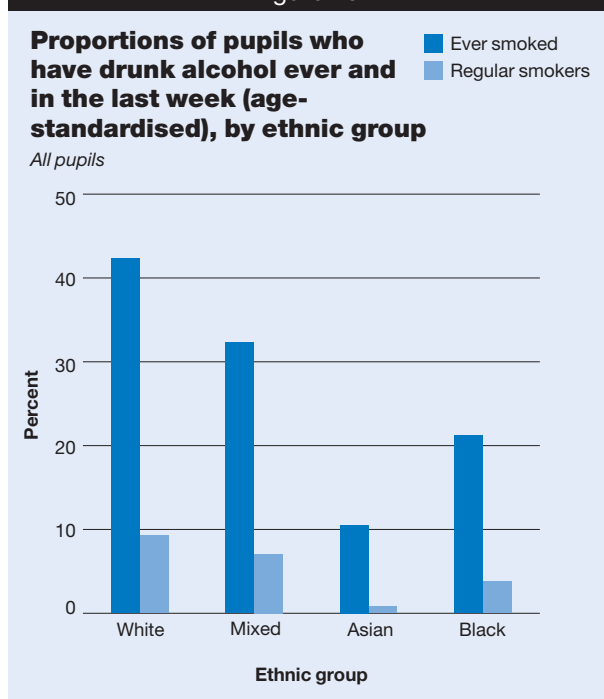
10.3.3 **Drug use**

The differences between groups in the prevalence of taking drugs ever, in the last year and in the last month were not statistically significant. (Tables 10.12-10.14)

10.3.4 **Have changes in the ethnic profile of pupils had an impact on survey estimates?**

In February 2015, the ONS report *Opinions and lifestyles survey: adult drinking habits in Great Britain, 2013* reported an increase between 2005 and 2013 in the proportions of

Figure 10.4



adults in Great Britain who did not drink alcohol.⁷ This was largely accounted for by young people aged 16 to 24. This age group was also reported to be less likely to drink frequently and less likely to 'binge drink' (defined as drinking twice the recommended levels in a single session in the previous week).

These trends attracted considerable press attention.⁸ One explanation for the decline was the changing profile of the British population, and the ONS study attracted criticism for not accounting for changes in the ethnic and religious make-up of the British population. The lower prevalence of drinking in London gave weight to the theory that the prevalence of drinking might be affected by the increase in ethnic and religious minorities in the population.⁶

This survey series records ethnicity but not religion. As noted in Section 10.1 of this chapter, analysis of key survey indicators by ethnicity was presented in reports between 2001 and 2005. In each analysis, two years of data were combined and the estimates were age-standardised to account for differences in the age profile between groups.

Table 10A

Proportions of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week, by ethnicity (age-standardised): 2004-5 and 2014

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2004-5 and 2014</i>	
Ethnic group	Year		
	2004-5	2014	
	%	%	
White	29	9	
Mixed	19	7	
Asian	5	1	
Black	9	4	
Other	12	6	

As described in Chapter 5, the prevalence of drinking in the last week among 11 to 15 year olds fell from 22% in 2005 to 8% in 2014. Table 10A compares age-standardised estimates of the prevalence of drinking in the last week for 2004-5 and 2014. In both years White pupils made up the majority of the sample (86% in 2004-5, 81% in 2014).⁹

The prevalence of drinking was highest among White pupils in both years. Among all groups, there were dramatic falls in the proportions of pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week. In both years the prevalence of drinking was particularly low among Asian and Black pupils. But over ten years, the differences between groups have narrowed considerably. This suggests that the overall drop in drinking prevalence seen in this survey is real and is not due to the changing ethnic profile of the population.

Notes and references

- 1 NHS Information Centre (2009) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England: findings by region 2006-2008*. Leeds. <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd0608region>
- 2 See Fuller E and Sanchez M (2012) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in 2011*, NHS Information Centre, Leeds. <http://hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd11>, Fuller E (ed) (2013) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2012*, Health and Social Care Information Centre, Leeds. <http://hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd12>
- 3 In 2013, the main stratifier was type of school. Local authority, sorted by region was a lower-level stratifier. See Appendix A of Fuller E and Hawkins V (2014) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2013*. Health and Social Care Information Centre, Leeds. <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd13>
- 4 As described, in 2014, equal sized samples were drawn in each region, and region was the primary stratifier. In 2013, the distribution of schools across regions matched the national distribution, and school type was the primary stratifier. The 2013 design resulted in unequal numbers of schools across regions; the achieved sample varied from seven schools in the North East to 33 schools in the South East.
- 5 A description of the standard ethnic classifications for UK government surveys can be found at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/harmonisation/primary-set-of-harmonised-concepts-and-questions/index.html>
- 6 See, for example, Erens B (2003) *Alcohol consumption* in Sproston K and Primatesta P (eds) *The Health Survey for England 2002: Vol 1: the Health of Children and Young People*. TSO, London. The prevalence of drinking among boys and girls aged between 8 and 15 was considerably lower in London than elsewhere. This pattern has also been observed by surveys such as Tellus and the General Household Survey. In 2009, the 'London effect' among young drinkers was explored by the Institute for Alcohol Studies on behalf of the Greater London Authority, using SDD data. They concluded that the ethnic profile of the population accounted for some but not all of the difference. <http://static.london.gov.uk/assembly/reports/health/ias-young-londoners-drinking.pdf>
- 7 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ghs/opinions-and-lifestyle-survey/adult-drinking-habits-in-great-britain--2013/index.html>
- 8 For example, coverage by the BBC, The Guardian and the Daily Telegraph. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-25652991>, <http://www.theguardian.com/society/2015/feb/13/teetotalers-on-rise-in-uk-one-in-five-dont-drink>, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/health/news/11411081/Teetotalism-on-the-march-as-young-turn-their-back-on-drink.html>.
- 9 Data from 2004-5 are taken from Hills A (2006) Ethnicity and family income in Fuller E (ed) *Drug use, smoking and drinking among young people in England in 2005*. NHS Information Centre, Leeds.

Table 10.1

Proportion of pupils who have ever smoked, by region and sex*All pupils*

2014

Ever smoked	Region									Total
	North East	North West	Yorks & the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys	21	23	19	18	21	16	13	14	17	18
Girls	30	24	18	16	23	19	17	14	17	19
Total	26	23	19	17	22	18	15	14	17	18
<i>Unweighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	401	317	282	294	427	370	314	364	332	3101
<i>Girls</i>	346	291	276	323	380	332	374	380	281	2983
<i>Total</i>	747	608	558	617	807	702	688	744	613	6084
<i>Weighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	143	413	310	266	338	353	445	517	301	3085
<i>Girls</i>	140	398	299	252	327	341	448	501	296	3000
<i>Total</i>	283	811	609	517	664	694	892	1017	597	6085

Table 10.2

Prevalence of regular smoking, by region and sex*All pupils*

2014

Regular smoking	Region									Total
	North East	North West	Yorks & the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys	5	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	3
Girls	7	7	4	4	4	4	1	2	3	4
Total	6	5	3	3	4	3	1	2	3	3
<i>Unweighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	401	317	282	294	427	370	314	364	332	3101
<i>Girls</i>	346	291	276	323	380	332	374	380	281	2983
<i>Total</i>	747	608	558	617	807	702	688	744	613	6084
<i>Weighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	143	413	310	266	338	353	445	517	301	3085
<i>Girls</i>	140	398	299	252	327	341	448	501	296	3000
<i>Total</i>	283	811	609	517	664	694	892	1017	597	6085

Table 10.3

Proportions of pupils who have ever drunk alcohol, by region and sex*All pupils*

2014

Ever drunk alcohol	Region									Total
	North East	North West	Yorks & the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys	41	41	37	38	41	36	24	39	38	37
Girls	47	46	38	37	47	38	29	35	39	39
Total	44	43	38	38	44	37	26	37	39	38
<i>Unweighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	398	318	277	291	428	369	314	367	331	3093
<i>Girls</i>	345	288	276	331	384	333	372	380	282	2991
<i>Total</i>	743	606	553	622	812	702	686	747	613	6084
<i>Weighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	142	414	305	263	338	352	445	521	300	3080
<i>Girls</i>	140	394	299	258	330	343	445	501	297	3007
<i>Total</i>	281	808	604	521	669	695	890	1022	597	6087

Table 10.4

Proportions of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week, by region and sex*All pupils*

2014

Drank alcohol in the last week	Region									Total
	North East	North West	Yorks & the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys	9	8	10	10	10	8	3	8	9	8
Girls	10	11	10	9	7	9	4	8	8	8
Total	10	9	10	9	9	9	3	8	9	8
<i>Unweighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	385	305	265	285	413	353	307	354	322	2989
<i>Girls</i>	333	277	269	324	369	323	364	374	277	2910
<i>Total</i>	718	582	534	609	782	676	671	728	599	5899
<i>Weighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	137	397	291	258	326	337	435	503	292	2976
<i>Girls</i>	135	378	291	253	317	333	435	492	292	2927
<i>Total</i>	272	776	583	511	644	670	870	995	584	5903

Table 10.5

Proportions of pupils who have ever taken drugs, by region and sex*All pupils*

2014

Ever taken drugs	Region									Total
	North East	North West	Yorks & the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys	13	21	12	15	16	16	15	15	15	16
Girls	14	16	12	14	12	13	13	15	10	13
Total	14	19	12	14	14	14	14	15	13	15
<i>Unweighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	372	292	253	267	395	344	293	350	311	2877
<i>Girls</i>	322	274	260	309	360	305	356	360	268	2814
<i>Total</i>	694	566	513	576	755	649	649	710	579	5691
<i>Weighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	132	381	279	242	313	329	415	498	282	2871
<i>Girls</i>	130	376	282	242	310	315	425	475	282	2837
<i>Total</i>	263	756	560	484	623	644	840	973	565	5708

Table 10.6

Proportions of pupils who took drugs in the last year, by region and sex*All pupils*

2014

Took drugs in the last year	Region									Total
	North East	North West	Yorks & the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys	10	16	8	11	11	9	11	9	11	11
Girls	11	14	7	10	9	10	8	10	9	10
Total	11	15	8	10	10	10	9	10	10	10
<i>Unweighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	369	289	250	266	393	340	291	347	311	2856
<i>Girls</i>	320	274	259	307	360	304	354	360	268	2806
<i>Total</i>	689	563	509	573	753	644	645	707	579	5662
<i>Weighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	131	377	276	241	311	325	412	494	282	2849
<i>Girls</i>	129	376	281	240	310	314	423	475	282	2831
<i>Total</i>	261	752	556	481	621	639	835	969	565	5680

Table 10.7

Proportions of pupils who took drugs in the last month, by region and sex*All pupils*

2014

Took drugs in the last month	Region									
	North East	North West	Yorks & the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	6	9	5	5	6	7	8	6	6	6
Girls	6	8	5	4	5	5	4	7	5	6
Total	6	9	5	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
<i>Unweighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	367	285	249	264	391	339	290	347	309	2841
<i>Girls</i>	317	270	259	306	359	304	352	359	268	2794
<i>Total</i>	684	555	508	570	750	643	642	706	577	5635
<i>Weighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	131	372	275	239	310	324	410	494	281	2835
<i>Girls</i>	128	370	281	240	309	314	421	474	282	2819
<i>Total</i>	259	742	555	479	618	638	831	968	563	5653

Table 10.8

Proportions of pupils who have ever smoked (age-standardised), by ethnicity and sex*All pupils*

2014

Ever smoked	Ethnicity (grouped)				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	18	16	12	10	a
Girls	20	19	12	10	[10]
Total	19	17	12	10	14
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	2436	116	261	115	26
<i>Girls</i>	2396	135	202	113	33
<i>Total</i>	4832	251	463	228	59
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	2345	125	296	139	30
<i>Girls</i>	2375	147	219	121	37
<i>Total</i>	4720	272	515	260	67

^a Estimate not shown because of small base.

