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Drinking, Smoking and Illicit Drug Use Amongst 15 & 16 Year Old School Students in Northern Ireland

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Summary

This report describes the main findings from a survey of self-reported alcohol, tobacco and illicit drug use amongst a representative sample of 15-16 year old students in secondary schools in Northern Ireland. Data collection took place between March and June 1999. Information was elicited from a total of 723 students from 71 schools. Students completed a standardised questionnaire under exam conditions.

The results indicated that the overwhelming majority (approximately 90%) of respondents had at some time consumed alcohol, that two thirds had at some time smoked cigarettes and that nearly 40% of boys and 30% of girls had used some form of illicit drug, mainly cannabis or volatile solvents.

Over 35% of girls and nearly 29% of boys had smoked cigarettes within the past 30 days. More than 20 % of both girls and boys were daily smokers. This must be regarded as being a very serious health issue. It is emphasised that many of those surveyed were below the legal age of tobacco purchase.

Nearly 70% of boys and 65.5% of girls had consumed alcohol in the past 30 days. Fifty one per cent of boys and 46% of girls had also reportedly experienced intoxication during this period. A substantial proportion of those who were drinkers reported consuming alcohol in licensed premises or in the potentially risky open-air settings.

A substantial proportion of respondents, 47.2% of boys and 40.5% of girls, had experienced at least one adverse consequence due to their drinking.

Levels of factual knowledge about alcohol were low, with fewer than a quarter of those surveyed being able to answer more than three out of six basic questions correctly.

As noted above, substantial minorities of either gender had at some time used illicit drugs, mainly cannabis or volatile solvents. Approximately 40% of boys and 30% of girls had at some time used drugs. Almost all of the reported drug use related to limited use of cannabis and to volatile glues and solvents. Few of those surveyed were either frequent cannabis users or had tried any other form of drug. Apart from cannabis, the most widely used substances were volatile solvents/inhalants, which had been used by 27.7% of boys and 23.4% of girls and ecstasy (MDMA), which

had been used by 6.5% of boys and 6.3% of girls. Less than one per cent of those surveyed reported ever having injected drugs. Moreover, the self-reported use of heroin and cocaine (mostly on very few occasions) was in the region of 2-3% for both girls and boys. A more substantial group of those surveyed, 16% of girls and 8.8% of boys, had reportedly used combinations of "alcohol and pills". Over ten per cent of boys and 6.4% of girls reported having experienced some form of adverse effect from their drug use.

There were few differences in legal or illicit drug experience related to school management type. Even so, boys attending Catholic managed schools were less frequent drinkers and had experienced intoxication less often than other boys. Girls attending Catholic managed schools were less frequent recent drinkers. Boys and girls attending Catholic managed schools were less likely to have used volatile solvents than other teenagers.

Truancy from school was associated with heavier and more problematic drinking and illicit drug use and heavier tobacco use.

Family structure was also associated with patterns of smoking, drinking and illicit drug use. Teenagers living with both parents were significantly less likely than others to be heavy users of the above substances.

Low self- esteem amongst girls, but not boys, was associated with heavier use of cigarettes, alcohol, intoxication and having both alcohol and drug-related problems.

Depressed mood was associated with greater inhalant/solvent use amongst boys and with heavier tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug use and related problems amongst girls.

'Anomie' (broadly a disinclination to accept Society's rules coupled with a belief that life is chaotic and unstable) was associated with alcohol and drug problems amongst boys and with tobacco, alcohol and drug use and related problems amongst girls.

Friendship contacts and support networks, strikingly, were not associated with patterns of tobacco, alcohol or illicit drug use.

The level of smoking amongst boys, but not girls, was higher than that in the rest of the UK. Northern Ireland teenagers were more likely than their counterparts in the rest of the UK to be non-drinkers. Girls in Northern Ireland were less likely than other UK girls to have experienced intoxication. In contrast, the level amongst boys was similar to that of boys in other parts of the UK. Boys in Northern Ireland reported levels of illicit drug use very similar to those amongst boys in England and Wales, but lower than that amongst boys in Scotland. The level of drug use amongst girls in Northern Ireland was a little lower than that amongst girls elsewhere in the UK. The notable exception to this pattern related to the use of volatile solvents. This was more commonplace amongst teenagers in Northern Ireland than amongst their peers in England, Scotland and Wales.

The results of this 1999 survey were compared with the 1995 ESPAD study. This revealed that there had been a rise in the proportion of boys consuming five or more drinks in a row. There had also been a significant increase in illicit drug use amongst girls.

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Introduction

The use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs by the young has long fostered both public and political concern. Two main reasons have prompted this unease. Firstly, the young are perceived as being inexperienced and therefore potentially vulnerable. Secondly, it has long been clear that teenagers and other young adults have relatively high rates of both illicit drug use and periodic heavy drinking. It has been evident during the past thirty years that illicit drug use amongst young people has risen steadily, both in the UK and in many other countries. Moreover, evidence from England and Scotland has shown alcohol consumption among teenagers to be increasing steadily. Further, in spite of several decades of health promotion, a substantial number of young people continue to smoke tobacco (Goddard 1997a,b, Goddard and Higgins 1999a,b, Plant 1975, Plant 1987, Plant, Peck and Samuel 1985, McGregor 1989, Plant and Plant 1992). Many authors have reported that young people who drink heavily are more likely than others to smoke, to use illicit drugs and to engage in other risk-taking or hazardous behaviours, such as unprotected sex (Jessor and Jessor 1977, Plant and Plant op cit).

It is evident that patterns of drinking and smoking vary in different parts of the UK. Loretto (1994), for example, has noted:

"Available evidence suggests that drinking habits in Northern Ireland are markedly different from those in Britain." (p. 143)

This author, comparing the drinking patterns of young people aged 11-12 and 14-16 in Northern Ireland and Scotland, found notable differences:

"Northern Irish teenagers were less likely than their counterparts in the Scottish study group to have consumed an alcoholic drink. However, the findings also showed that the young drinkers in the Northern Ireland group were more likely than their Scottish peers to be heavy drinkers and to consume alcohol in contexts associated with possible dangers, i.e. drinking in uncontrolled settings". (p. 143)

Loretto's findings were consistent with other evidence indicating that adults in Northern Ireland are more likely than adults in Britain to abstain from drinking alcohol. In addition, when adults in Northern Ireland do consume alcohol, they appear to be more likely to drink heavily. These

conclusions, Loretto noted, are supported by several authors (Harbison and Haire 1982, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys 1986, Duffy 1988, Craig 1989, Policy Planning and Research Unit 1989). The 'polarised' pattern of drinking evident amongst young people and adults in Northern Ireland has strong similarities to that in young people from the Western Isles of Scotland (Anderson and Plant 1996).

The 1995 ESPAD Survey

International interest in, and concerns about, the use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs by young people prompted a major European research initiative. The venture was co-ordinated by researchers from the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs. Following several planning meetings, a survey of teenage drinking, smoking and illicit drug use was carried out in the collaborating countries. It was called the European School Survey Project on Alcohol & Other Drugs (ESPAD) and involved the UK and 22 other countries. The latter were: Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, the Faro Islands, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey (Istanbul only) and Ukraine. The study sampled over 50,000 school students aged 15 to 16 years. It was notable, since all participating countries used a common 'core' questionnaire and standardised methods. This investigation was by far the biggest and most detailed international study of its type ever carried out. The methodology and results of the 1995 survey have been described and discussed in detail elsewhere (Davidson et al. 2000, Hibell et al. 1997, Miller 1997, Miller and Plant 1996, 1999a,b, Morgan et al. 1999, Plant 1998a,b, 1999a,b,c).

This study, the first ever UK-wide exercise of its type, showed that UK teenagers reported very high levels of alcohol use. Only Denmark exceeded the UK rate for lifetime use of alcoholic beverages 40 times or more. Only Denmark and Sweden exceeded the UK rate of students intoxicated 10 times or more in the previous year. In general, the heaviest use of tobacco was in the Republic of Ireland, Finland and the Faro Islands, with the UK not far behind. The UK teenagers reported the highest levels of illicit drug use amongst any of the 23 survey countries. This last level was also above those indicated by comparable US surveys. Altogether, 42% of UK boys and 40% of UK girls reported illicit drug use at some time, most commonly cannabis. The corresponding proportions in the second highest country, the Republic of Ireland, were 42% and 32%. Levels of drug use in the other 21 countries ranged from 3-26% amongst boys and from 2-19% amongst girls (Hibell et al. op cit.).

This study confirmed earlier evidence cited above suggesting variations between the different parts of the UK in patterns of youthful drinking, smoking and drug use. The UK study elicited information from a representative sample of 7,722 students from state and private secondary schools. Results were that the highest level of ever consuming alcohol amongst girls was in Wales (100%), while the lowest was in Northern Ireland (85%). The proportions of girls ever intoxicated were: Wales (80.5%), Scotland (79.7%), England (79.1%) and Northern Ireland (62.1%). Amongst boys the proportions ever consuming alcohol were: Wales (98.3%), Scotland (96.8%), Northern Ireland (94.3%) and England (93.9%). The proportions of boys ever intoxicated were: Wales (86.6%), Scotland (80.5%), Northern Ireland (78.4%) and England (76.5%).