Table 10.9					
Prevalence of regular smoking (age-standardised), by ethnicity and sex					
All pupils					2014
Prevalence of regular smoking	Ethnicity (grouped)				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	3	4	1	-	a
Girls	4	2	1	-	[5]
Total	4	2	1	-	3
Unweighted bases					
Boys	2436	116	261	115	26
Girls	2396	135	202	113	33
Total	4832	251	463	228	59
Weighted bases					
Boys	2345	125	296	139	30
Girls	2375	147	219	121	37
Total	4720	272	515	260	67

^a Estimate not shown because of small base.

Table 10.10					
Proportions of pupils who have ever drunk alcohol (age-standardised), by ethnicity and sex					
All pupils			2014		
Ever drunk alcohol	Ethnicity (grouped)				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	42	30	9	20	a
Girls	43	34	12	23	[12]
Total	42	32	10	21	11
Unweighted bases					
Boys	2421	118	259	110	26
Girls	2399	135	202	112	33
Total	4820	253	461	222	59
Weighted bases					
Boys	2335	127	294	134	30
Girls	2377	147	219	120	37
Total	4712	275	513	254	67

^a Estimate not shown because of small base.

Table 10.11

Proportions of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week (age-standardised), by ethnicity and sex

All pupils

2014

Drank alcohol in the last week	Ethnicity (grouped)				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	9	8	0	4	a
Girls	9	7	1	3	[7]
Total	9	7	1	4	6
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	2328	118	257	106	25
<i>Girls</i>	2329	130	201	109	33
<i>Total</i>	4657	248	458	215	58
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	2243	127	292	129	29
<i>Girls</i>	2309	142	218	117	37
<i>Total</i>	4552	270	509	246	66

^a Estimate not shown because of small base.

Table 10.12

Proportions of pupils who have ever taken drugs (age-standardised), by ethnicity and sex

All pupils

2014

Ever taken drugs	Ethnicity (grouped)				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	15	19	12	22	a
Girls	13	15	14	16	[2]
Total	14	17	13	19	3
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	2263	111	244	103	24
<i>Girls</i>	2262	127	190	106	32
<i>Total</i>	4525	238	434	209	56
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	2188	120	276	125	28
<i>Girls</i>	2247	139	208	112	36
<i>Total</i>	4435	259	485	237	64

^a Estimate not shown because of small base.

Table 10.13

Proportions of pupils who took drugs in the last year (age-standardised), by ethnicity and sex

All pupils

2014

Took drugs in the last year	Ethnicity (grouped)				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	11	14	7	15	a
Girls	10	10	6	8	[-]
Total	10	12	6	11	3
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	2248	110	244	101	24
<i>Girls</i>	2257	126	190	104	32
<i>Total</i>	4505	236	434	205	56
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	2173	119	276	123	28
<i>Girls</i>	2243	139	208	110	36
<i>Total</i>	4416	258	485	233	64

^a Estimate not shown because of small base.

Table 10.14

Proportions of pupils who took drugs in the last month (age-standardised), by ethnicity and sex

All pupils

2014

Took drugs in the last month	Ethnicity (grouped)				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	6	7	4	12	a
Girls	6	8	3	5	[-]
Total	6	8	4	9	2
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	2233	110	244	101	24
<i>Girls</i>	2246	126	190	103	32
<i>Total</i>	4479	236	434	204	56
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	2159	119	276	123	28
<i>Girls</i>	2232	139	208	109	36
<i>Total</i>	4391	258	485	232	64

^a Estimate not shown because of small base.

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11 Schools

Key findings for 2014

- Pupils were most likely to recall lessons on drugs (59%), less likely to recall lessons on smoking (55%) or alcohol (53%). The proportions of pupils recalling lessons on smoking and alcohol were lower than in previous years; recall of lessons about drugs was at a similar level.
- Overall, recall was at similar levels for boys and girls, although there were some differences across school years.
- Pupils were more likely to think that their schools gave them enough information about smoking (60%) than about drinking alcohol (56%) or drug use (54%). For each of these, boys were more likely than girls to be satisfied with the amount of information they had.
- The proportions of pupils who felt their school gave them enough information about smoking, alcohol or drug use increased from Year 7 until Year 9, after which the levels were stable.
- 88% of participating schools provided information about the provision of teaching and other information about smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use. All of these said that they taught pupils about smoking and drinking alcohol, and almost all said that they taught about drug use.
- Most pupils had lessons on smoking, drinking and drug use at least once a year, although this proportion varied between 87% and 99% according to the school year and the topic.
- As well as teachers, schools relied on a range of contributors to teach their pupils about smoking, drinking alcohol, and drug use, most commonly the police, school nurses, other school staff or local authority drug and alcohol advisors.
- Schools also used a variety of sources in order to prepare lessons on smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use. The most frequently used sources were the FRANK website, Google and other search engines, and the PSHE Association.
- As well as lessons, many schools informed their pupils about smoking, drinking and drug use through school assemblies, one-to-one advice and external speakers.

11.1 Introduction

This chapter uses data from pupils and teachers to explore how schools teach pupils about smoking, drinking alcohol and illicit drug use. These subjects are generally covered in Personal, Social and Health and Economic Education (PSHE), which is not currently part of the National Curriculum in England.

Guidance for schools was published by the Department for Education in 2013.¹ This defines PSHE as 'an important and necessary part of all pupils' education'. As well as drug education, PSHE encompasses sex and relationship education, financial education and understanding of the way diet and exercise contribute to a healthy lifestyle.

The guidance encourages schools to develop their own programmes of PSHE education to meet the needs of their pupils. The Government has funded various bodies to promote good practice in PSHE: the PSHE Association,² which provides leadership and guidance; Mentor-ADEPIS (Alcohol and Drug Education and Information Service),³ launched in 2013 to provide evidence-based information; and the Centre for the Analysis of Youth Transitions,⁴ to compile a database of robust research evidence.

11.2 Pupils' recall of school lessons

All pupils were asked whether they had had any lessons, videos or discussions in class on the topics of smoking, alcohol and drugs. 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 11.4).

More than half of pupils said that they recalled lessons on each of these topics during the last year. They were most likely to recall lessons on drugs (59%), less likely to recall lessons on smoking (55%) or alcohol (53%). The proportions recalling lessons on smoking and alcohol were lower than in previous years; recall of lessons about drugs was at a similar level. (Table 11.1)

The proportion of pupils who recalled lessons about drugs increased with school year, from 38% in Year 7 to 72% in Year 10, and then decreased to 61% in Year 11. (Most pupils in Year 7 will have been at their present school for less than a term when they completed the survey.)

For lessons about smoking and alcohol, different patterns were observed for boys and girls. Among girls, recall of lessons on smoking and drinking alcohol was highest in Year 9 (68% and 66% respectively), whereas for boys it was highest in Year 10 (61% for both smoking and drinking alcohol). (Table 11.2, Figure 11.1)

11.3 Do schools give pupils enough information about smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use?

Pupils were more likely to think that their schools gave them enough information about smoking (60%) than about drinking alcohol (56%) or drug use (54%). For each of these, boys were more likely than girls to be satisfied with the amount of information they had; in particular, 51% of girls thought their schools had given them enough information about drugs, compared with 57% of boys.

The proportions of pupils who felt their school gave them enough information about smoking, alcohol or drug use were lowest in Year 7; since this was likely to be their first term at school, this may be expected. There was an increase in satisfaction until Year 9, after which the levels were stable for smoking, drinking and drug use. (Table 11.3, Figure 11.2)

Figure 11.1

Whether recalled lessons about smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use, by school year

All pupils

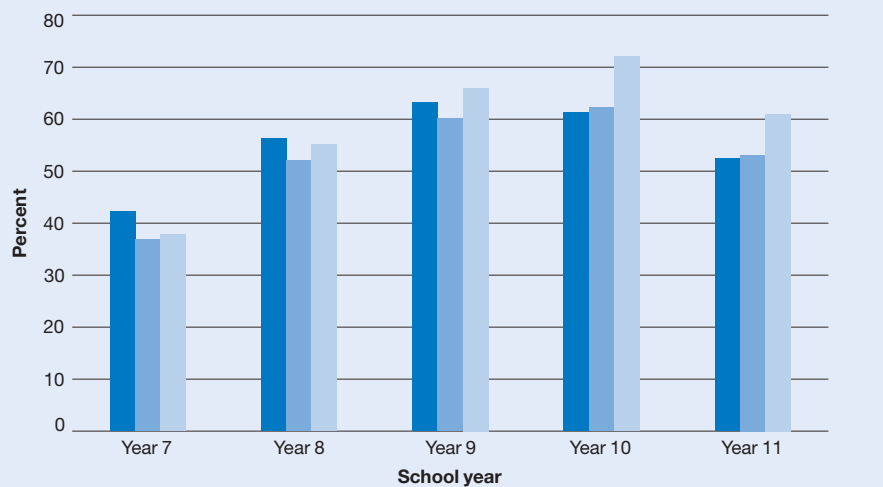
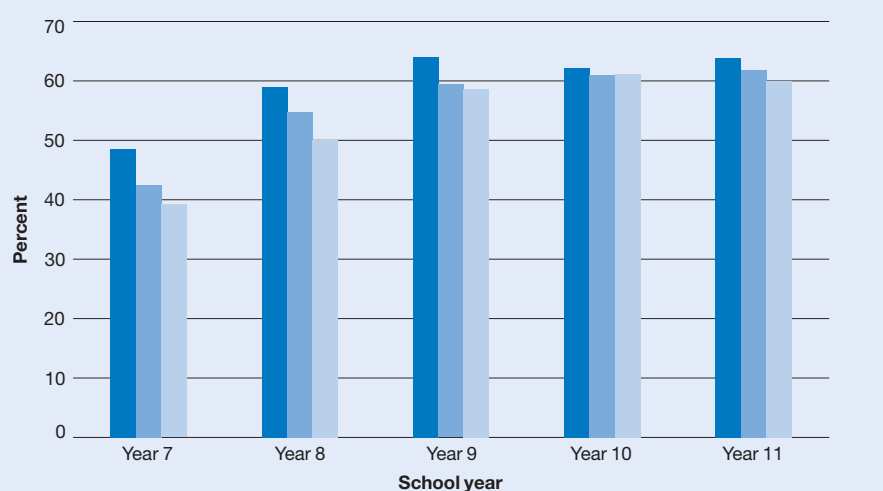


Figure 11.2

Whether pupils think that their schools have given them enough information about smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use, by school year

All pupils



11.4 How 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 184 out of the 210 participating schools, a response rate of 88%.

All the schools that responded reported that they provided pupils with lessons about tobacco and alcohol. All but two schools (99%) reported that they taught pupils about legal and illegal drugs.

(Table 11.4)

There were broadly similar patterns of teaching about each topic across school years: in most schools pupils were likely to have lessons about each of these topics at least once a year (between 87% and 99% depending on the school year and topic). However, relatively

few schools taught about these more than once a term. Between 5% and 8% of pupils were taught about tobacco, alcohol or drugs more than once a term (again, this depended on the school year and topic). **(Tables 11.5 to 11.7)**

Schools were asked who contributed to these lessons. Not surprisingly, 97% said teachers did, although not necessarily a specialist PSHE teacher. In addition, most schools also drew on other contributors. In more than two fifths of schools, this included the police (48%), school nurses (43%), other school staff (40%) or local drug and alcohol advisors (41%). Youth workers were also mentioned by 21% of responding schools, and a similar proportion mentioned other sources. The last group included individual speakers, theatre groups, specialist agencies and charities. **(Table 11.8)**

Teachers drew on a range of sources to prepare lessons about tobacco, alcohol and drugs, including the government-funded FRANK website⁵ (78%), Google and other search engines (76%), the PSHE Association² (73%), other teachers (62%) and the Times Educational Supplement (TES) Connect resources⁶ (59%). Nearly a third (30%) mentioned other sources; these included textbooks and other teaching resources and local PSHE networks and specialists. **(Table 11.9)**

Most schools said that they also provided a range of drug education or advice outside lessons. This was most likely to include school assemblies (61% of all schools), one-to-one advice (58%), external speakers (55%), leaflets (48%) and posters (41%). One in five schools (19%) said that they did not offer any such advice outside lessons. **(Table 11.10)**

Notes and references

- 1 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/personal-social-health-and-economic-education-pshe/personal-social-health-and-economic-pshe-education>
- 2 www.pshe-association.org.uk
- 3 <http://mentor-adepris.org>
- 4 <http://www.ifs.org.uk/centres/cayt/>
- 5 www.talktofrank.com
- 6 www.tes.co.uk

Table 11.1

Proportion of pupils who recalled receiving lessons about smoking, alcohol or drugs in the last year: 2003-2014^{a,b,c}

All pupils

2003-2014

Recalled lessons	Year											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b	2014 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Recalled lessons on smoking ^c	63	65	61	58	59	58	60	61	60	61	61	55
Recalled lessons on alcohol ^c	56	52	54	54	58	59	57	60	59	59	61	53
Recalled lessons on drugs ^c	61	59	59	58	61	60	59	61	60	60	62	59
Unweighted bases ^{b,d}	10097	9437	8810	7833	7542	7566	7383	7006	6276	7252	4912	5876

^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 1.2.2). 2014 weighted bases are shown in Table 11.2.

^c Some estimates and bases between 2003 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 11.2

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

All pupils

2014

Recalled lessons	School year					
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Recalled lessons about smoking	44	56	58	61	52	54
Recalled lessons about alcohol	40	53	54	61	52	52
Recalled lessons about drugs	40	57	65	70	60	59
Girls						
Recalled lessons about smoking	41	56	68	62	53	56
Recalled lessons about alcohol	33	51	66	64	55	54
Recalled lessons about drugs	36	53	67	74	62	59
Total						
Recalled lessons about smoking	42	56	63	61	53	55
Recalled lessons about alcohol	37	52	60	62	53	53
Recalled lessons about drugs	38	55	66	72	61	59
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	610	587	580	584	605	2966
Girls	574	588	629	589	530	2910
Total	1184	1175	1209	1173	1135	5876
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	575	567	582	616	615	2955
Girls	548	571	592	609	615	2934
Total	1122	1138	1173	1225	1231	5889

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

Table 11.3

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

2014

School has given enough information	School year					
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Enough information about smoking	50	61	66	65	68	62
Enough information about alcohol	46	57	60	63	65	58
Enough information about drugs in general	43	55	61	64	62	57
Girls						
Enough information about smoking	46	57	62	60	60	57
Enough information about alcohol	39	52	59	59	59	54
Enough information about drugs in general	36	45	57	59	58	51
Total						
Enough information about smoking	48	59	64	62	64	60
Enough information about alcohol	43	55	59	61	62	56
Enough information about drugs in general	39	50	59	61	60	54
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	604	594	582	587	608	2975
Girls	581	597	630	593	529	2930
Total	1185	1191	1212	1180	1137	5905
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	570	573	585	620	618	2965
Girls	555	581	593	613	613	2954
Total	1124	1154	1177	1233	1231	5919

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

Table 11.4

Whether school provides lessons about tobacco, alcohol, or legal and illegal drugs

All schools

2014

School provides lessons	%
Lessons on tobacco	100
Lessons on alcohol	100
Lessons on legal and illegal drugs	99
Base	184

Table 11.5

Frequency of lessons about tobacco in each school year

All schools

2014

School year		Frequency of lessons				Bases ^a
		More than once a term	Once a term	Less than once a term, but at least once a year	Never	
Year 7	%	7	15	73	5	177
Year 8	%	7	17	71	5	177
Year 9	%	8	20	69	3	178
Year 10	%	6	21	68	5	176
Year 11	%	6	20	66	9	172

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

Table 11.6						
Frequency of lessons about alcohol in each school year						
All schools			2014			
School year		Frequency of lessons				Bases ^a
		More than once a term	Once a term	Less than once a term, but at least once a year	Never	
Year 7	%	7	15	71	7	176
Year 8	%	7	16	73	3	176
Year 9	%	8	20	70	2	179
Year 10	%	8	20	69	3	177
Year 11	%	6	20	67	7	172

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

Table 11.7						
Frequency of lessons about legal and illegal drugs in each school year						
All schools			2014			
School year		Frequency of lessons				Bases ^a
		More than once a term	Once a term	Less than once a term, but at least once a year	Never	
Year 7	%	5	13	70	13	175
Year 8	%	5	18	73	5	176
Year 9	%	8	20	70	1	179
Year 10	%	8	20	69	3	177
Year 11	%	7	20	68	6	173

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

Table 11.8	
Who contributes to school lessons about tobacco, alcohol and drugs	
All schools 2014	
Contributes to lessons ^a	%
Teachers (any subject)	97
School nurse	43
Other school staff	40
Local authority drug and alcohol advisors	41
Police	48
Youth workers	21
Other contributors	21
Base	184

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

Table 11.9	
Sources used to prepare school lessons about tobacco, alcohol and drugs	
All schools 2014	
Sources ^a	%
FRANK website	78
Google and other search engines	76
PSHE Association	73
Other teachers	62
Times Educational Supplement (TES) Connect	59
Drug Education Forum	18
Alcohol and Drug Education and Prevention Information Service (ADEPIS)	13
Other sources	30
Base	181

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

Table 11.10	
Other education or advice about tobacco, alcohol and drugs outside lessons	
All schools 2014	
Other education or advice ^a	%
School assemblies	61
One-to-one advice	58
External speakers	55
Leaflets	48
Posters	41
Other activities	19
Does not offer any drug education or advice outside lessons	19
Base	183

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

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Appendix A:

Survey methods

1 Survey design

1.1 The 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. At the time of sampling, almost all of these pupils are aged between 11 and 15. The sample includes almost all types of secondary school in both the maintained and non-maintained sectors of education in England. Special schools, hospital special schools and pupil referral units are excluded from the survey.

The survey uses a multi-stage probability design, in which first schools and then pupils are selected using random methods. In 2014, 522 schools in England were sampled. In each of the participating schools, a sample of around 35 pupils was selected from all pupils in Years 7 to 11.

1.2 Sampling schools

The 2014 sample design was similar to that used by surveys in this series 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.¹ (For reasons of cost, the sample in 2013 was reduced from 522 schools to 400 schools, with a distribution that matched the national distribution of schools. This was designed to minimise the risk of non-response bias.²)

In each region, 58 schools (the primary sampling units) were selected from the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) database.³ Within each region, the database was first sorted by type of school (comprehensive, secondary modern, grammar and private), then according to 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.⁴

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 Years 7 to 11 using probability methods to give an appropriately sized group for conducting the survey in one place during a single lesson. At this stage, pupils 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.⁵

1.3 Sampling pupils

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 2013 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 (2014–2015) from the sample of schools (2012–2013), the number of pupils selected varied to the extent to which the size of the school had changed in the interim.

1.4 Probabilities of selection

Because the regions differ in size, the selection probabilities differed between regions, and selection weights were applied to account for this (see Section 5 below). (Table A2)

Within each region, all pupils 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.

2 Fieldwork procedures

2.1 Contacting schools

522 schools were approached and invited to take part.⁶ All schools were sent an initial letter during the summer term of 2014, 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.

In 2014, half the sample was also contacted by telephone during the summer term and invited to take part in the survey. This split sample experiment was designed to investigate whether schools would be more likely to take part if invited earlier.

38 schools agreed to take part in the survey during the summer term. There was no difference in the final response between schools that were telephoned in the summer term and those that were not. NFER wrote to these 38 schools at the start of the autumn term to remind them about the survey, 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 five types and the following procedures were followed.⁷

Type A (4% of schools in 2014)	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 C (13%)	School participating, but no register supplied	Interviewers contacted schools and arranged an initial visit to take a manual sample of pupils
Type D (42%)	Contact attempted but not achieved/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 (34%)	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
Type G (7%)	School agreed to take part when contacted in writing or by telephone during the summer term	NFER wrote to school at start of term. Interviewers contacted schools and arranged an initial visit to take 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.

2.2 Carrying out 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, explaining how the questionnaire should be filled in, and stressing the voluntary nature of survey participation. The questionnaire used is reproduced in the Appendix to this report.

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).

3 Achieved response rate and sample size

In total, 210 schools agreed to take part in the survey out of the 521 eligible schools,⁶ a response rate of 40%. The response from selected pupils in participating schools was 87%, yielding a total of 6,173 completed usable questionnaires. The product of the school and pupil rates gave an overall response of 35%.

(Table A3)

Although pupil response has remained at a similar level in recent years, response among schools has declined since 2003, when 74% of eligible schools took part in the survey.⁸ In 2014, 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.

As in recent years, NFER and NatCen interviewers reported that it was more difficult than in previous years to make contact with an appropriate person at every stage of the recruitment process. In some cases, this meant that, 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 2014).

Interviewers conducted the survey where possible in a single visit to each school.⁹ 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 37% of schools, and pupils included in this way accounted for 9% of the sample.

Response rates were lower among pupils in higher school years, declining from 90% of pupils in Year 7 to 87% in Year 10. The response among Year 11 pupils was notably lower, 81%. This pattern of variation by school year has been seen in previous surveys in the series. (Tables A4, A5)

184 schools from the 210 productive schools responded to the school-level questionnaire, a response rate of 88%.

4 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 were verified by visual checks of a sample of original questionnaires.¹¹

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.

5 Weighting

In 2014, the sample was based on nine regions. Selection weights were calculated to correct for unequal selection probabilities (see Section 1 of this Appendix). The weights were then calibrated to ensure that the marginal distribution of pupils' sex, school year and region matched the school population, based on the 2014 school census, the most recent available.¹²

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.

6 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:

$$\sqrt{\frac{p_1(100-p_1)}{n_1} + \frac{p_2(100-p_2)}{n_1}}$$

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 Section 1 of this Appendix). 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 A6 to A10 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 in SPSS v21, using a Taylor Series expansion method. **(Tables A6-A10)**

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.

7 Analysis methods

7.1 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 9.2). These were based on mid-year estimates of the 2013 population for England.¹³ The estimated population of young people aged between 11 and 15 in England in June 2013 was 3,022,061.¹⁴

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 6 of this appendix). Estimates of the numbers of young people who smoked, drank or took drugs were rounded to the nearest 10,000.

7.2 Logistic regression analysis

Logistic regression modelling has been used in this report to examine the factors associated with selected outcome variables, after adjusting for other factors. Models were constructed for outcomes of interest: regular smoking, drinking alcohol in the last week and taking drugs in the last year. The models included a variety of explanatory variables relating to both individual pupil characteristics (e.g. age, sex, smoking, drinking, drug use, family deprivation) and whole-school characteristics (e.g. region, the percentage of pupils receiving free school meals). Although models used comparable variables as far as possible, they also included variables specific to particular outcomes; for example the regular smoking model included families' attitudes to pupils' smoking and recall of lessons on smoking.

The explanatory variables include categorical variables, which group cases into a number of discrete categories, and continuous variables, which present a continuous range of

values. Missing values for explanatory variables were included in the model. For categorical variables, they were coded as a single category, though not reported on. For continuous variables, they were set as the mean value of the range.¹⁵

The results of the regression analyses are presented in tables showing odds ratios for the final models, together with the probability that each association is statistically significant. The explanatory variable is significantly associated with the outcome variable if $p < 0.05$. (The p-values shown for each variable exclude missing values.)

The models show the relative odds of the outcome of interest (e.g. regular smoking) for each category of the explanatory variable (e.g. being a boy or a girl). For categorical variables, odds are expressed relative to a reference category, which has a given value of 1. Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate higher odds (increased likelihood), and odds ratios less than 1 indicate lower odds (reduced likelihood). 95% confidence intervals for the odds ratios are shown. Where the interval does not include 1, this category is significantly different from the reference category. For continuous variables, there is a single p-value. Continuous variables do not have a reference category; the odds ratio represents the change in odds associated with each additional point in the range (for example each extra year of age, or unit of alcohol drunk).¹⁶ Again, the 95% confidence interval is shown, and the odds ratio is significant if the interval does not include 1.