Tobacco use amongst girls in Northern Ireland was markedly lower than in other parts of the UK. In Northern Ireland, 62.6% of girls had ever smoked, compared with between 70.4% and 72.1% in England, Scotland and Wales. Boys in Northern Ireland had a slightly lower level of lifetime smoking (60.0%) than those elsewhere in the UK (62.8-63.5%).

There were major differences in illicit drug use amongst teenagers in different parts of the UK. Just over half the Scottish girls (50.1%) had at some time used an illicit drug. Amongst the rest, notably in Northern Ireland, lower levels of use were reported: England (39.6%), Wales (32.1%) and Northern Ireland (18.4%). Drug use was highest among Scottish boys (59.9%), but lowest in Wales (35%). The proportions amongst boys in England and Northern Ireland were 43.5% and 37.8% respectively. Overall, girls in Northern Ireland showed the lowest UK levels of alcohol consumption and illicit drug use. Boys in Northern Ireland had lower levels of alcohol use than their peers in Scotland and Wales, but not those in England. On illicit drug use, they came lower than boys in England and Scotland. Rates of tobacco use were lower in Northern Ireland than elsewhere in the UK. In addition levels of teenage lifetime tobacco smoking and illicit drug use were lower in Northern Ireland than in the Republic of Ireland. Girls in Northern Ireland were much less likely than their peers in the Irish Republic to have used drugs (18.4% and 32% respectively) and to have consumed alcohol or been intoxicated. In contrast, boys in Northern Ireland reported higher levels of lifetime alcohol use and intoxication than did those in the Irish Republic.

The Present Study

The 1995 study generated massive amounts of original national and international information. The latter attracted considerable positive interest, both within the UK and overseas. In view of the obvious value of the original study, a second survey was carried out. Like the first, it was co-ordinated by the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs and conducted in association with the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. At the time of writing, it appears that approximately 30 countries took part in the new exercise (Hibell 1999). The objectives of the new exercise were as follows:

Aims

- 1) To describe international variations in the use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs among European school students aged 15-16.
- 2) To provide a picture of national patterns of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drug use among school students aged 15-16.
- 3) To examine possible changes in patterns of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drug use amongst 15-16 year old students between 1995 and 1999.

Design and Methods

The methods of the UK study have been described by Plant and Miller (2000). To summarise, the subjects of this investigation were school students born in 1983. These individuals were aged 15 or 16 during the year of study, 1999. A random sample of both state and private secondary schools in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales was This gave equal weight to England, Northern Ireland and Scotland, but included a smaller sample of schools from Wales. Within each country, lists of schools were sampled with probability proportional to school size. Members of the research team contacted the head teachers of the selected schools initially by letter, and in most cases, by several telephone calls. Participating head teachers appointed a member of staff to act as 'local organiser'. The latter completed a form detailing all classes within his/her school that included students aged 15 or 16. One of these classes was then randomly chosen for inclusion. Survey information was collected from the students in the selected classes by the standardised questionnaire presented in Appendix 1. This instrument was a modified

and shortened version of that used in the UK part of the 1995 ESPAD survey (Miller and Plant op cit.), and was successfully piloted with mixed ability students in Edinburgh during February 1999. This confirmed that almost all students were able to complete the questionnaire within 20-30 minutes. Before the main fieldwork commenced, students in the selected classes were provided with an explanatory letter from one of the authors (M.P.). This gave parents the opportunity to exempt their children from the study. This method of 'opting out' or 'passive consent' had previously been used in other similar studies (Plant, Peck and Samuel 1985, Anderson and Plant 1996, Miller and Plant 1996).

The survey was carried out between March and June 1999. Students were informed that they had been selected to form part of a random, representative sample and that their participation in the study was anonymous. Questionnaires were completed under 'exam conditions' supervised by the local organiser. Once filled in, each questionnaire was sealed in a plain envelope before being collected thus assuring anonymity. Local organisers mailed all of the sealed envelopes back to the research team's Edinburgh office. The team then checked all completed questionnaires. Those related to students not born in 1983 and a few which were obviously frivolous were discarded.

Results

A total of 83 Northern Ireland schools were approached of which 71(85.5%) participated. This level of response was markedly higher than that in other parts of the UK. The latter ranged from 63.7% - 73.5%. A total of 723 students in Northern Ireland completed valid questionnaires. A few internal non-responses to the questionnaire cause the totals presented below to vary between items. Analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 9.0.0 and the PcCarp package from the University of Iowa (Fuller et al. 1989). The latter program adjusts for the effects of clustering between schools and provides a test for proportions similar to chi-square. The statistic provided is the F-ratio, but the degrees of freedom are non-intuitive.

Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

Table 1 sets out some demographic and other characteristics of the sample. These seem unexceptional except in two respects. Compared to the proportions in the population, there are somewhat high proportions of girls and of pupils attending Catholic Managed schools. Both these slight distortions appear to have arisen because of the sampling method used and the high number of single-sex schools in the Province, particularly those which are Catholic managed schools. In the main analyses the genders are separated and the effects of school management type are examined.

Table 1. The Sample

Gender		
Boys	311 (43.0%)	
Girls	412 (57.0%)	
Parental education		
Neither parent completed secondary school	57 (8.3%)	
Either parent completed secondary school	413 (60.1%)	
Either parent completed university or college	217 (31.6%)	
Family structure		
Neither natural parent present in the household	11 (1.5%)	
Natural parent and stepparent in the household	44 (6.1%)	
One natural parent but no partner in the household	87 (12.1%)	
Both natural parents in the household	579 (80.3%)	
School management type		
Catholic Managed	373 (51.6%)	
Other managed	350 (48.4%)	
Leisure time		
Numbers of pupils who, at least once per month:		
Ride around on a motorcycle or moped for fun	73 (10.2%)	
Play computer games	546 (75.8%)	
Participate in sports or exercise	662 (91.9%)	
Read books for enjoyment	357 (49.5%)	
Go out in the evening (discos, parties, etc.)	660 (91.4%)	
Have a hobby	520 (72.5%)	
Play on slot machines to win money	180 (24.9%)	
TV and video watching on an average weekday	` ,	
None	11 (1.5%)	
Half and hour or less	41 (5.7%)	
About one hour	107 (15.0%)	
About two hours	190 (26.6%)	
About three hours	161 (22.5%)	
About four hours	93 (13.0%)	
Five hours or more	111 (15.5%)	
Numbers of perceived really good friends		
None	15 (2.2%)	
One	20 (2.9%)	
Two	51 (7.3%)	
Three	73 (10.5%)	
Four	92 (13.2%)	
Five	100 (14.4%)	
Six to ten	168 (24.1%)	
More than ten	177 (25.4%)	

As shown by Table 1, approximately a fifth of those surveyed were not being raised in homes containing by both parents. Moreover, a small minority of students reported having no good friends. Most respondents reported engaging in a variety of leisure activities.

Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Tables 2a, 2b, 3a and 3b set out the findings on several variables relating to cigarette and alcohol consumption.

Table 2a. Cigarette and Alcohol consumption among boys

	Never	1-2 times	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Lifetime:							
Cigarettes	99	55	27	11	28	9	79
	32.1%	17.9%	8.8%	3.6%	9.1%	2.9%	25.6%
Any alcohol	26	14	22	19	47	49	116
riny alcohor	8.9%	4.8%	7.5%	6.5%	16.0%	16.7%	39.6%
			,	0.0 / 0			
Intoxication	71	40	32	29	36	28	68
	23.4%	13.2%	10.5%	9.5%	11.8%	9.2%	22.4%
	Never	<1 per day	1-5	6-10	11-20	21+	
Past 30 days:							
Cigarettes	218	25	26	22	10	5	
smoked per day	71.2%	8.1%	8.5%	7.2%	3.3%	1.6%	
	Never	1-2 times	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Past 30 days:							
Any alcohol	88	79	69	29	25	5	5
	29.3%	26.3%	23.0%	9.7%	8.3%	1.7%	1.7%
Beer	107	73	80	19	14	11	2
Beer	34.9%	23.8%	26.1%	6.2%	4.6%	3.6%	1.0%
	51.770	23.070	20.170	0.270	1.070	3.070	1.070
Wine	233	39	13	5	1	1	0
	79.8%	13.4%	4.5%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Spirits	129	87	47	23	10	7	2
Spirits	42.3%	28.5%	15.4%	7.5%	3.3%	2.3%	0.7%
Intoxication	148	81	45	18	6	4	0
	49.0%	26.8%	14.9%	6.0%	2.0%	1.3%	0.0%
5+ drinks in a row	122	89	60	19	21*		
0 · 41 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	39.2%	28.6%	19.3%	6.1%	6.8%		
Age at first use:	Never	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years
Age at mst use.	Nevel	old or less	old	old	old	old	old
Smoked a first	98	71	58	43	24	16	1
cigarette	31.5%	22.8%	18.6%	13.8%	7.7%	5.1%	0.3%
Smoked cigarettes	206	15	14	28	30	14	1
daily	66.9%	4.9%	4.5%	9.1%	9.7%	4.5%	0.3%
J. T. J							
Drank at least one	40	92	55	56	45	21	2
glass of beer	12.9%	29.6%	17.7%	18.0%	14.5%	6.8%	0.6%
Drank at least one	102	92	37	34	27	16	1
glass of wine	33.0%	29.8%	12.0%	11.0%	8.7%	5.2%	0.3%
Drank at least one	76	35	47	53	49	42	5
glass of spirits	24.8%	11.4%	15.3%	17.3%	16.0%	13.7%	1.6%
First intoxication	72	25	40	57	59	49	8
r ii st iiituaicativii	23.2%	8.1%	12.9%	18.4%	19.0%	15.8%	2.6%
	20.270	0.170	12.270	20.170	22.070	10.070	570
*Last category is 1	^						