Notes and references

- 1 In 2010, equal samples were selected from ten Strategic Health Authorities. In subsequent surveys, including this one, 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.
- 2 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.
- 3 NFER maintains a database containing records for all schools in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It also contains schools in the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Service Children's Education Authority (armed forces) schools and British schools around the world. In addition, details are held for all colleges in the further and higher education sectors and for all universities.
- 4 Information on school size was based on the Department for Education (DfE) school census data collected in January 2013.
- 5 Very small schools, with fewer than 40 eligible pupils, were excluded at this stage.
- 6 One school was found to be ineligible during fieldwork.
- 7 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.
- 8 The school response fell every year between 2004 and 2010 by an average of 2 to 3 percentage points a year. In 2011, it was at the same level as in 2010, and increased modestly in 2012. In 2013, it fell by 5 percentage points, and in 2014 by a further 4 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 in 2014 has been ascribed to reorganisation across the English state secondary sector, with many schools moving from local authority control to academy status; 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.
- 9 In most cases this took place in a single session. If schools were split across more than one site, or did not have a free room of sufficient size, or could not arrange for all the selected pupils to be available at the same time, interviewers carried out the survey in more than one session.
- 10 The availability of Year 11 pupils in some schools was limited because this is the main year in which public examinations are taken. A small number of schools that withheld all their Year 11 pupils in advance were not included in the survey to avoid systematic bias.
- 11 Images of the first batch of questionnaires to be scanned (around 100 questionnaires) are checked in detail by the NatCen Data Unit against the original documents. If any issues are observed, further batches are checked in the same way until all anomalies are resolved. Throughout the data capture process, 100% of numeric fields (manually entered numbers) in the data are visually checked against the scanned images.

- 12 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2014>
- 13 ONS mid-2013 population estimates. <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-322718>
- 14 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 respectively with pupils aged 11 (three pupils in 2014) and 15 (253 pupils, almost all of whom would have been aged 15 at the start of the time of sampling).
- 15 Excluding missing values for explanatory variables tends to cause significant sample attrition, since cases are lost if they have a missing value for any one of the relevant variables. This reduces precision of estimates and may introduce bias.
- 16 Because these are ratios, they do not increase in a simple linear way. For example, compared with an 11 year old, the odds of a 12 year old having drunk alcohol in the last week are multiplied by 1.64 (see Section 5.4.3). Similarly, compared with a 12 year old, a 13 year old's odds of being a regular smoker are increased by 1.64 as well. The increase in the odds of being a regular smoker for a 13 year old compared with an 11 year old is $1.64 \times 1.64 (=2.69)$.

Table A1			
Allocation of primary sampling units (PSUs) ^a to strata			
2014			
Type of school	Pupil population ^b	Estimated PSUs	Actual PSUs ^c
Comprehensive			
Boys	75,412	12	13
Girls	128,495	20	18
Mixed	2,372,753	433	433
Grammar			
Boys	40,920	6	7
Girls	41,480	6	7
Mixed	29,777	5	3
Secondary Modern			
Boys	1,506	0	0
Girls	2,133	0	0
Mixed	32,755	5	4
Private			
Boys	26,869	4	7
Girls	51,391	8	7
Mixed	138,678	23	23
Total	2,942,166	522	522

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

^b Pupils in Years 7 to 11, based on DfE population estimates for 2013.

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

Table A2		
Distribution of pupil population, by region		
2014		
Region	Pupil population ^a	% of population
North East	134,304	5
North West	388,801	13
Yorkshire & the Humber	288,503	10
East Midlands	247,609	9
West Midlands	317,363	11
East of England	332,327	11
London	424,310	15
South East	482,318	17
South West	282,809	10
Total	2,898,344	100

^a Pupils in Years 7 to 11, based on DfE population estimates for 2014.

Table A3			
School and pupil response: 1982-2014			
All eligible ^a schools and pupils 1982-2014			
School year	Response		
	Schools	Pupils	Overall
1982	90	94	87
1984	88	93	82
1986	84	93	77
1988	96	91	87
1990	91	90	83
1992	97	92	89
1993	89	90	80
1994	85	92	77
1996	87	89	78
1998	74	90	70
1999	85	90	76
2000	72	87	63
2001	69	89	61
2002	72	88	63
2003	74	87	65
2004	70	89	62
2005	68	89	60
2006	65	85	55
2007	61	87	53
2008	58	88	51
2009	54	87	47
2010	48	87	41
2011	48	88	42
2012	49	88	43
2013	44	88	38
2014	40	87	35

^a Each year some sampled schools are found to be ineligible during fieldwork; in 2014, one sampled school was ineligible.

Table A4

Pupil response by sex and school year: 2003-2014*All eligible pupils**2003-2014*

Pupil response	Survey year											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys												
Year 7	91	91	92	90	89	91	91	90	89	90	89	90
Year 8	88	91	91	90	91	90	88	89	91	91	91	90
Year 9	89	90	90	87	87	89	89	88	88	89	90	88
Year 10	86	87	86	83	86	86	84	85	86	87	87	87
Year 11	80	84	81	78	82	83	82	80	84	83	83	81
Total	87	89	88	85	87	88	87	86	87	88	88	87
Girls												
Year 7	91	93	91	90	90	90	89	91	90	89	90	91
Year 8	92	91	93	88	91	92	89	90	91	91	88	89
Year 9	88	91	91	86	90	89	89	88	90	90	89	88
Year 10	86	88	89	83	86	85	88	86	86	87	85	86
Year 11	83	83	81	80	81	81	80	79	86	83	82	81
Total	88	89	89	85	87	87	87	87	89	88	87	87
Total												
Year 7	91	92	92	90	90	91	90	91	90	90	90	90
Year 8	90	91	92	89	91	91	89	90	91	91	90	89
Year 9	89	91	91	86	88	89	89	88	89	89	90	88
Year 10	86	88	87	83	86	86	86	86	86	87	86	87
Year 11	81	83	81	79	81	82	81	80	85	83	83	81
Total	87	89	89	85	87	88	87	87	88	88	88	87
<i>Bases</i>												
<i>Boys</i>												
Year 7	1193	1163	1052	904	917	902	839	829	735	818	604	745
Year 8	1190	1193	1072	950	960	910	926	864	754	828	603	693
Year 9	1218	1130	1107	943	906	889	917	842	721	860	645	719
Year 10	1174	1116	1072	998	974	948	891	846	757	922	615	718
Year 11	1185	1045	1039	936	932	900	912	874	719	907	659	760
Total	5987	5708	5342	4731	4689	4565	4485	4255	3686	4335	3126	3635
<i>Girls</i>												
Year 7	1178	1094	993	931	829	842	876	813	722	827	554	673
Year 8	1177	1056	976	974	844	888	891	790	761	853	556	682
Year 9	1164	1027	1043	952	872	850	856	851	758	888	545	713
Year 10	1123	1008	1067	1004	841	892	889	829	739	843	583	702
Year 11	1130	1013	992	1020	908	898	876	809	743	839	558	682
Total	5787	5244	5071	4881	4294	4388	4388	4092	3723	4250	2796	3452
<i>Total</i>												
Year 7	2388	2258	2045	1835	1746	1744	1715	1642	1457	1645	1158	1418
Year 8	2388	2250	2048	1924	1804	1798	1817	1654	1515	1681	1159	1375
Year 9	2397	2157	2150	1895	1778	1739	1773	1693	1479	1748	1190	1432
Year 10	2311	2126	2139	2002	1815	1840	1780	1675	1496	1765	1198	1420
Year 11	2328	2059	2031	1956	1840	1798	1788	1683	1462	1746	1217	1442
Total	11854	10957	10413	9612	8983	8953	8873	8347	7409	8585	5922	7087

Table A5

Pupil response, by school year and sex*All eligible pupils**2014*

Response	School year					Total
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Questionnaire completed	90	90	88	87	81	87
Parent refusal	1	1	1	2	1	1
Pupil refusal	1	1	1	1	3	1
Sick	3	3	3	3	6	3
Truant	-	0	1	0	0	0
Unknown	4	3	5	3	5	4
Other	2	2	2	4	5	3
Girls						
Questionnaire completed	91	89	88	86	81	87
Parent refusal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pupil refusal	1	0	2	2	2	1
Sick	3	4	4	4	6	4
Truant	-	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown	3	3	3	4	4	3
Other	2	1	2	3	6	3
Total						
Questionnaire completed	90	89	88	87	81	87
Parent refusal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pupil refusal	1	1	1	1	3	1
Sick	3	3	3	3	6	4
Truant	-	0	1	0	0	0
Unknown	3	3	4	4	4	4
Other	2	2	2	4	5	3
Bases						
Boys	745	693	719	718	760	3635
Girls	673	682	713	702	682	3452
Total	1418	1375	1432	1420	1442	7087

Table A6

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

All pupils

2014

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	491	455	-	-	-	-	-
12 years	604	580	0.44	0.306	0.11	1.72	1.117
13 years	639	647	1.56	0.472	0.86	2.83	0.969
14 years	604	629	2.39	0.732	1.30	4.35	1.203
15 years	763	773	6.44	0.982	4.76	8.67	1.237
Total	3101	3085	2.51	0.337	1.93	3.27	1.197
Girls							
11 years	485	461	-	-	-	-	-
12 years	583	563	0.14	0.144	0.02	1.03	0.903
13 years	657	629	1.52	0.457	0.84	2.74	0.936
14 years	579	579	5.89	1.120	4.04	8.53	1.144
15 years	679	768	8.92	1.250	6.74	11.71	1.216
Total	2983	3000	3.77	0.381	3.08	4.60	1.097
Total							
11 years	976	916	-	-	-	-	-
12 years	1187	1143	0.29	0.172	0.09	0.93	1.074
13 years	1296	1276	1.54	0.314	1.03	2.30	0.911
14 years	1183	1209	4.07	0.673	2.93	5.62	1.184
15 years	1442	1541	7.68	0.819	6.21	9.46	1.207
Total	6084	6085	3.13	0.261	2.66	3.69	1.167

Table A7

True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the proportion who drank alcohol in the last week, by sex and age

All pupils

2014

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	480	444	1.11	0.504	0.45	2.70	1.015
12 years	582	562	2.34	0.648	1.35	4.02	1.017
13 years	625	632	3.04	0.713	1.91	4.81	1.044
14 years	571	596	8.93	1.249	6.75	11.72	1.069
15 years	731	741	19.73	1.630	16.71	23.14	1.242
Total	2989	2976	7.95	0.583	6.88	9.18	1.174
Girls							
11 years	481	456	-	-	-	-	-
12 years	572	551	1.79	0.539	0.99	3.23	0.953
13 years	635	609	3.70	0.747	2.48	5.49	0.976
14 years	556	558	14.10	1.557	11.30	17.46	1.056
15 years	666	754	16.78	1.560	13.93	20.09	1.145
Total	2910	2927	8.11	0.598	7.01	9.37	1.184
Total							
11 years	961	900	0.55	0.251	0.22	1.35	1.020
12 years	1154	1113	2.07	0.453	1.34	3.18	1.062
13 years	1260	1241	3.36	0.516	2.48	4.54	1.008
14 years	1127	1154	11.43	1.031	9.55	13.62	1.100
15 years	1397	1494	18.24	1.131	16.12	20.58	1.132
Total	5899	5903	8.03	0.438	7.21	8.94	1.237

Table A8

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
2014

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	Mean number of units	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11-13 years	24	23	a	a	a	a	a
14 years	41	41	[13.5]	[3.42]	[6.8]	[20.3]	[1.032]
15 years	139	137	10.8	1.05	8.8	12.9	1.076
Total	204	202	10.6	0.96	8.7	12.5	0.968
Girls							
11-13 years	25	22	a	a	a	a	a
14 years	68	67	9.9	1.96	6.0	13.7	1.067
15 years	99	112	8.9	0.77	7.4	10.4	0.996
Total	192	201	9.0	0.79	7.4	10.6	0.984
Total							
11-13 years	49	45	[5.5]	[1.13]	[3.3]	[7.8]	[0.737]
14 years	109	109	11.3	1.71	7.9	14.6	1.000
15 years	238	249	10.0	0.66	8.7	11.3	1.052
Total	396	403	9.8	0.58	8.7	11.0	0.839

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

Table A9

True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the proportion who have taken drugs in the last month, by sex and age
All pupils
2014

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	434	403	2.56	0.850	1.33	4.89	1.077
12 years	538	519	1.50	0.648	0.64	3.49	1.212
13 years	595	600	5.19	1.049	3.47	7.70	1.157
14 years	556	581	7.84	1.420	5.46	11.14	1.271
15 years	718	731	12.17	1.484	9.54	15.41	1.501
Total	2841	2835	6.49	0.638	5.34	7.86	1.376
Girls							
11 years	448	426	1.95	0.637	1.02	3.69	0.951
12 years	552	530	2.93	0.905	1.58	5.35	1.234
13 years	601	575	2.28	0.607	1.34	3.84	0.974
14 years	535	540	7.49	1.405	5.15	10.78	1.239
15 years	658	746	11.06	1.375	8.62	14.07	1.195
Total	2794	2819	5.67	0.538	4.70	6.83	1.232
Total							
11 years	882	829	2.25	0.531	1.41	3.57	1.030
12 years	1090	1050	2.22	0.528	1.39	3.54	1.159
13 years	1196	1176	3.77	0.664	2.66	5.32	1.193
14 years	1091	1122	7.67	1.060	5.82	10.04	1.332
15 years	1376	1477	11.61	1.061	9.68	13.87	1.271
Total	5635	5653	6.08	0.453	5.25	7.04	1.422

Table A10

True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the proportion who have taken drugs in the last year, by sex and age

All pupils

2014

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	436	404	4.52	1.120	2.76	7.32	1.082
12 years	541	523	4.37	1.022	2.75	6.89	1.141
13 years	598	603	8.20	1.192	6.13	10.87	1.066
14 years	559	585	12.39	1.789	9.27	16.36	1.311
15 years	722	734	19.78	1.665	16.70	23.27	1.278
Total	2856	2849	10.82	0.777	9.38	12.45	1.333
Girls							
11 years	448	426	3.00	0.804	1.76	5.07	0.972
12 years	553	532	3.94	0.962	2.42	6.34	1.139
13 years	605	579	5.53	0.934	3.95	7.69	0.981
14 years	539	544	14.74	1.771	11.58	18.59	1.163
15 years	661	750	17.44	1.626	14.46	20.88	1.171
Total	2806	2831	9.78	0.682	8.51	11.21	1.220
Total							
11 years	884	831	3.74	0.670	2.62	5.31	1.016
12 years	1094	1054	4.15	0.672	3.01	5.70	1.093
13 years	1203	1182	6.89	0.780	5.50	8.60	1.057
14 years	1098	1129	13.52	1.288	11.18	16.27	1.263
15 years	1383	1483	18.59	1.170	16.40	21.01	1.156
Total	5662	5680	10.30	0.525	9.31	11.38	1.299

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Appendix B: Questionnaires

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Q1 Are you a boy or a girl?

1020

Boy

1

Girl

2

Q2 Which year are you in at school?

1021

Year 7

1

Year 8

2

Year 9

3

Year 10

4

Year 11

5

Q3 How old are you now?

1022-23

10 years old

01

11 years old

02

12 years old

03

13 years old

04

14 years old

05

15 years old

06

16 years old

07

17 years old

08

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)

Space 1030-1036

Q6 What is your ethnic group?
Read all of the options first and then tick one box only, the one that is most true for you

White British	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
White Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
Gypsy or Irish traveller	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
Any other White background (please write in)	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
.....		
White and Black Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>	05
White and Black African	<input type="checkbox"/>	06
White and Asian	<input type="checkbox"/>	07
Any other Mixed background (please write in)	<input type="checkbox"/>	08
.....		
Indian	<input type="checkbox"/>	09
Pakistani	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
Bangladeshi	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
Any other Asian background (please write in)	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
.....		
Black Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
Black African	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
Any other Black background (please write in)	<input type="checkbox"/>	16
.....		
Arab	<input type="checkbox"/>	17
Any other ethnic group (please write in)	<input type="checkbox"/>	18
.....		

Q7 The next questions are about cigarettes. This **means tobacco cigarettes and not other things that you might smoke**. 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?

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

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

I have never smoked	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q10
I have only ever tried smoking once	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q11
I used to smoke sometimes but I never smoke a cigarette now	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ Q11
I sometimes smoke cigarettes now but I don't smoke as many as one a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	→ Q18 on page 7
I usually smoke between one and six cigarettes a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	→ Q14 on page 7
I usually smoke more than six cigarettes a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	→ Q14 on page 7

Q10 Just to check, read the statements below carefully and tick the box next to the one which best describes you.

I have never tried smoking a cigarette, not even a puff or two	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q13 on page 6
I did once have a puff or two of a cigarette, but I never smoke now	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q11
I do sometimes smoke cigarettes	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ Q18 on page 7

Q11 How old were you when you first tried smoking a cigarette, even if it was only a puff or two? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was years old

<p>Q12 Have you ever done any of the following things to help you give up smoking? Tick one box on each row</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	<p>Asked an adult at school (e.g. teacher, school nurse)</p> <p>Asked family or friends</p> <p>Used any nicotine products, such as nicotine patches, chewing gum, electronic cigarettes or other similar products</p> <p>Been to see your family doctor or GP</p> <p>Phoned an NHS smoking helpline</p> <p>Used NHS Stop Smoking Services</p> <p>Not spent time with friends who smoke</p>							
Yes	No																										
1	2																										
1	2																										
1	2																										
1	2																										
1	2																										
1	2																										
1	2																										
1	2																										
<p>Q13 How do you think your family would feel if you started smoking?</p>																											
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<p>They would try to stop me</p> <p>They would try to persuade me not to smoke</p> <p>They would do nothing</p> <p>They would encourage me to smoke</p> <p>I don't know</p>																											

<p>Q14 How long is it since you started smoking at least one cigarette a week?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	<p>Less than 3 months</p> <p>3-6 months</p> <p>6 months to 1 year</p> <p>More than 1 year</p>
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<p>Q15 How easy or difficult would you find it to go without smoking for as long as a week?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	<p>Very difficult</p> <p>Fairly difficult</p> <p>Fairly easy</p> <p>Very easy</p>
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<p>Q16 How easy or difficult would you find it to give up smoking altogether if you wanted to?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	<p>Very difficult</p> <p>Fairly difficult</p> <p>Fairly easy</p> <p>Very easy</p>
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<p>Q17 Would you like to give up smoking altogether?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>I don't know</p>							
1	2	3																
1	2	3																
1	2	3																
<p>Q18 Have you ever tried to give up smoking?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	1	2	1	2	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>										
1	2																	
1	2																	
1	2																	

Q19

Have you ever done any of the following things to help you give up smoking?

Tick one box on each row

	Yes	No
Asked an adult at school (e.g. teacher, school nurse)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asked family or friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used any nicotine products, such as nicotine patches, chewing gum, electronic cigarettes or other similar products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Been to see your family doctor or GP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Phoned an NHS smoking helpline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used NHS Stop Smoking Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not spent time with friends who smoke	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q20

How old were you when you first tried smoking a cigarette, even if it was only a puff or two? Write in the box your age then, in numbers not words.

I was years old

Q21

How does your family feel about you smoking?

They try to stop me	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q23 on page 9
They try to persuade me not to smoke	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q23 on page 9
They do nothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q23 on page 9
They encourage me to smoke	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q23 on page 9
They don't know I smoke	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q22 on page 9
I don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q23 on page 9

Q22

How do you think your family would feel if they knew that you smoked?

They would try to stop me	<input type="checkbox"/>
They would try to persuade me not to smoke	<input type="checkbox"/>
They would do nothing	<input type="checkbox"/>
They would encourage me to smoke	<input type="checkbox"/>
I don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q23

Do you usually smoke cigarettes from a packet, hand-rolled cigarettes, or both about equally?

Cigarettes from a packet	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hand-rolled cigarettes (roll ups)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both about equally	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q24 Where do you **usually** get your cigarettes from? (Please tick more than one box if you **often** get cigarettes from different people or places.)

1009-1098	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	I buy them from a supermarket
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	I buy them from a newsagent, tobacconist or a sweet shop
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	I buy them from a petrol station or garage shop
	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	I buy them from some other type of shop
	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	I buy them from street markets
	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	I buy them from a machine
	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	I buy them through the Internet
	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	I buy them from friends or relatives
	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	I buy them from someone else
	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Friends give them to me
	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	My brother or sister gives them to me
	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	My mother or father gives them to me
	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Someone else gives them to me
	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	I take them
	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	I get them in some other way (please write in)

Q25 On the whole, do you find it easy or difficult to buy cigarettes from a shop?

1099	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Very difficult
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Fairly difficult
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Fairly easy
	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Very easy
	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	I don't usually buy cigarettes from a shop

Q26 The next questions should be answered by all pupils. Remember that your name is not on the questionnaire, so no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q27 In the past year, have you seen **cigarette packets on display** in any of the shops listed below? Only include shops where you have seen cigarette packets displayed on a shelf or counter. Do not include signs or adverts saying cigarettes can be bought.
Tick all that apply.

1100	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	A supermarket
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	A newsagent, tobacconist or a sweet shop
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	A petrol station or garage shop
	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Some other type of shop
	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Have not seen cigarettes for sale in any of these places

Q28 In the past year, have you ever gone **into a shop** to buy cigarettes? This includes buying cigarettes for somebody else.

1101	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Yes
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	No

→ **Q29**
→ **Q33 on page 12**

Q29 At **any** of these times when you went into a shop to buy cigarettes, did the shopkeeper refuse to sell them to you?

1102	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Yes
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	No

Q30 The **last** time you went into a shop to buy cigarettes, what happened?

1103	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	I bought some cigarettes
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	They refused to sell me any cigarettes

→ **Q31**
→ **Q32 on page 12**

Q31 How many cigarettes did you buy last time? Write the **number** in the box.

1104-1106	<input type="text"/>	I bought	<input type="text"/>	cigarettes
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Q32 How often do you buy cigarettes **from a shop**?

1107	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Almost every day
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Once or twice a week
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Two or three times a month
	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	About once a month
	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Only a few times a year

Q33 In the past year, have you ever **asked anyone else to buy cigarettes** for you from a shop?

1108	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q34
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q37 on page 13

Q34 At **any time** when you asked someone to buy cigarettes for you, did anyone **actually** buy you any from a shop?

1109	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q35
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q37 on page 13

Q35 Which of the following people have bought cigarettes for you from a shop in the last year? **Tick all that apply**

1110-1127	<input type="checkbox"/>	01	My brother or sister
	<input type="checkbox"/>	02	A friend of my own age
	<input type="checkbox"/>	03	A friend older than me
	<input type="checkbox"/>	04	A friend younger than me
	<input type="checkbox"/>	05	My boyfriend or girlfriend
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06	My mother, father or step-parent
	<input type="checkbox"/>	07	Another adult I know
	<input type="checkbox"/>	08	A stranger
	<input type="checkbox"/>	09	Someone else (please tick the box and write in how you know the person)

Spine Columns 1126-1134

Page 12

Q36 In the last year, how often have other people bought cigarettes for you from a shop?

1135	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Almost every day
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Once or twice a week
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Two or three times a month
	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	About once a month
	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Only a few times a year
	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Only once in the last year

Q37 Do any of these people that you know smoke cigarettes? **Tick all that apply**

1136-1148	<input type="checkbox"/>	01	My boyfriend or girlfriend
	<input type="checkbox"/>	02	Some friends of my own age
	<input type="checkbox"/>	03	Some friends older than me
	<input type="checkbox"/>	04	Some friends younger than me
	<input type="checkbox"/>	05	My mother, father or step-parent
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06	My brother or sister
	<input type="checkbox"/>	07	Other relatives
	<input type="checkbox"/>	08	No, none of my friends or family smoke

Spine Columns 1150-1209

Page 13

Q38 The next few questions should be answered by all pupils.

Q39 In the past year, how often were you in the same room as someone smoking **at home or at someone else's home?**

Someone else's home:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Every day or most days						
Once or twice a week						
Once or twice a month						
Less often than once a month						
Never in the past year						
Don't know						

Q40 In the past year, how often were you **in a car with somebody smoking**? This could be your family's car or someone else's car.

	12111	1	2	3	4	5	6
Every day or most days							
Once or twice a week							
Once or twice a month							
Less often than once a month							
Never in the past year							
Don't know							

Spare Columns: 1212 - 1217

Page 14

Q41 Below are some things people say about why people of your age smoke. Some people think they are true and some people think they are false. What do you think?

Against each sentence, tick one box to show if you think it is true or false.