^{*}Last category is 10+

Table 2b. Cigarette and Alcohol consumption among girls

	Never	1-2 times	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Lifetime:	140	65	36	15	26	22	106
Cigarettes	34.1%	15.9%	8.8%	3.7%	6.3%	5.4%	25.9%
Any alcohol	42	40	46	44	60	66	97
They diedled	10.6%	10.1	11.6	11.1	15.2	16.7	24.6
Intoxication	127	60	37	38	53	42	43
	31.8%	15.0%	9.3%	9.5%	13.3%	10.5%	10.8%
	Never	<1 per day	1-5	6-10	11-20	21+	
Past 30 days:	265	48	54	33	9	2	
Cigarettes	64.5%	11.7%	13.1%	8.0%	2.2%	0.5%	
smoked per day							
	Never	1-2 times	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Past 30 days:	133	130	74	37	19	4	0
Any alcohol	33.5	32.7	18.6	9.3	4.8	1.0	0.0
Beer	238	91	37	15	10	0	0
	60.9	23.3	9.5	3.8	2.6	0.0	0.0
Wine	275	84	16	4	4	0	0
vvine .	71.8	21.9	4.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Spirits	165	101	67	44	22	4	1
	40.8	25.0	16.6	10.9	5.4	1.0	0.2
Intoxication	214	119	40	14	8	2	0
	53.9%	30.0%	10.1%	3.5%	2.0%	0.5%	0.0%
5+ drinks in a row	220	99	63	17	11*		
	53.7%	24.1%	15.4%	4.1%	2.7%		
Age at first use:	Never	11 years old or less	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old
Smoked a first	139	78	69	58	49	18	0
cigarette	33.8%	19.0%	16.8%	14.1%	11.9%	4.4%	0.0%
Smoked cigarettes	256	13	23	48	33	29	3
daily	63.2%	3.2%	5.7%	11.9%	8.1%	7.2%	0.7%
Drank at least one	120	80	61	73	50	24	1
glass of beer	29.3%	19.6%	14.9%	17.8%	12.2%	5.9%	0.2%
Drank at least one	124	81	56	65	48	31	5
glass of wine	30.1%	19.7%	13.6%	15.8%	11.7%	7.5%	1.2%
Drank at least one	110	16	38	94	80	69	1
glass of spirits	27.0%	3.9%	9.3%	23.0%	19.6%	16.9%	0.2%
First intoxication	134	24	26	64	88	71	2
	32.8%	5.9%	6.4%	15.6%	21.5%	17.4%	0.5%

^{*}Last category is 10+

Table 3a. The last drinking occasion - boys.

Quantity consumed							
Beer	None	< 1 can	1-2 cans	3-4 cans	5 + cans		
	93	23	40	51	103		
	20.0%	7.4%	12.9%	16.5%	33.2%		
Cider	None	< 1 can	1-2 cans	3-4 cans	5 + cans		
	238	31	28	6	6		
	77.1%	10.0%	9.1%	1.9%	1.9%		
Alcopops	None	< 1 can	1-2 cans	3-4 cans	5 + cans		
• •	222	21	33	19	14		
	71.8%	6.8%	10.7%	6.1%	4.5%		
Wine	None	<1 glass	1-2	Half a	One +		
		O	glasses	bottle	bottles		
	252	16	25	6	11		
	81.2%	5.2%	8.1%	1.9%	3.5%		
Spirits	None	<1 single	1-2	3-5	6+ single		
		measure	single	single	measures		
			measures	measures			
	147	25	54	48	34		
	47.7%	8.1%	17.5%	15.6%	11.0%		
rinking places* n last occasion							
	Does not drink	Home	Someone else's home	Open area	Bar or Pub	Disco	Other
	29	51	81	67	66	59	27
	9.3%	16.5%	26.1%	21.6%	21.3%	19.0%	8.7%

^{*}Can be more than one

There were few surprises. Two-thirds of the sample had tried cigarettes at some time and over 20% said they smoked daily in the past 30 days. About 90% had tried alcohol and over 70% reported having experienced intoxication at least once. More than half of the boys and 46% of the girls reported having been intoxicated in the previous 30 days. Among boys, beer was the drink most frequently mentioned during the past 30 days, while, among girls, the main preference was for spirits. Girls also seemed more likely than boys to drink wine. Most smokers had tried their first cigarette by age 13 and drinkers had been intoxicated for the first time by age 14. On the last drinking occasion, beer was at least part of the total consumption for 80% of the boys. Spirits were also in evidence, being drunk on that occasion by over half of both sexes. 'Alcopops' (fruit-flavoured alcoholic drinks; NB MacCall (1998)) were not very popular among the boys but had been consumed by just over half

the girls. The most common drinking place for both sexes was home or someone else's home.

However, substantial proportions of drinking took place in discos and in open spaces such as parks or streets. It should be noted that none of the respondents were legally old enough to purchase alcohol or to consume it in licensed discos or bars. Moreover, parks and streets may be regarded as being potentially less controlled and more dangerous than indoor settings (Plant and Plant op cit., Anderson and Plant op cit).

Table 3b. The last drinking occasion – girls.

Quantity consumed							
Beer	None	< 1 can	1-2 cans	3-4 cans	5 + cans		
	269	39	39	31	33		
	65.5%	9.5%	9.5%	7.5%	8.0%		
Cider	None	< 1 can	1-2 cans	3-4 cans	5 + cans		
	339	22	34	9	5		
	82.9%	5.4%	8.3%	2.2%	1.2%		
Alcopops	None	< 1 can	1-2 cans	3-4 cans	5 + cans		
	207	36	76	44	49		
	50.3%	8.7%	18.4%	10.7%	11.9%		
Wine	None	<1 glass	1-2	Half a	One +		
	201	41	glasses	bottle	bottles		
	301	41	40	13	15		
	73.4%	10.0%	9.8%	3.2%	3.7%		
Spirits	None	<1 single	1-2	3-5	6+ single		
•		measure	single	single	measures		
			measures	measures			
	190	40	68	79	34		
	46.2%	9.7%	16.5%	19.2%	8.3%		
rinking places* last occasion						<u> </u>	
	Does not drink	Home	Someone else's home	Open area	Bar or Pub	Disco	Other
	44	56	90	73	89	110	30
	10.8%	13.8%	22.1%	17.9%	21.9%	27.0%	7.4%

^{*}Can be more than one

Other Measures

Pupils were asked to indicate how drunk they were they had last experienced intoxication. The *drunkenness* scale¹ ranged from 1, 'somewhat merry only' to 10, 'heavily intoxicated unable to stand on my feet'. On this scale the boys scored on average 6.10, (SE 0.10) and the girls 5.17, (SE 0.14).

There were also two scales² measuring the perceived positive and negative effects of alcohol consumption. The *positive effects* scale had five items such as 'feel relaxed' and 'feel happy', while the *negative effects* scale had six items such as 'feel sick'. Total scores on both scales

¹ See appendix question 19

² See appendix question 17

were recoded into five categories and the findings (table 4) indicate that the majority of both sexes see many positive effects from alcohol consumption and also some negative effects. There is no significant relationship between the positive and negative perceptions for either sex (boys, r=0.055, NS, girls, r=0.061,NS).

Table 4. Positive and negative perceptions of the effects of alcohol

4 1.3% 6	33 10.9%	117 38.7%	145 48.0%
		38.7%	48.0%
6	4.0		
	46	158	195
1.5%	11.3%	38.7%	47.8%
7-12	13-18	19-24	25-30
65	131	79	17
21.6%	43.5%	26.2%	5.6%
98	181	96	27
24.0%	44.4%	23.5%	6.6%
	65 21.6% 98	65 131 21.6% 43.5% 98 181	65 131 79 21.6% 43.5% 26.2% 98 181 96

Another scale of 14 items reflected *problems experienced* such as quarrels or arguments due to alcohol use⁵. Each item was scored 0 or 1 and the range is from 0 to 14. Table 5 shows the distributions.