	True	False
People of my age smoke because it helps them to relax	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
People of my age smoke because they are addicted to cigarettes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
People of my age smoke because they believe it helps them to stay slim	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
People of my age smoke because it helps them to cope with stress in their life	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
People of my age smoke because to look cool in front of their friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
People of my age smoke because they find it exciting to break the rules	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
People of my age smoke because their friends pressure them into it	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
People of my age smoke because it gives them a good feeling	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
People of my age smoke because other people they live with smoke.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

Page 15

Q42

The next questions are about other products, starting with **electronic cigarettes**. An “electronic cigarette” is a tube that may look like a normal cigarette. It puffs a vapour that looks like smoke. Unlike normal cigarettes, electronic cigarettes don’t burn tobacco.

Q43

Have you ever heard of **electronic cigarettes** (e-cigarettes)?

1227

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→	Q44
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→	Q45

Q44

Read the following statements carefully and tick the box next to the one which best describes you. Think about times when you may have had a puff or two as well as using whole electronic cigarettes.

I have never tried electronic cigarettes

I have used electronic cigarettes only once or twice

I used to use electronic cigarettes but I don't now

I sometimes use electronic cigarettes, but don't use them every week

I use electronic cigarettes regularly, once a week or more

Q45

The next questions are about **waterpipe tobacco** (e.g. **shisha**, **hookah**, **hubble-bubble** etc). This tobacco is smoked using a waterpipe. The smoke passes through a water bowl and is inhaled through a mouthpiece or hose. The tobacco is often fruit flavoured.

Please **do not include** shisha pens or e-shisha when answering these questions.

Q46

Have you ever heard of **waterpipe tobacco** (e.g. shisha, hookah, hubble-bubble)?

Yes No

047

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

next to the one which best describes you.

I have never tried waterpipe tobacco	1
I have used waterpipe tobacco only once or twice	2
I used to use waterpipe tobacco but I don't now	3
I sometimes use waterpipe tobacco, but don't use it every week	4
I use waterpipe tobacco regularly, once a week or more	5

Q48

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.

Q49

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

Yes	<input type="text"/>	→ Q51
No	<input type="text"/>	→ Q50

Q50

How would your parents/guardians feel if you started drinking alcohol?

1232

They wouldn't like me drinking alcohol at all **→ Q80 on page 24**

I don't mind as long as I didn't drink too much **→ Q80 on page 24**

They would let me drink as much as I liked **→ Q80 on page 24**

Q51

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 years old

Q52

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

12.35	<input type="text"/>	1 →	Q53 on page 18
	<input type="text"/>	2 →	Q53 on page 18
	<input type="text"/>	3 →	Q53 on page 18
	<input type="text"/>	4 →	Q53 on page 18
	<input type="text"/>	5 →	Q53 on page 18
	<input type="text"/>	6 →	Q53 on page 18
	<input type="text"/>	7 →	Q58 on page 19

Q53 If you buy alcohol, where do you **usually** buy it? (Please tick more than one box if you **often** buy alcohol from different places.)

In a pub or bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	1236 - 1253
In a club or disco	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
From an off-licence	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
From a shop or supermarket	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
From a friend or relative	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
Off the street (e.g. from a van or someone's garage)	<input type="checkbox"/>	05
From a garage forecourt	<input type="checkbox"/>	06
From the internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	07
From someone else	<input type="checkbox"/>	08
I never buy alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	09
	<input type="checkbox"/>	10

Q54 When you drink alcohol, are you usually on your own, or with other people?

On my own	<input type="checkbox"/>	1254
With other people	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

Q55 When you drink alcohol with other people, who are you **usually** with?
Tick all that apply.

My girlfriend or boyfriend	<input type="checkbox"/>	1255 - 1268
Friends of the same sex as me	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
Friends of the opposite sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
A group of friends of both sexes	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
My parents or guardians	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
My brother, sister, or other relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	05
Other people	<input type="checkbox"/>	06
	<input type="checkbox"/>	07

Page 18

Q56 And when you drink alcohol, where are you **usually**?

In a pub or bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	1269 - 1282
In a club or disco	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
At a party with friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
At my home	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
At someone else's home	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside	<input type="checkbox"/>	05
Somewhere else	<input type="checkbox"/>	06
	<input type="checkbox"/>	07

Q57 How do your parents/guardians feel about you drinking alcohol?

They don't like me drinking alcohol at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	1283
They don't mind as long as I don't drink too much	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
They let me drink as much as I like	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
They don't know I drink	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

Q58 How would your parents/guardians feel about you drinking alcohol?

They wouldn't like me drinking alcohol at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	1284
They wouldn't mind as long as I didn't drink too much	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
They would let me drink as much as I liked	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

Q59 When did you **last** have an alcoholic drink?

Today	<input type="checkbox"/>	1285
Yesterday	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Some other time during the last 7 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
1 week, but less than 2 weeks ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
2 weeks, but less than 4 weeks ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
1 month, but less than 6 months ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
6 months ago or more	<input type="checkbox"/>	6

Page 19

Q60 On which of these days during the **last 7 days** did you have an alcoholic drink? **Tick all that apply**

1286-1299	<input type="checkbox"/>	01	Sunday
	<input type="checkbox"/>	02	Monday
	<input type="checkbox"/>	03	Tuesday
	<input type="checkbox"/>	04	Wednesday
	<input type="checkbox"/>	05	Thursday
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06	Friday
	<input type="checkbox"/>	07	Saturday

Q61 During the **last 7 days**, how much BEER, LAGER AND CIDER have you drunk? Please don't include drinks labelled low alcohol.

1300	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→	Q62
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→	Q64 on page 21
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→	Q64 on page 21

Q62 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.

1301-1302	<input type="checkbox"/>	pints
1303-1304	<input type="checkbox"/>	half pints
1305-1306	<input type="checkbox"/>	large cans
1307-1308	<input type="checkbox"/>	small cans
1309-1310	<input type="checkbox"/>	bottles

1311	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Normal strength beer
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Strong beer

Q63 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.

Page 20

Q64 During the **last 7 days**, how much SHANDY have you drunk?

1312	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→	Q65
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→	Q67
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→	Q67

Q65 Write in the boxes below the number of pints, half pints, large cans and small cans of SHANDY drunk in the last 7 days.

1313-1314	<input type="checkbox"/>	pints
1315-1316	<input type="checkbox"/>	half pints
1317-1318	<input type="checkbox"/>	large cans
1319-1320	<input type="checkbox"/>	small cans

Q66 Was the SHANDY you drank in the last 7 days mostly lemonade, mostly lager or beer, or about half and half of each?

1321	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Mostly lemonade
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Mostly lager or beer
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	About half and half of each

Q67 During the **last 7 days**, how much WINE, MARTINI OR SHERRY have you drunk?

1322	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→	Q68
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→	Q69 on page 22
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→	Q69 on page 22

Q68 Write in the box below the number of glasses of WINE, MARTINI OR SHERRY drunk in the last 7 days.

1323-1324	<input type="checkbox"/>	glasses
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Page 21

Q78 Have you deliberately tried to get drunk in the last 4 weeks?

Yes ☐ 1386
No ☐ 1387

Q79 Did any of the following happen to you when you drank alcohol in the last 4 weeks?

Tick one box on each row

	Yes	No
I got into an argument	<input type="checkbox"/> 1387	<input type="checkbox"/> 1388
I got into a fight	<input type="checkbox"/> 1389	<input type="checkbox"/> 1390
I felt ill or sick	<input type="checkbox"/> 1391	<input type="checkbox"/> 1392
I vomited	<input type="checkbox"/> 1393	<input type="checkbox"/> 1394
I had to be taken to hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> 1395	<input type="checkbox"/> 1396
I lost some money or other items	<input type="checkbox"/> 1397	<input type="checkbox"/> 1398
My clothes or other items got damaged	<input type="checkbox"/> 1399	<input type="checkbox"/> 1400
I got into trouble with the police	<input type="checkbox"/> 1401	<input type="checkbox"/> 1402

Q80 The next questions are about pubs, bars and clubs and should be answered by all pupils. Remember that your name is not on the questionnaire, so no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q81 Have you been in a pub, bar or club in the evening in the last 4 weeks?

Yes ☐ 1375
No ☐ 1376

Q82 On how many days have you been in a pub, bar or club in the evening in the last 4 weeks?

1376-1377 times

Q83 Have you drunk alcohol in a pub, bar or club in the evening in the last 4 weeks?

Yes ☐ 1378
No ☐ 1379

Page 24

Q84 On how many days have you drunk alcohol in a pub, bar or club in the evening in the last 4 weeks?

1379-1380 times

Q85 Thinking about the last time that you drank alcohol in a pub, bar or club in the evening. Who were you with?

Tick all that apply

My boyfriend or girlfriend ☐ 1381-1384
Friends of the same sex as me ☐ 1385
Friends of the opposite sex ☐ 1386
A group of friends of both sexes ☐ 1387
My parents or guardians ☐ 1388
My brother, sister, or other relatives ☐ 1389
Someone else ☐ 1390
On my own ☐ 1391

Q86 Have you bought or tried to buy any alcohol in the last 4 weeks? This includes buying alcohol for someone else.

Yes ☐ 1395
No ☐ 1396

Q87 In the last 4 weeks, have you bought or tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket or off-licence? This includes buying alcohol for somebody else.

Yes ☐ 1397
No ☐ 1398

Q88 At any time in the last four weeks when you tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket or off-licence, did you actually buy any alcohol?

Yes ☐ 1399
No ☐ 1400

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<p>Q89 What happened the last time you bought or tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket or off-licence?</p>	<p>I bought some alcohol</p> <p>They refused to sell me alcohol</p>	<p>1398</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>
<hr/>		
<p>Q90 In the last 4 weeks, have you bought or tried to buy alcohol in a pub, bar or club? This includes buying alcohol for somebody else.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>1399</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 → Q91</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 → Q93</p>
<hr/>		
<p>Q91 At any time in the last four weeks when you tried to buy alcohol from a pub, bar or club, did you actually buy any alcohol?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>1400</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>
<hr/>		
<p>Q92 What happened the last time you bought or tried to buy alcohol in a pub, bar or club?</p>	<p>I bought some alcohol</p> <p>They refused to sell me alcohol</p>	<p>1401</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>
<hr/>		
<p>Q93 Have you got anyone else to buy any alcohol for you in the last 4 weeks?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>1402</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>

<p>Q94 Have you been given alcohol by any of these people in the last 4 weeks? Tick one box on each row.</p>	<p>Given alcohol by parents or guardians</p> <p>Given alcohol by brothers or sisters</p> <p>Given alcohol by other relatives</p> <p>Given alcohol by friends</p> <p>Given alcohol by other people</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>1403</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>1404</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>1405</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>1406</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>1407</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>
<hr/>			
<p>Q95 Have you got alcohol in any of these other ways in the last 4 weeks? Tick one box on each row.</p>	<p>Taken it from your home (with permission)</p> <p>Stolen it from your home (without permission)</p> <p>Taken it from a friend's home (with permission)</p> <p>Stolen it from a friend's home (without permission)</p> <p>Stolen it from somewhere else</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>1408</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>1409</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>1410</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>1411</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>1412</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>

Q96 The next questions should be answered by **all pupils**. Remember that no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q97 Below are some things people say about why people of your age drink alcohol. Some people think they are true and some people think they are false. What do you think?
Against each sentence, tick one box to show if you think it is true or false.

	True	False
People of my age drink alcohol because it helps them relax	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 ¹⁴¹³
People of my age drink alcohol because it makes them feel more confident	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 ¹⁴¹⁴
People of my age drink alcohol to be sociable with friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 ¹⁴¹⁵
People of my age drink alcohol because they are bored and have nothing to do	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 ¹⁴¹⁶
People of my age drink alcohol to look cool in front of their friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 ¹⁴¹⁷
People of my age drink alcohol because it helps them forget their problems	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 ¹⁴¹⁸
People of my age drink alcohol because it gives them a rush or a buzz	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 ¹⁴¹⁹
People of my age drink alcohol because their friends pressure them into it	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 ¹⁴²⁰
People of my age drink alcohol because other people they live with drink alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 ¹⁴²¹

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Q98 The next questions are about energy drinks. These are high caffeine drinks like **Red Bull, Monster, Relentless, Burn etc.**



Q99 Have you ever had an ENERGY DRINK (eg *Red Bull, Relentless, Monster, Burn*)?

Yes ☐ ¹⁴²² → **Q100**
No ☐ ² → **Q103 on page 30**

Q100 During the last 7 days, how many ENERGY DRINKS (eg *Red Bull, Relentless, Monster, Burn*) have you drunk?

One can or more ☐ ¹⁴²³ → **Q101**
Less than a can ☐ ² → **Q102**
Have not drunk energy drinks in the last 7 days ☐ ³ → **Q102**

Q101 Write in the boxes below the number of cans of ENERGY DRINKS (eg *Red Bull, Relentless, Monster, Burn*) drunk in the last 7 days.

 ¹⁴²⁴⁻¹⁴²⁵
Large cans
 ¹⁴²⁶⁻¹⁴²⁷
Small cans

Q102 Do you drink energy drinks and alcohol together? Include drinking energy drinks and alcohol at the same time even if they are not mixed together in the same glass.

No – I never drink alcohol ☐ ¹⁴²⁸ 1
No – I sometimes drink alcohol but never at the same time as energy drinks ☐ ²
Yes – I sometimes or always drink alcohol with energy drinks ☐ ³

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Q103 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.

Q104 The next set of questions are about **Cannabis**, also called **Marijuana, Dope, Blow, Hash, Skunk, Grass, Draw, Ganja, Spliff, Weed**.

Q105 Have you ever **heard of Cannabis**?

1439
Yes ☐ 1 → **Q106**
No ☐ 2 → **Q111 on page 31**

Q106 Have you ever been **offered Cannabis**?

1439
Yes ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

Q107 Have you ever **tried Cannabis** (even if only once)?

1431
Yes ☐ 1 → **Q108**
No ☐ 2 → **Q111 on page 31**

Q108 How old were you when you first **tried Cannabis**? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1432-1433
I was years old

Q109 When did you last **use** or **take Cannabis**?

1434
In the last month ☐ 1
In the last year ☐ 2
More than a year ago ☐ 3

Q110 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken Cannabis**?

1435
Once ☐ 1
2-5 occasions ☐ 2
6-10 occasions ☐ 3
More than 10 occasions ☐ 4

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Q111 The next set of questions are about **Methamphetamine, Speed** and other **Amphetamines**, also called **Crystal Meth, Whizz**.

Q112 Have you ever **heard of Methamphetamine, Speed** or other Amphetamines?

1436
Yes ☐ 1 → **Q113**
No ☐ 2 → **Q119 on page 32**

Q113 Have you ever been **offered Methamphetamine, Speed** or other Amphetamines?

1437
Yes ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

Q114 Have you ever **tried Methamphetamine, Speed** or other Amphetamines (even if only once)?

1438
Yes ☐ 1 → **Q115**
No ☐ 2 → **Q119 on page 32**

Q115 How old were you when you first **tried Methamphetamine, Speed** or other Amphetamines? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1439-1440
I was years old

Q116 When did you last **use** or **take Methamphetamine, Speed** or other Amphetamines?

1441
In the last month ☐ 1
In the last year ☐ 2
Longer ago ☐ 3

Q117 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken Methamphetamine, Speed** or other Amphetamines?

1442
Once ☐ 1
2-5 occasions ☐ 2
6-10 occasions ☐ 3
More than 10 occasions ☐ 4

Q118 How do you usually take **Methamphetamine, Speed** or other Amphetamines? Please tick any that apply

1443-1444
I sniff or swallow them ☐ 1
I inject them ☐ 2

Q119 The next set of questions are about **LSD**, also called **Acid, Trips**.

Q120 Have you ever **heard of** LSD?

1445

Yes	1	→ Q121
No	2	→ Q126 on page 33

Q121 Have you ever been **offered** LSD?

1446

Yes	1
No	2

Q122 Have you ever **tried** LSD (even if only once)?

1447

Yes	1	→ Q123
No	2	→ Q126 on page 33

Q123 How old were you when you first **tried** LSD? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1448-1449

I was years old

Q124 When did you last **use** or **take** LSD?

1450

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

Q125 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** LSD?

1451

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

Q126 The next set of questions are about **Ecstasy**, also called '**E**', **MDMA**.

Q127 Have you ever **heard of** Ecstasy?

1452

Yes	1	→ Q128
No	2	→ Q133 on page 34

Q128 Have you ever been **offered** Ecstasy?

1453

Yes	1
No	2

Q129 Have you ever **tried** Ecstasy (even if only once)?

1454

Yes	1	→ Q130
No	2	→ Q133 on page 34

Q130 How old were you when you first **tried** Ecstasy? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1455-1456

I was years old

Q131 When did you last **use** or **take** Ecstasy?

1457

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

Q132 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Ecstasy?

1458

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

Q133 The next set of questions are about **Semeron**, also called **Sem**.

Q134 Have you ever **heard of** Semeron?

1460

Yes	1	→ Q135
No	2	→ Q140 on page 35

Q135 Have you ever been **offered** Semeron?

1460

Yes	1
No	2

Q136 Have you ever **tried** Semeron (even if only once)?

1461

Yes	1	→ Q137
No	2	→ Q140 on page 35

Q137 How old were you when you first **tried** Semeron? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1462-1463

I was years old

Q138 When did you last **use** or **take** Semeron?

1464

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

Q139 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Semeron?

1465

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

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Q140 The next set of questions are about **Poppers**, also called **Amyl nitrite**.

Q141 Have you ever **heard of** Poppers?

1466

Yes	1	→ Q142
No	2	→ Q147 on page 36

Q142 Have you ever been **offered** Poppers?

1467

Yes	1
No	2

Q143 Have you ever **tried sniffing** Poppers (even if only once)?

1468

Yes	1	→ Q144
No	2	→ Q147 on page 36

Q144 How old were you when you first **tried sniffing** Poppers? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1469-1470

I was years old

Q145 When did you last **sniff** Poppers?

1471

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

Q146 On how many occasions have you **sniffed** Poppers?

1472

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

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Q147 The next set of questions are about **Tranquillisers**, also called **Temazepam, Valium, Jellies, Roofies**.

Q148 Have you ever **heard of** Tranquillisers?

1473

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q149**

No ☐ 2 → **Q154 on page 37**

Q149 Have you ever been **offered** Tranquillisers?

1474

Yes ☐ 1

No ☐ 2

Q150 Have you ever **tried** Tranquillisers (even if only once)? Do not count times when you were given them by a doctor or chemist.

1475

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q151**

No ☐ 2 → **Q154 on page 37**

Q151 How old were you when you first **tried** Tranquillisers? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1476-1477

I was years old

Q152 When did you last **use** or **take** Tranquillisers?

1478

In the last month ☐ 1

In the last year ☐ 2

More than a year ago ☐ 3

Q153 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Tranquillisers?

1479

Once ☐ 1

2-5 occasions ☐ 2

6-10 occasions ☐ 3

More than 10 occasions ☐ 4

Q154 The next set of questions are about **Heroin**, also called **Brown, Snack, 'H'**.

Q155 Have you ever **heard of** Heroin?

1480

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q156**

No ☐ 2 → **Q161 on page 38**

Q156 Have you ever been **offered** Heroin?

1481

Yes ☐ 1

No ☐ 2

Q157 Have you ever **tried** Heroin (even if only once)?

1482

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q158**

No ☐ 2 → **Q161 on page 38**

Q158 How old were you when you first **tried** Heroin? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1483-1484

I was years old

Q159 When did you last **use** or **take** Heroin?

1485

In the last month ☐ 1

In the last year ☐ 2

More than a year ago ☐ 3

Q160 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Heroin?

1486

Once ☐ 1

2-5 occasions ☐ 2

6-10 occasions ☐ 3

More than 10 occasions ☐ 4

Q161	The next set of questions are about Magic Mushrooms .
Q162	Have you ever heard of Magic Mushrooms?
	<div>1487</div> <div>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → Q163</div> <div>No <input type="checkbox"/> → Q168 on page 39</div>
Q163	Have you ever been offered Magic Mushrooms?
	<div>1488</div> <div>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → Q165</div> <div>No <input type="checkbox"/> → Q168 on page 39</div>
Q164	Have you ever tried Magic Mushrooms (even if only once)?
	<div>1489</div> <div>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → Q165</div> <div>No <input type="checkbox"/> → Q168 on page 39</div>
Q165	How old were you when you first tried Magic Mushrooms? Write in the box your age then , in numbers not words.
	<div>1490-1491</div> <div>I was <input type="text"/> years old</div>
Q166	When did you last use or take Magic Mushrooms?
	<div>1492</div> <div>In the last month <input type="checkbox"/> 1</div> <div>In the last year <input type="checkbox"/> 2</div> <div>More than a year ago <input type="checkbox"/> 3</div>
Q167	On how many occasions have you used or taken Magic Mushrooms?
	<div>1493</div> <div>Once <input type="checkbox"/> 1</div> <div>2-5 occasions <input type="checkbox"/> 2</div> <div>6-10 occasions <input type="checkbox"/> 3</div> <div>More than 10 occasions <input type="checkbox"/> 4</div>

Q168	The next set of questions are about Methadone , also called Physeptone .
Q169	Have you ever heard of Methadone?
	<div>1494</div> <div>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → Q170</div> <div>No <input type="checkbox"/> → Q175 on page 40</div>
Q170	Have you ever been offered Methadone?
	<div>1495</div> <div>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</div> <div>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</div>
Q171	Have you ever tried Methadone (even if only once)?
	<div>1496</div> <div>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> → Q172</div> <div>No <input type="checkbox"/> → Q175 on page 40</div>
Q172	How old were you when you first tried Methadone? Write in the box your age then , in numbers not words.
	<div>1497-1498</div> <div>I was <input type="text"/> years old</div>
Q173	When did you last use or take Methadone?
	<div>1499</div> <div>In the last month <input type="checkbox"/> 1</div> <div>In the last year <input type="checkbox"/> 2</div> <div>More than a year ago <input type="checkbox"/> 3</div>
Q174	On how many occasions have you used or taken Methadone?
	<div>1500</div> <div>Once <input type="checkbox"/> 1</div> <div>2-5 occasions <input type="checkbox"/> 2</div> <div>6-10 occasions <input type="checkbox"/> 3</div> <div>More than 10 occasions <input type="checkbox"/> 4</div>

Q175 The next set of questions are about **Crack**, also called **Base**, **Rock**, **Stones**.

Q176 Have you ever **heard of** Crack?

1501

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q177**

No ☐ 2 → **Q182 on page 41**

Q177 Have you ever been **offered** Crack?

1502

Yes ☐ 1

No ☐ 2

Q178 Have you ever **tried** Crack (even if only once)?

1503

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q179**

No ☐ 2 → **Q182 on page 41**

Q179 How old were you when you first **tried** Crack? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words. 1504-1505

I was years old

Q180 When did you last **use** or **take** Crack?

1506

In the last month ☐ 1

In the last year ☐ 2

More than a year ago ☐ 3

Q181 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Crack?

1507

Once ☐ 1

2-5 occasions ☐ 2

6-10 occasions ☐ 3

More than 10 occasions ☐ 4

Q182 The next set of questions are about **Cocaine**, also called **Charlie**.

Q183 Have you ever **heard of** Cocaine?

1508

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q184**

No ☐ 2 → **Q189 on page 42**

Q184 Have you ever been **offered** Cocaine?

1509

Yes ☐ 1

No ☐ 2

Q185 Have you ever **tried** Cocaine (even if only once)?

1510

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q186**

No ☐ 2 → **Q189 on page 42**

Q186 How old were you when you first **tried** Cocaine? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words. 1511-1512

I was years old

Q187 When did you last **use** or **take** Cocaine?

1513

In the last month ☐ 1

In the last year ☐ 2

More than a year ago ☐ 3

Q188 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Cocaine?

1514

Once ☐ 1

2-5 occasions ☐ 2

6-10 occasions ☐ 3

More than 10 occasions ☐ 4

Q189 The next set of questions are about **Ketamine**, also called 'K'.

Q190 Have you ever **heard of** Ketamine?

Yes ☐ ¹⁵¹⁵ ☐ ₁ → **Q191**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q196 on page 43**

Q191 Have you ever been **offered** Ketamine?

Yes ☐ ₁
No ☐ ₂

Q192 Have you ever **tried** Ketamine (even if only once)?