Table 5. Problems experienced due to alcohol

Number of problems	None	1-2	3-5	6+
Boys	159	60	61	21
•	52.8%	19.9%	20.3%	7.0%
Girls	235	75	64	21
	59.5%	19.0%	16.2%	5.3%

The majority of both sexes experience no such problems but more than 20% have experienced three or more.

Other items concerned various perceptions of alcohol and cigarettes. These covered *how easy they would be to obtain, the extent of subjects*'

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³ High scores mean positive perceptions

⁴ High scores mean negative perceptions

⁵ See appendix, question 36

disapproval, perceptions of risk, and estimates of friends' and elder siblings use. The findings on all these are set out in Table 6.

Table 6. Alcohol and tobacco – how easy to obtain, disapproval levels, perceived risks, usage among friends and elder siblings.

		BOYS			GIRLS	
Ease of obtaining alcohol and cigarettes	Fairly difficult to impossible	Very or fairly easy	Don't know	Fairly difficult to impossible	Very or fairly easy	Don't know
Cigarettes	7 (2.3%)	301 (97.1%)	2 (0.6%)	13 (3.2%)	394 (95.6%)	5 (1.2%)
Beer Wine Spirits	27 (8.7%) 30 (9.7%) 37 (11.9%)	282 (91.0%) 273 (88.1%) 268 (86.5%)	1 (0.3%) 7 (2.3%) 5 (1.6%)	48 (11.7%) 55 (13.3%) 66 (16.1%)	356 (86.4%) 343 (83.3%) 329 (80.4%)	8 (1.9%) 14 (3.4%) 14 (3.4%)
Disapproval of alcohol and cigarette use	Disapprove or strongly disapprove	Don't disapprove	Don't know	Disapprove or strongly disapprove	Don't disapprove	Don't know
Smoking cigarettes occasionally Smoking 10 or more cigarettes/ day	116 (37.5%) 167 (53.9%)	181 (58.6%) 133 (42.9%)	12 (3.9%) 10 (3.2%)	129 (31.55) 223 (54.5%)	265 (64.6%) 161 (39.4%)	16 (3.9%) 25 (6.1%)
Drinking one or two alcoholic drinks	9 (2.9%)	293 (94.8%)	7 (2.3%)	10 (2.4%)	394 (96.1%)	6 (1.5%)
One or two drinks several times/ week	77 (24.9%)	224 (72.5%)	8 (2.6%)	121 (29.7%)	267 (65.4%)	20 (4.9%)
Getting drunk once a week	111 (36.0%)	185 (60.1%)	12 (3.9%)	165 (40.3%)	220 (53.8%)	24 (5.9%)
Perceived risks of tobacco and cigarettes	Moderate or great risk	No or slight risk	Don't know	Moderate or great risk	No or slight risk	Don't know
Smoking cigarettes occasionally Smoking one or more packs a day	187 (60.3%) 288 (92.6%)	121 (39.0%) 22 (7.1%)	2 (0.6%) 1 (0.3%)	234 (57.2%) 389 (94.9%)	171 (41.8%) 18 (4.4%)	4 (1.0%) 3 (0.7%)
One or two drinks nearly every day Four or five drinks nearly every day Five or more drinks each weekend	167 (53.9%) 261 (85.0%) 132 (42.4%)	139 (44.8%) 44 (14.3%) 177 (56.9%)	4 (1.3%) 2 (0.7%) 2 (0.6%)	308 (75.1%) 380 (93.1%) 239 (58.4%)	100 (24.4%) 26 (6.4%) 159 (38.9%)	2 (0.5%) 2 (0.5%) 11 (2.7%)
Estimated cigarette and tobacco use among friends	None, few or some friends	Most or all friends	Don't know	None, few or some friends	Most or all friends	Don't know
Smoke cigarettes	212 (68.4%)	98 (31.6%)		258 (62.6%)	154 (37.4%)	
Drink alcohol Get drunk at least once a week	73 (23.5%) 189 (61.2%)	237 (76.5%) 120 (38.8%)		104 (25.2%) 262 (64.1%)	308 (74.8%) 147 (35.9%)	
Elder brothers and sisters	Never	Seldom, sometimes or often	Don't know or have none	Never	Seldom, sometimes or often	Don't know or have none
Smoke cigarettes	122 (39.5%)	118 (32.2%)	69 (22.3%	136 (33.2%)	156 (38.0%)	118 (28.8%)
Drink alcohol Get drunk	46 (14.9%) 62 (20.1%)	199 (64.4%) 184 (59.5%)	64 (20.7%) 63 (20.4%)	40 (9.8%) 62 (15.1%)	261 (63.7%) 235 (57.3%)	109 (26.6%) 113 (27.6%)

Cigarettes and alcohol were regarded as being easy to obtain, and disapproval levels for their use were quite low. Usage levels were high among friends and elder siblings but there was considerable awareness of the risks.

Finally, each student completed a six item⁶ quiz (Table 7) about their knowledge of alcohol. Each item was scored as 'true' or 'false'. Only 24% of boys and 21% of girls gave more than three correct answers.

Table 7. Knowledge of the effects of alcohol.

Number of items correct	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Boys	8	29	78	102	56	16	3
	2.6%	9.3%	25.1%	32.8%	18.0%	5.1%	1.0%
Girls	14	60	106	130	63	18	3
	3.6%	15.2%	26.9%	33.0%	16.0%	4.6%	0.8%

Illicit Drugs

Tables 8a and 8b show some findings on the lifetime use of illicit drugs. Approximately 40% of boys and 30% of girls had at sometime in their lives tried at least one illicit illegal substance. Cannabis was by far the most common, having reportedly been used by 38.3% of boys and 29.8% of girls. Most of this use seems to have been brief experimentation and only 13.2% of boys and 4.6% of girls said they had used it 20 times or more. Use of other illicit drugs was infrequent, the next most common for boys being 'magic mushrooms', used by 11%, and for girls ecstasy (MDMA), used by 6.3%. Volatile solvent use, however, was reported by nearly 28% of boys and 24% of girls.

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⁶ See the appendix, question X3. Originally there were seven items but the item 'it is safe to drive after one or two drinks' was dropped, since this really assesses opinion, rather than fact.

Table 8a. Lifetime use of illicit drugs – boys.

	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Any illicit drug	188	times 30	17	14	18	14	30
land and and	60.5%	9.6%	5.5%	4.5%	5.8%	4.5%	9.6%
Any illicit drug	268	14	14	4	9	1	1
except cannabis	86.2%	4.5%	4.5%	1.3%	2.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Cannabis	192	32	14	15	17	14	27
	61.7%	10.3%	4.5%	4.8%	5.5%	4.5%	8.7%
Amphetamines	289	13	5	1	0	0	0
	93.8%	4.2%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
LSD	287	15	2	4	1	0	0
	92.9%	4.9%	0.6%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Crack	305	2	0	1	0	0	1
	98.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Cocaine	303	4	0	2	0	0	0
	98.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ecstasy	286	15	1	2	2	0	0
	93.5%	4.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Heroin	302	3	2	0	2	0	0
	97.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Tranquillisers	288	13	3	1	0	3	0
-	93.5%	4.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Magic mushrooms	275	18	8	2	5	0	1
	89.0%	5.8%	2.6%	0.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%
Anabolic steroids	300	5	0	1	0	0	1
	97.7%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Inhalants	225	49	13	6	5	5	8
	72.3%	15.8%	4.2%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.6%
Any drug by injection	306	1	0	1	0	0	0
J	99.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol + pills	279	18	4	0	2	1	2
F	91.2%	5.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%
Alcohol + cannabis	220	31	24	7	10	6	11
THEOREM : CHIMINED	71.2%	10.0%	7.8%	2.3%	3.2%	1.9%	3.6%

Table 8b. Lifetime use of illicit drugs – girls.

	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Any illicit drug	286 69.4%	times 39 9.5%	30 7.3%	12 2.9%	23 5.6%	10 2.4%	12 2.9%
Any illicit drug except cannabis	367	14	14	5	8	3	1
	89.1%	3.4%	3.4%	1.2%	1.9%	0.7%	0.2%
Cannabis	288	50	19	14	20	12	7
	70.2%	12.2%	4.6%	3.4%	4.9%	2.9%	1.7%
Amphetamines	394	11	2	5	0	0	0
	95.6%	2.7%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
LSD	395	12	4	1	0	0	0
	95.9%	2.9%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crack	409	1	0	1	0	0	1
	99.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Cocaine	403	5	1	0	1	1	0
	98.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Ecstasy	384	15	3	4	3	1	0
	93.7%	3.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%
Heroin	399	5	2	1	2	0	0
	97.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Tranquillisers	397	10	3	2	0	0	0
	96.4%	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Magic mushrooms	390	15	4	1	1	0	0
	94.9%	3.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Anabolic steroids	407	4	0	0	0	0	0
	99.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.05	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Inhalants	314	42	22	12	12	7	1
	76.6%	10.2%	5.4%	2.9%	2.9%	1.7%	0.2%
Any drug by injection	408	1	0	1	1	0	0
	99.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol + pills	342	40	18	5	1	0	1
	84.0%	9.8%	4.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Alcohol + cannabis	330	32	23	16	5	4	2
	80.1%	7.8%	5.6%	3.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%

Table 9 indicates (as for alcohol) the number of *experienced problems* due to drug use. These are fewer than for alcohol, and are reported by only 10.6% of boys and 5.3% of girls.

Table 9. Problems experienced due to illicit drugs.

Number of problems	None	1-2	3-5	6+
Boys	269	21	8	3
·	89.4%	7.0%	2.7%	1.0%
Girls	374	15	5	1
	94.7%	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%

Table 10 sets down some other variables concerning illicit drugs. Nearly half of those surveyed indicated that it would be have been very easy or fairly easy to obtain cannabis. A high proportion believed the same was true for volatile solvents. For other illicit drugs the difficulties were However, more than 30% of both perceived to be somewhat greater. sexes reported that it would have been easy to obtain ecstasy or magic mushrooms. Even for other illicit drugs, the figures were always above Nonetheless, disapproval levels for trying illicit drugs were high. Even for cannabis, among boys, nearly 53% disapproved or strongly disapproved of trying it once or twice. For other drugs disapproval levels were much higher. Perceived risks followed a similar pattern, being somewhat less for cannabis than for other drugs. In general, use of illegal substances among peers and elder siblings was perceived to be low.

Table 10. Illicit substances – how easy to obtain, disapproval levels, perceived risks, usage among friends and elder siblings.

		BOYS			GIRLS	
Ease of obtaining illicit drugs	Fairly	Very or	Don't know	Fairly	Very or	Don't know
	difficult to	fairly easy		difficult to	fairly easy	
	impossible			impossible		
Cannabis	113 (36.5%)	162 (52.3%)	35 (11.3%)	174 (42.3%)	183 (44.5%)	54 (13.1%)
LSD	171 (55.2%)	78 (25.2%)	61 (19.7%)	243 (59.0%)	89 (21.6%)	80 (19.4%)
Amphetamines	172 (55.5%)	53 (17.1%)	85 (27.4%)	241 (58.5%)	74 (18.0%)	97 (23.5%)
Tranquillisers	173 (55.8%)	56 (18.1%)	81 (26.1%)	233 (56.6%)	97 (23.5%)	82 (19.9%)
Crack	188 (60.6%)	49 (15.8%)	73 (23.5%)	246 (60.0%)	83 (20.2%)	81 (19.8%)
Cocaine	187 (60.3%)	52 (16.8%)	71 (22.9%)	245 (59.8%)	85 (20.7%)	80 (19.5%)
Ecstasy	147 (47.4%)	106 (34.2%)	57 (18.4%)	196 (47.7%)	151 (36.7%)	64 (15.6%)
Heroin	187 (60.5%)	49 (15.9%)	73 (23.6%)	252(61.5%)	81 (19.8%)	77 (18.8%)
Magic Mushrooms	136 (43.9%)	116 (37.4%)	58 (18.7%)	188 (45.9%)	152 (37.15)	70 (17.1%)
Inhalants	86 (27.8%)	170 (55.0%)	53 (17.2%)	105 (25.6%)	258 (62.9%)	47 (11.5%)
Anabolic steroids	169 (54.7%)	41 (13.3%)	99 (32.0%)	224 (54.6%)	64 (15.6%)	122 (29.8%)
Disapproval of illicit drug use	Disapprove	Don't	Don't know	Disapprove	Don't	Don't know
	or strongly	disapprove		or strongly	disapprove	
T. 1.	disapprove	125 (42 50()	11 (2.50/)	disapprove	105 (20 (0))	10 (4 40/)
Trying cannabis once or twice	164 (52.9%)	135 (43.5%)	11 (3.5%)	266 (65.0%)	125 (30.6%)	18 (4.4%)
Smoking cannabis occasionally	190 (61.5%)	107 (34.6%)	12 (3.9%)	302 (73.7%)	93 (22.7%)	15 (3.7%)
Smoking cannabis regularly	221 (71.8%)	75 (24.4%)	12 (3.9%)	344 (84.1%)	53 (13.0%)	12 (2.9%)
Trying LSD once or twice	251 (81.2%)	39 (12.6%)	19 (6.1%)	362 (88.3%)	36 (8.8%)	12 (2.9%)
Trying heroin once or twice	274 (88.7%)	23 (7.4%)	12 (3.9%)	385 (94.1%)	14 (3.4%)	10 (2.4%)
Trying tranquillisers once or twice	257 (82.9%)	33 (10.6%)	20 (6.5%)	363 (88.8%)	30 (7.3%)	16 (3.9%)
Trying amphetamines once or twice	256 (82.6%)	31 (10.0%)	23 (7.4%)	364 (89.0%)	29 (7.1%)	16 (3.9%)
Trying crack once or twice	267 (86.1%)	29 (9.4%)	14 (4.5%)	374 (91.2%)	24 (5.9%)	12 (2.9%)
Trying cocaine once or twice	269 (86.8%)	28 (9.0%)	13 (4.2%)	377 (92.0%)	21 (5.1%)	12 (2.9%)
Trying ecstasy once or twice	258 (83.5%)	39 (12.6%)	12 (3.9%) 14 (4.5%)	359 (87.6%)	41 (10.0%) 45 (11.0%)	10 (2.4%)
Trying inhalants once or twice Perceived risks of illicit drugs	255 (82.3%) Moderate or	41 (13.2%) No or slight	Don't know	350 (85.4%) Moderate or	No or slight	15 (3.7%) Don't know
rereeived risks of mich drugs	great risk	risk	Don't know	great risk	risk	Don't know
Trying cannabis once or twice	132 (43.0%)	165 (53.7%)	10 (3.3%)	246 (60.1%)	150 (36.7%)	13 (3.2%)
Smoking cannabis occasionally	188 (60.5%)	112 (36.0%)	11 (3.5%)	312 (76.5%)	83 (20.3%)	13 (3.2%)
Smoking cannabis regularly	244 (78.7%)	54 (17.4%)	12 (3.9%)	363(88.5%)	38 (9.3%)	9 (2.2%)
Trying LSD once or twice	242 (77.8%)	48 (15.4%)	21 (6.8%)	343 (83.7%)	50 (12.2%)	17 (4.1%)
Taking LSD regularly	276 (88.7%)	14 (4.5%)	21 (6.8%)	385 (93.9%)	9 (2.2%)	16 (3.9%)
Trying amphetamines once or twice	233 (74.9%)	38 (12.2%)	40 (12.9%)	330 (80.7%)	40 (9.8%)	39(9.5%)
Taking amphetamines once of twice	264 (84.9%)	10 (3.2%)	37(11.9%)	371 (90.7%)	8 (2.0%)	30 (7.3%)
Trying cocaine/crack once or twice	261 (83.9%)	29 (9.3%)	21 (6.8%)	363 (88.5%)	31 (7.6%)	16 (3.9%)
Taking cocaine or crack regularly	284 (91.3%)	7 (2.3%)	20 (6.4%)	390 (95.1%)	8 (2.0%)	12 (2.9%)
Trying ecstasy once or twice	275 (88.4%)	22 (7.1%)	14 (4.5%)	377 (92.0%)	24 (5.9%)	9 (2.2%)
Taking ecstasy once of twice Taking ecstasy regularly	291 (94.6%)	6 (1.9%)	14 (4.5%)	398 (97.1%)	5 (1.2%)	7 (1.7%)
Trying inhalants once or twice	244 (78.5%)	48 (15.4%)	19 (6.1%)	338 (82.4%)	58 (14.1%)	14 (3.4%)
Taking inhalants regularly	286 (92.0%)	9 (2.9%)	16 (5.1%)	391 (95.4%)	7 (1.7%)	12 (2.9%)
Estimated illicit drug use among	None or few	Some, most	Don't know	None or few	Some, most	Don't know
friends	friends	or all friends		friends	or all friends	_ 0== 0 ==== 0
Smoke cannabis	261 (84.2%)	49 (15.8%)		376 (91.9%)	33 (8.1%)	
Take LSD	302 (98.1%)	6 (1.9%)		408 (99.8%)	1 (0.2%)	
Take amphetamines	301 (99.0%)	3 (1.0%)		406 (99.5%)	2 (0.5%)	
Take tranquillisers	302 (98.7%)	4 (1.3%)		408 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	
Take cocaine or crack	304 (99.7%)	1 (0.3%)		406 (99.8%)	1 (0.2%)	
Take ecstasy	301 (98.0%)	6 (2.0%)		397 (97.3%)	11 (2.7%)	
Take eestasy Take heroin	304 (99.3%)	2 (0.7%)		410 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	
Take inhalants	300 (98.4%)	5 (1.6%)		399 (8.0%)	8 (2.0%)	
Take minimizers Take magic mushrooms	297 (96.7%)			404 (99.0%)	, ,	
e e	, ,	10 (3.3%0		` ,	4 (1.0%)	
Take alcohol together with pills	296 (97.4%)	8 (2.6%)		395 (96.8%) 407 (99.8%)	13 (3.2%)	
Take anabolic steroids	304 (99.0%)	3 (1.0%)	Don't Imore	`	1 (0.2%)	Don't Imorr
Elder brothers and sisters	Never	Seldom,	Don't know	Never	Seldom,	Don't know
		sometimes or	or have none		sometimes or	or have none
Smoke cannabis	175 (57 00/ \	often	92 (26 70/)	222 (54 50/)	often	120 (21 00/)
	175 (57.0%)	50 (16.3%)	82 (26.7%)	222 (54.5%)	55 (13.5%)	130 (31.9%)
Take tranquillisers	224 (72.7%)	6 (1.9%)	78 (25.3%)	275 (67.1%)	9 (2.2%)	126 (30.7%)
Take ecstasy	212 (68.8%)	18 (5.8%)	78 (25.3%)	263 (64.1%)	19 (4.6%)	128 (31.1%)