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q193**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q196 on page 43**

Q193 How old were you when you first **tried** Ketamine? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was years old

Q194 When did you last **use** or **take** Ketamine?

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

Q195 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Ketamine?

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

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Q196 The next questions are about **Mephedrone**, also called **M-Cat**, **Meow Meow**, **Bubble**, **Drone**, **Meph**, **4MMC**.

Q197 Have you ever **heard of** Mephedrone?

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q198**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q203 on page 44**

Q198 Have you ever been **offered** Mephedrone?

Yes ☐ ₁
No ☐ ₂

Q199 Have you ever **tried** Mephedrone (even if only once)?

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q200**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q203 on page 44**

Q200 How old were you when you first **tried** Mephedrone? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was years old

Q201 When did you last **use** or **take** Mephedrone?

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

Q202 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Mephedrone?

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

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Q203 The next questions are about **Glue, gas (butane, lighter refills), aerosols or solvents (to inhale or sniff)**.

Q204 Have you ever **heard of** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents?
 Yes ☐ ¹⁵²⁹ ☐ ₁ → **Q205**
 No ☐ ₂ → **Q210 on page 45**

Q205 Have you ever been **offered** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents to inhale or sniff?

Yes ☐ ₁
 No ☐ ₂

Q206 Have you ever **tried sniffing** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents (even if only once)?

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q207**
 No ☐ ₂ → **Q210 on page 45**

Q207 How old were you when you first **tried sniffing** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was ¹⁵³²⁻¹⁵³³ years old

Q208 When did you last **sniff** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents?

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

Q209 On how many occasions have you **sniffed** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents?

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

Q210 The next set of questions are about **other drugs** (other than those that you could get from a doctor or chemist).

Q211 Have you ever **heard of** any other drugs that would **not** be given to you by a doctor or chemist?

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q212**
 No ☐ ₂ → **Q218 on page 46**

Q212 What other drugs have you heard of? Please write in the names below.

₁ ¹⁵³⁷⁻¹⁵⁷⁵

Q213 Have you ever been **offered** these other drugs?

Yes ☐ ₁
 No ☐ ₂

Q214 Have you ever **tried** these other drugs (even if only once)?

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q215**
 No ☐ ₂ → **Q218 on page 46**

Q215 How old were you when you first **tried** these other drugs? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was ¹⁵⁷⁶⁻¹⁵⁷⁹ years old

Q216 When did you last **use** or **take** these other drugs?

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

Q217 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** these other drugs?

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

Q218 Just to check, have you ever **used** or **taken** any drugs, including sniffing glue or solvents, but not including cigarettes or alcohol? (even if only once).

1583
Yes ☐ **→ Q219**
No ☐ **→ Q222 on page 47**

Q219 When did you last take drugs (including sniffing glue or solvents, but not including cigarettes or alcohol)?

1584
In the last month ☐ **→ Q220**
In the last year ☐ **→ Q220**
More than a year ago ☐ **→ Q222 on page 47**

Q220 On how many occasions have you taken drugs (including sniffing glue or other solvents but not including cigarettes or alcohol)?

1585
Once ☐ **→ Q222 on page 47**
2-5 occasions ☐ **→ Q221**
6-10 occasions ☐ **→ Q221**
More than 10 occasions ☐ **→ Q221**

Q221 How often do you usually take drugs (including sniffing glue or other solvents but not including cigarettes or alcohol)?

1586
I take drugs most days ☐ **1**
I take drugs at least once a week ☐ **2**
I take drugs once or twice a month ☐ **3**
I take drugs a few times a year ☐ **4**
I take drugs about once a year or less often ☐ **5**

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Q222 The next questions are about new substances that have the same effects as drugs like cannabis, ecstasy or cocaine. These are sometimes called **legal highs** and can come in different forms such as herbal mixtures, powders, crystals or tablets.

Q223 Have you ever **heard of** these substances (sometimes called legal highs)?

1587
Yes ☐ **→ Q224**
No ☐ **→ Q227 on page 48**

Q224 Have you ever been **offered** these substances?

1588
Yes ☐ **1**
No ☐ **2**

Q225 Have you ever **tried** these substances?

1589
Yes ☐ **→ Q226**
No ☐ **→ Q227 on page 48**

Q226 When did you last **use** or **take** these substances?

1590
In the last month ☐ **1**
In the last year ☐ **2**
More than a year ago ☐ **3**

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Q227

Do you think it is OK for someone your age to do the following?

Tick one box on each row

	It's ok	It's not ok	Don't know
Try smoking a cigarette to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Try getting drunk to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Try sniffing glue to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Try taking cannabis to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Try taking cocaine to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

Q228

Do you think it is OK for someone your age to do the following?

Tick one box on each row

	It's ok	It's not ok	Don't know
Smoke cigarettes once a week	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Drink alcohol once a week	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Get drunk once a week	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Sniff glue once a week	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Take cannabis once a week	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Take cocaine once a week	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

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Q229

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.

Q230 Thinking about people your own age, how many of them do you think smoke cigarettes?

All of them	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Most, but not all	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
About half	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Only a few	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
None of them	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

Q231 How many people your own age do you think drink alcohol?

All of them	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Most, but not all	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
About half	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Only a few	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
None of them	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

Q232

Have you got helpful information about **smoking cigarettes**, from any of these people?

Tick one box on each row.

	Yes	No
Parents or guardians	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Brothers or sisters	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Other relatives	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Family doctor or GP	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Other adults at school (e.g. school nurse, Connexions advisors, counselling service)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Police in schools	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Youth workers	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

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Q233 Have you got helpful information about **drinking alcohol** from any of these people?
Tick one box on each row.

	Yes	No	
Parents or guardians	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1614
Brothers or sisters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1615
Other relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1616
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1617
Family doctor or GP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1618
Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1619
Other adults at school (e.g. school nurse, Connexions advisors, counselling service)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1620
Police in schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1621
Youth workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1622

Q234 Have you got helpful information about **smoking cigarettes**, from any of these places?
Tick one box on each row.

	Yes	No	
TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1623
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1624
Newspapers or magazines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1625
The internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1626
FRANK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1627
Helplines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1628
Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1629

Spare Columns 1630-1661

Q235 Have you got helpful information about **drinking alcohol** from any of these places?
Tick one box on each row.

	Yes	No	
TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1662
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1663
Newspapers or magazines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1664
The internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1665
FRANK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1666
Helplines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1667
Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1668

Q236 In the last twelve months have you had any lessons, videos or discussions in class on the following topics:
Tick one box on each row

	Yes	No	Don't know	
Smoking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1669
Alcohol?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1670
Drugs in general?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1671

Q237 Do you think your school has given you enough information on the following topics:
Tick one box on each row

	Yes	No	Don't know	
Smoking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1672
Alcohol?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1673
Drugs in general?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1674

Spare Columns 1675 - 1679

Q238 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.

Q239 Do you get free school meals or vouchers for free school meals?

Yes ¹⁶⁸⁰
No ²

Q240 Have you ever stayed away from school without permission (truanted/bunked off)?

Yes ¹⁶⁸¹ → **Q241**
No ² → **Q242**

Q241 How often have you played truant (bunked off) in the last 12 months?

Not played truant in the last 12 months ¹⁶⁸²
Once or twice ²
3 or 4 times ³
5-10 times ⁴
More than 10 times ⁵

Q242 Have you ever been excluded from school?

Yes ¹⁶⁸³ → **Q243**
No ² → **Q244 on page 53**

Q243 How often have you been excluded from school in the last 12 months?

Not been excluded in the last 12 months ¹⁶⁸⁴
Once or twice ²
3 or 4 times ³
5-10 times ⁴
More than 10 times ⁵

Q244 How many books are there in your home? (Do not count newspapers, magazines or your school books)

None ¹⁶⁸⁵
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

Q245 How many people do you live with? Include your parents, brothers and sisters and anyone else you live with.

I live with ¹⁶⁸⁶⁻¹⁶⁸⁷ other people

Q246 How many of them smoke? **Do not count yourself.**

¹⁶⁸⁸⁻¹⁶⁸⁹ people smoke

Q247 Does anyone you live with usually smoke **inside your home**?

Yes ¹⁶⁹⁰
No ²

Q248 How many of the people you live with drink alcohol? **Do not count yourself.**

¹⁶⁹¹⁻¹⁶⁹² people drink alcohol

Q249 Does anyone you live with usually drink alcohol **inside your home**?

Yes ¹⁶⁹³
No ²

LEAVE THIS PAGE BLANK

Q250 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.

Q251 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
My life is going well	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
My life is just right	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
I wish I had a different kind of life	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
I have a good life	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>
I have what I want in life	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>

Q252 Finally, just to check, have you smoked any cigarettes in the last seven days ending yesterday?

Yes → **Q253**
No → **Q254**

Q253 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.

Last Monday I smoked	<input type="text" value="1700 - 1701"/>	cigarettes
Last Tuesday I smoked	<input type="text" value="1702 - 1703"/>	cigarettes
Last Wednesday I smoked	<input type="text" value="1704 - 1705"/>	cigarettes
Last Thursday I smoked	<input type="text" value="1706 - 1707"/>	cigarettes
Last Friday I smoked	<input type="text" value="1708 - 1709"/>	cigarettes
Last Saturday I smoked	<input type="text" value="1710 - 1711"/>	cigarettes
Last Sunday I smoked	<input type="text" value="1712 - 1713"/>	cigarettes

Q254 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

The Ocean Word Search

Words can go in all directions and may overlap

P K Y J M N F X Z E E M D W F R N N R R U Z E X V H
L X V K N M V T T D W R H D Z W I E C V M G J W S C
A E J A D W E K C V S A P Q X H H E Z C K X T I W U
N J B Q V N G K P G L E R A D X C N R Z Z T F W G E
K Q G J D T O T H E T P A X C X R G T M V L O S F C
T Z O C V Q O N H H T V B S Z I U V I R E H W I I L
O R Q B P Q D L Y M C F T E Y V F P R G D Y J B Z P
N R Z N K I F L C I J A E Q O Q L I N D S P D M E V
H F Y C T B Z Z Q M W R T E M K Q F A C N O J N U J K
J E L Y F I S H F A P S G W T Z Z U A C Z G L S Q
R C Q P T Q W I N Z C K Q N R D C M S U E B H J O
T E I V A L F S A I I T H X O L T S E V A W B Y T
I N N U B A H M Z Z A T U Z E T P R C S W J L X B S
E N E J R K T X N N G N G E D C K S N P R E T S Y O
S V I P I U H I G B G B C C U Y O C T O P U S P G
A B T H R D S L P F H O O R Y A R G N I T S R G N I
N T A T P O N Z F C M L A E Y I N G L F S B Z D X E
P M L R R L W K A Z E R T U C A B F D J Y V I U A
I E T A C I O E I E W L G S H S I J D A B J T T M O
S B H B N R B D T R Q W K B G O H K N L M U I L G Q
O N V D R T B J F S L S O N V T A U V U V D N T A
A L L V Z H I C O R A L B L G E X J R Z M S E Z L A
X S I P Z B Z C U G A C B Z K H L V W K T J S G L W

ANGELFISH
ATLANTIC
BEACH
CORAL
CRAB
DOLPHIN
EEL
JELLYFISH

LOBSTER
MANATEE
OCTOPUS
OYSTER
PACIFIC
PLANKTON
SAND
SHARK

SPONGE
STARFISH
STINGRAY
TIDES
TUGBOAT
TURTLES
URCHIN
WAVES
WHALE

School Serial Number

SURVEY OF SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ENGLAND 2014:

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"/>

Page 2

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 and alcohol advisor
<input type="checkbox"/> Police
<input type="checkbox"/> Youth worker
<input type="checkbox"/> Someone else (please write in who below)

Page 3

Q 8 What sources, if any, do you use when preparing lessons on tobacco, alcohol and drugs?
Please tick all that apply

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"/>
ADEPIS (Alcohol and Drug Education and Prevention Information Service)	<input type="checkbox"/>
PSHE Association	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone/something else (please write in below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
Do not use any sources	<input type="checkbox"/>

Page 4

Q 9 Does your school offer any drug education or advice on tobacco, alcohol or drugs outside of formal lessons?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q10
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 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

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)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 11 That is the end of the questionnaire. Thank you very much for your time.

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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.