Among those pupils who ever used illicit drugs, the drug of first use was overwhelmingly cannabis (in boys 78.3%, in girls 80.1%). Most commonly it was shared round a group of friends (boys 34.6%, girls 38.4%) or given to the pupil by a friend (in boys 38.8%, in girls 40.7%). Only 14.0% of boys and 8.5% of girls paid for their first illicit drug. The main reason given for the first use was curiosity (69.2% in boys, 77.6% in girls). Other reasons given included wanting to feel high (25.8% in boys, 16.1% in girls) and having nothing to do (12.0% in boys, 6.3% in girls).

Associations Between Aspects of Alcohol, Tobacco and Illicit Drug Use and Some Other Key Variables.

School management type In tables 11a and b the samples of boys and girls were divided according to school management type. Boys attending Catholic managed schools were somewhat less frequent drinkers (F=5.6, P<0.01) and reported less intoxication (F=3.3, P<0.05) than other boys. These effects were not significant among the girls, but girls attending Catholic managed schools were less likely to have consumed five or more drinks in a row in the past 30 days (F=5.3, P<0.01). For both sexes inhalant use was less among pupils attending Catholic managed schools (boys: F=3.5, P<0.05, girls: F=6.1, P<0.05). There were no other significant differences in the variables tested.

Table 11a. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and school management type - boys

	Catholic managed schools			Other managed schools		
	Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Smoked	55	65	37	44	65	42
cigarettes	35.0%	41.4%	23.6%	29.1%	43.0%	27.8%
Used	19	82	50	7	69	66
alcohol	12.6%	54.3%	33.1%	4.9%	48.6%	46.5%
Been drunk	43	85	27	28	80	41
	27.7%	54.8%	17.4%	18.8%	53.7%	27.5%
Used	99	47	11	93	45	16
cannabis	63.1%	29.9%	7.0%	60.4%	29.2%	10.4%
Used any	139	18	0	129	24	1
illicit drug except cannabis	88.5%	11.5%	0.0%	83.8%	15.6%	0.6%
Used	119	32	6	106	46	2
inhalants	75.8%	20.4%	3.8%	68.8%	29.9%	1.3%
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+	68	73	16	54	76	24
drinks in a	43.3%	46.5%	10.2%	35.1%	49.4%	15.6%
row in the						
past 30 days						
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	80	77		82	72	
experienced	51.0%	49.0%		53.2%	46.8%	
problems						
due to						
alcohol or						
drugs						

Table 11b. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and school management type – girls

	Cath	olic managed s	chools	Other managed schools		
	Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Smoked	72	84	59	68	80	47
cigarettes	33.5%	39.1%	27.4%	34.9%	41.05	24.1%
Used	27	133	45	15	123	52
alcohol	13.2%	64.9%	22.0%	7.9%	64.7%	27.4%
Been drunk	64	121	24	63	109	19
	30.6%	57.9%	11.5%	33.0%	57.1%	9.9%
Used	153	59	3	135	56	4
cannabis	71.2%	27.4%	1.4%	69.2%	28.7%	2.1%
Used any	198	18	0	169	26	1
illicit drug except cannabis	91.7%	8.3%	0.0%	86.2%	13.3%	0.5%
Used	173	41	1	141	54	0
inhalants	80.5%	19.1%	0.5%	72.3%	27.7%	0.0%
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+ drinks in a row in the past 30 days	113 52.6%	93 43.35	9 4.2%	107 54.9%	69 35.4%	19 9.7%
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	125	91		125	71	
experienced problems	57.9%	42.1%		63.8%	36.2%	
due to						
alcohol or						
drugs						

Playing Truant from School Students who played truant from school within the last 30 days were significantly more likely to have indulged in 'deviant behaviour' (heavier use of psychoactive drugs and or experience of related problems) (tables 12a and b). The results are significant in both sexes for all the variables tested (cigarette use boys: F=3.2, P<0.05, girls F=10.8, P<0.01; alcohol use boys: F=5.5, P<0.01, girls: F=6.8, P<0.01; intoxication boys: F=12.5, P<0.01, girls: F=9.0, P<0.01; cannabis boys: F=3.8, P<0.01, girls: F=6.9, P<0.01; inhalants boys: F=3.0, P<0.05, girls: F=12.2, P<0.01; other illicit drug boys: F=4.4, P<0.01, girls: F=7.3, P<0.01; five or more drinks in a row boys: F=3.5, P<0.05, girls: F=7.0, P<0.01; problems due to alcohol or drugs boys: F=8.6, P<0.01, girls: F=7.7, P<0.01).

 $Table\ 12a.\ \ Tobacco,\ alcohol,\ illicit\ drugs\ and\ playing\ truant\ from\ school-boys$

	Did not play truant in the past 30 days			Played truant at least once in the pass 30 days		
	Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Smoked	80	92	47	9	18	15
cigarettes	36.5%	42.0%	21.5%	21.4%	42.9%	35.7%
Used	22	117	72	2	16	24
alcohol	10.4%	55.5%	34.1%	4.8%	38.1%	57.1%
Been drunk	60	121	36	6	14	22
	27.6%	55.8%	16.6%	14.3%	33.3%	52.4%
Used	148	59	14	19	15	8
cannabis	67.0%	26.7%	6.3%	45.2%	35.7%	19.0%
Used any	197	23	1	30	12	0
illicit drug except cannabis	89.1%	10.4%	0.5%	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%
Used	170	47	4	26	13	3
inhalants	76.9%	21.3%	1.8%	61.9%	31.0%	7.1%
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+ drinks in a row in the past 30 days	96 43.4%	105 47.5%	20 9.0%	13 31.0%	19 45.2%	10 23.8%
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	129	92		13	29	
experienced problems due to alcohol or	58.4%	41.6%		31.0%	69.0%	
drugs						

Table 12b. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and playing truant from school -girls

	Did not play truant in the past 30 days			Played tru	ant at least once	e in the past
					30 days	
	Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Smoked	116	120	61	7	14	26
cigarettes	39.1%	40.4%	20.5%	14.9%	29.8%	55.3%
Used	35	199	54	1	23	23
alcohol	12.2%	69.1%	18.8%	2.1%	48.9%	48.9%
Been drunk	111	157	23	1	36	10
	38.1%	54.0%	7.9%	2.1%	76.6%	21.3%
Used	226	66	5	18	27	2
cannabis	76.1%	22.2%	1.7%	38.3%	57.4%	4.3%
Used any	273	26	0	34	12	1
illicit drug except cannabis	91.3%	8.7%	0.0%	72.3%	25.5%	2.1%
Used	245	53	0	27	19	1
inhalants	82.2%	17.8%	0.0%	57.4%	40.4%	2.1%
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+ drinks in a row in the past 30 days	178 59.7%	107 35.9%	13 4.4%	13 27.7%	28 59.6%	6 12.8%
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	195	104		18	29	
experienced	65.2%	34.8%		38.3%	61.7%	
problems						
due to						
alcohol or						
drugs						

Family Structure In tables 13a and b the samples are categorised into those living with both natural parents and those with some other living arrangement. Living arrangement seemed to have a greater effect on the girls than the boys. Girls who lived in intact families were less frequent than other girls in their use of cigarettes (F=6.3, P<0.01), alcohol (F=4.5, P<0.01), cannabis (F=11.9, P<0.01), inhalants (F=7.5, P<0.01) and drugs other than cannabis (F=7.3, P<0.01). They had less often been intoxicated (F=8.1, P<0.01) and were less likely to have consumed five or more drinks in a row in the past 30 days (F=10.5, P<0.01). For boys, the results are in the same direction but were significant only for cannabis use (F=7.9, P<0.01) and drugs other than cannabis (F=4.3, P<0.05). Differences related to the numbers of problems experienced were not significant, either for female students or for males.

Table 13a. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and family structure – boys

	Living with both natural parents			Other living arrangement		
	Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Smoked	82	114	63	17	16	16
cigarettes	31.7%	44.0%	24.3%	34.7%	32.7%	32.7%
Used	22	130	92	4	21	24
alcohol	9.0%	53.3%	37.7%	8.2%	42.9%	49.0%
Been drunk	62	143	53	9	22	15
Deen drunk	24.0%	55.4%	20.5%	19.6%	47.8%	32.6%
	24.070	33.470	20.570	17.070	47.070	32.070
Used	172	73	17	20	19	10
cannabis	65.6%	27.9%	6.5%	40.8%	38.8%	20.4%
TT 1	021	20	1	27	10	0
Used any	231	30	1	37	12	0
illicit drug except cannabis	88.2%	11.5%	0.4%	75.5%	24.5%	0.0%
Used	194	62	6	31	16	2
inhalants	74.0%	23.7%	2.3%	63.3%	32.7%	4.1%
	,,	2017,0	2.570	00.070	021770	,0
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+	104	125	33	18	24	7
drinks in a row in the past 30 days	39.7%	47.7%	12.6%	36.7%	49.0%	14.3%
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	139	123		23	26	
experienced	53.1%	46.9%		46.9%	53.1%	
problems						
due to						
alcohol or						
drugs						

Table 13b. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and family structure – girls

	Living with both natural parents			Other living arrangement		
	Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Smoked	115	130	70	25	34	34
cigarettes	36.5%	41.3%	22.2%	26.9%	36.6%	36.6%
Used	38	192	76	4	62	21
alcohol	12.4%	62.7%	24.8%	4.6%	71.3%	24.1%
Been drunk	110	167	35	17	61	8
Been drunk	35.3%	53.5%	11.2%	19.8%	70.9%	9.3%
Used	238	72	6	50	41	1
cannabis	75.3%	22.8%	1.9%	54.3%	44.6%	1.1%
Used any	289	27	1	77	16	0
illicit drug except cannabis	91.2%	8.5%	0.3%	82.8%	17.2%	0.0%
Used	251	66	0	62	28	1
inhalants	79.2%	20.8%	0.0%	68.1%	30.8%	1.1%
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+	184	111	21	35	50	7
drinks in a row in the past 30 days	58.2%	35.1%	6.6%	38.0%	54.3%	7.6%
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	196	121		53	40	
experienced	61.8%	38.2%		57.0%	43.0%	
problems						
due to						
alcohol or						
drugs						

Self Esteem The questionnaire included the Rosenberg self esteem scale (appendix question C1 (Rosenberg, 1965)). This is a well-known instrument, which has been widely used in studies related to young people. Scores were dichotomised at the mid scale point into high and low self esteem and the findings are set out in tables 14a and b. Among the boys there are no significant differences. For the girls frequencies of smoking cigarettes (F=4.8, P<0.05), consuming alcohol (F=4.6, P<0.05), being intoxicated (F=4.0, P<0.05) and having problems due to alcohol or drugs (F=8.4, P<0.01) were all associated with lower self esteem.

 $Table\ 14a.\ Tobacco,\ alcohol,\ illicit\ drugs\ and\ self\ esteem-boys$

		High self-esteen	n		Low self-esteen	1
	Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Smoked	85	109	61	14	18	15
cigarettes	33.3%	42.7%	23.9%	29.8%	38.3%	31.9%
Used	22	126	94	4	22	19
alcohol	9.1%	52.1%	38.8%	8.9%	48.9%	42.2%
Been drunk	60	135	57	10	27	9
	23.8%	53.6%	22.6%	21.7%	58.7%	19.6%
Used	162	72	24	28	16	3
cannabis	62.8%	27.9%	9.3%	59.6%	34.0%	6.4%
Used any	221	36	1	41	6	0
illicit drug except cannabis	85.7%	14.0%	0.4%	87.2%	12.8%	0.0%
Used	191	62	5	31	13	3
inhalants	74.0%	24.0%	1.9%	66.0%	27.7%	6.4%
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+ drinks in a row in the past 30 days	97 37.6%	127 49.2%	34 13.2%	21 44.7%	22 46.8%	4 8.5%
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	134	124		25	22	
experienced	51.9%	48.1%		53.2%	46.8%	
problems						
due to						
alcohol or						
drugs						

Table 14b. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and self esteem - girls

Smoked cigarettes 94 84 61 42 77 42 Used alcohol 39.3% 35.1% 25.5% 26.1% 47.8% 26.1% Used alcohol 32 148 53 10 100 42 Been drunk 84 127 23 40 97 19 35.9% 54.3% 9.8% 25.6% 62.2% 12.2% Used cannabis 169 63 6 113 48 1 Used any illicit drug except cannabis 217 22 1 142 20 0 Used inhalants 188 50 0 118 43 1 Used inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Used inhalants 188 50 0 118 43 1 Taken 5+ drinks in a row in the past 30 days 135 89 14 77 71 14 Ever experienced problems due to alcohol or 156			High self-esteen	n		Low self-esteen	1
cigarettes 39.3% 35.1% 25.5% 26.1% 47.8% 26.1% Used alcohol 32 148 53 10 100 42 alcohol 13.7% 63.5% 22.7% 6.6% 65.8% 27.6% Been drunk 84 127 23 40 97 19 35.9% 54.3% 9.8% 25.6% 62.2% 12.2% Used 169 63 6 113 48 1 cannabis 71.0% 26.5% 2.5% 69.8% 29.6% 0.6% Used any illicit drug except cannabis 90.4% 9.2% 0.4% 87.7% 12.3% 0.0% Used inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Used inhalants 188 50 0 118 43 1 1 Taken 5+ 135 89 14 77 71 14 14 47.5% 43.8% 8.6%		Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Used alcohol 13.7% 63.5% 22.7% 6.6% 65.8% 27.6% Been drunk 84 127 23 40 97 19 35.9% 54.3% 9.8% 25.6% 62.2% 12.2% Used 169 63 6 113 48 1 cannabis 71.0% 26.5% 2.5% 69.8% 29.6% 0.6% Used any 217 22 1 142 20 0 illicit drug except cannabis Used 188 50 0 118 43 1 inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Used 188 50 0 0 118 43 1 inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Never	Smoked	94	84	61	42	77	42
alcohol 13.7% 63.5% 22.7% 6.6% 65.8% 27.6% Been drunk 84 127 23 40 97 19 35.9% 54.3% 9.8% 25.6% 62.2% 12.2% Used 169 63 6 113 48 1 cannabis 71.0% 26.5% 2.5% 69.8% 29.6% 0.6% Used any except cannabis 217 22 1 142 20 0 Used inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.4% 87.7% 12.3% 0.0% Used inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Used inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Used inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Weet inhalants 79.0% 37.4% 5.9% 47.5% 43.8% 8.6% Weet inhalants 1.5 times 6	cigarettes	39.3%	35.1%	25.5%	26.1%	47.8%	26.1%
alcohol 13.7% 63.5% 22.7% 6.6% 65.8% 27.6% Been drunk 84 127 23 40 97 19 35.9% 54.3% 9.8% 25.6% 62.2% 12.2% Used 169 63 6 113 48 1 cannabis 71.0% 26.5% 2.5% 69.8% 29.6% 0.6% Used any except cannabis 217 22 1 142 20 0 Used inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.4% 87.7% 12.3% 0.0% Used inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Used inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Used inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Weet inhalants 79.0% 37.4% 5.9% 47.5% 43.8% 8.6% Weet inhalants 1.5 times 6			4.40		4.0	4.0.0	
Been drunk 84 35.9% 127 54.3% 23 9.8% 40 97 25.6% 19 12.2% Used cannabis 169 63 6 113 48 1 27.0% 26.5% 2.5% 69.8% 29.6% 0.6% Used any illicit drug except cannabis 217 22 1 142 20 0.0% 0 0 0 118 43 1 2.3% 0.0% Used inhalants 188 50 0.0% 0.4% 87.7% 12.3% 0.0% Used inhalants 188 50 0.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Used inhalants 135 89 14 77 71 14 4 77 71 14 4 14 77 71 14 4 14 77 71 14 4 Taken 5+ drinks in a row in the past 30 days 56.7% 37.4% 5.9% 37.4% 5.9% 47.5% 43.8% 8.6% 8.6% 8.6% Ever experienced problems due to 65.0% 35.0% 35.0% 53.7% 46.3% 53.7% 46.3% 46.3%							
Used 169 63 6 113 48 1 Cannabis 71.0% 26.5% 2.5% 69.8% 29.6% 0.6% Used any 217 22 1 142 20 0 illicit drug except cannabis Used 188 50 0 1118 43 1 inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Never 1-5 times 6+ times Never 1-5 times 6+ times Taken 5+ 135 89 14 77 71 14 drinks in a row in the past 30 days No Yes No Yes No Yes Ever experienced problems due to Solution 12.2% 12.2% 12.2% 12.2% 12.2% 1.2% 12.3% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 12.3% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 12.	alcohol	13.7%	63.5%	22.7%	6.6%	65.8%	27.6%
Used 169 63 6 113 48 1 Cannabis 71.0% 26.5% 2.5% 69.8% 29.6% 0.6% Used any 217 22 1 142 20 0 illicit drug except cannabis Used 188 50 0 1118 43 1 inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Never 1-5 times 6+ times Never 1-5 times 6+ times Taken 5+ 135 89 14 77 71 14 drinks in a row in the past 30 days No Yes No Yes No Yes Ever experienced problems due to Solution 12.2% 12.2% 12.2% 12.2% 12.2% 1.2% 12.3% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 12.3% 12.3% 1.2% 12.3% 12.	Been drunk	84	127	23	40	97	19
cannabis 71.0% 26.5% 2.5% 69.8% 29.6% 0.6% Used any illicit drug except cannabis 90.4% 9.2% 0.4% 87.7% 12.3% 0.0% Used inhalants 188 50 0 118 43 1 <td< td=""><td>Been drain</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Been drain						
cannabis 71.0% 26.5% 2.5% 69.8% 29.6% 0.6% Used any illicit drug except cannabis 90.4% 9.2% 0.4% 87.7% 12.3% 0.0% Used inhalants 188 50 0 118 43 1 <td< td=""><td>Head</td><td>160</td><td>63</td><td>6</td><td>112</td><td>19</td><td>1</td></td<>	Head	160	63	6	112	19	1
Used any illicit drug except cannabis 217 22 1 142 20 0 Used inhalants 188 50 0 118 43 1 Inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Never 1-5 times 6+ times Never 1-5 times 6+ times Taken 5+ drinks in a row in the past 30 days 56.7% 37.4% 5.9% 47.5% 43.8% 8.6% Ever experienced problems due to 65.0% 35.0% 87 75							-
Used 188 50 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6%	cannabis	/1.0%	20.5%	2.5%	09.8%	29.0%	0.6%
Used 188 50 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6%	Used any	217	22	1	142	20	0
except cannabis Used inhalants 188 50 0 118 43 1 inhalants 1 inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Never 1-5 times 6+ times Never 1-5 times 6+ times Taken 5+ 135 89 14 77 71 14 drinks in a row in the past 30 days 56.7% 37.4% 5.9% 47.5% 43.8% 8.6% Ever 156 84 87 75 experienced problems due to 65.0% 35.0% 53.7% 46.3%		90.4%	9.2%	0.4%	87.7%	12.3%	0.0%
inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Never 1-5 times 6+ times Never 1-5 times 6+ times Taken 5+ 135 89 14 77 71 14 drinks in a row in the past 30 days 56.7% 37.4% 5.9% 47.5% 43.8% 8.6% Ever 156 84 87 75 experienced problems due to 65.0% 35.0% 53.7% 46.3%	except						
inhalants 79.0% 21.0% 0.0% 72.8% 26.5% 0.6% Never 1-5 times 6+ times Never 1-5 times 6+ times Taken 5+ 135 89 14 77 71 14 drinks in a row in the past 30 days 56.7% 37.4% 5.9% 47.5% 43.8% 8.6% Ever 156 84 87 75 experienced problems due to 65.0% 35.0% 53.7% 46.3%	Used	188	50	0	118	43	1
Taken 5+ 135 89 14 77 71 14 drinks in a row in the past 30 days No Yes No Yes Ever 156 84 87 75 experienced problems due to 65.0% 35.0% 53.7% 46.3%	inhalants	79.0%	21.0%	0.0%	72.8%	26.5%	0.6%
Taken 5+ 135 89 14 77 71 14 drinks in a row in the past 30 days No Yes No Yes Ever 156 84 87 75 experienced problems due to 65.0% 35.0% 53.7% 46.3%		Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
In the past 30 days No Yes No Yes Ever 156 84 87 75 experienced problems due to 65.0% 35.0% 53.7% 46.3%		135	89	14		71	14
No Yes No Yes Ever 156 84 87 75 experienced problems due to 65.0% 35.0% 53.7% 46.3%		56.7%	37.4%	5.9%	47.5%	43.8%	8.6%
Ever experienced problems due to 156 84 87 75 53.7% 46.3%							
Ever experienced problems due to 156 84 87 75 53.7% 46.3%		No	Yes		No	Yes	
problems due to	Ever		84			75	
problems due to	experienced	65.0%	35.0%		53.7%	46.3%	
due to							
drugs							

Depressed mood Depressed mood during the past seven days was measured using the six item depressive symptoms scale (appendix questions C2: Hibbell and Andersson 1998) dichotomised at the median. Tables 15a and b show the findings. For the boys, the only significant result related to inhalants, where greater use was associated with depressed mood (F=4.1, P<0.05). For the girls 'deviant behaviour' as defined above, was significantly associated with depressed mood for all the tested variables (cigarettes: F=10.3, alcohol: F=16.9, P<0.01, intoxication: F=17.6, cannabis: F=8.8, inhalants F=48.0, other illicit drugs: F=10.5, five or more drinks in a row: F=11.9 and problems experienced F=39.2, all P<0.01).

Table 15a. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and depressed mood – boys

	Lit	tle depressed m	ood	Soi	me depressed m	ood
	Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Smoked	69	91	48	29	36	28
cigarettes	33.2%	43.8%	23.1%	31.2%	38.7%	30.1%
Used	18	105	77	7	43	37
alcohol	9.0%	52.5%	38.5%	8.0%	49.4%	42.5%
Been drunk	51	111	44	18	51	22
Been drank	24.8%	53.9%	21.4%	19.8%	56.0%	24.2%
Used	137	56	17	52	32	10
cannabis	65.2%	26.7%	8.1%	55.3%	34.0%	10.6%
Used any	185	25	0	76	17	1
illicit drug except cannabis	88.1%	11.9%	0.0%	80.9%	18.1%	0.3%
Used	163	42	5	59	32	3
inhalants	77.6%	20.0%	2.4%	62.8%	34.0%	3.2%
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+ drinks in a row in the past 30 days	82 39.0%	99 47.1%	29 13.8%	35 37.2%	50 53.2%	9 9.6%
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever experienced problems due to alcohol or drugs	115 54.8%	95 45.2%		44 46.8%	50 53.2%	

Table 15b. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and depressed mood - girls

	Lit	tle depressed m	ood	Son	me depressed m	ood
	Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Smoked	73	61	32	65	100	72
cigarettes	44.0%	36.7%	19.3%	27.4%	42.2%	30.4%
Used	29	106	25	13	144	71
alcohol	18.1%	66.3%	15.6%	5.7%	63.2%	31.1%
Been drunk	73	80	9	52	146	33
Been Grank	45.1%	49.4%	5.6%	22.5%	63.2%	14.3%
Used	132	31	2	152	81	5
cannabis	80.0%	18.8%	1.2%	63.9%	34.0%	2.1%
Used any	157	9	0	205	33	1
illicit drug except cannabis	94.6%	5.4%	0.0%	85.8%	13.8%	0.4%
Used	145	19	0	164	74	1
inhalants	88.4%	11.6%	0.0%	68.6%	31.0%	0.4%
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+	105	54	5	110	106	23
drinks in a row in the past 30 days	64.0%	32.9%	3.0%	46.0%	44.4%	9.6%
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	125	41		120	119	
experienced	75.3%	24.7%		50.2%	49.8%	
problems						
due to						
alcohol or						
drugs						

Exteriority and constraint. Tables 16a and b show the results on the Bjarnasson anomie scale of exteriority and constraint (appendix questions C3, Bjarnasson, 1995). There are six items, which broadly reflect the extent to which subjects feel constrained by rules and believe that the circumstances of their lives will be unchanging. Once again items were summed and the scores divided at the median. For boys, the only significant result is for problems experienced (F=6.8, P<0.05) with more problems being reported by those who consider life to be unconstrained and unstable. However, once again there were strong effects among the girls (cigarettes: F=28.8, alcohol: F=10.7, intoxication: F=22.5, cannabis: F=27.6, inhalants: F=24.3, other drugs: F=21.2, five or more drinks in a row: F=27.1 and problems experienced: F=29.5, all P<0.01).

Table 16a. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and anomie – boys

	Life o	onstrained and	stable	Life und	onstrained and	unstable
	Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Smoked	47	60	39	48	65	35
cigarettes	32.2%	41.1%	26.7%	32.4%	43.9%	23.6%
Used	13	79	47	10	68	63
alcohol	9.4%	56.8%	33.8%	7.1%	48.2%	44.7%
Been drunk	42	72	31	27	85	34
	29.0%	49.7%	21.4%	18.5%	58.2%	23.3%
Used	92	45	9	95	40	16
cannabis	63.0%	30.8%	6.2%	62.9%	26.5%	10.6%
Used any	130	16	0	126	24	1
illicit drug except cannabis	89.0%	11.0%	0.0%	83.4%	15.9%	0.7%
Used	109	36	1	109	36	6
inhalants	74.7%	24.7%	0.7%	72.2%	23.8%	4.0%
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+ drinks in a row in the past 30 days	63 43.2%	69 47.3%	14 9.6%	51 33.8%	77 51.0%	23 15.2%
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	85	61		70	81	
experienced problems	58.2%	41.8%		46.4%	53.6%	
due to alcohol or						
drugs						

Table 16b. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and anomie – girls

	Life o	constrained and	stable	Life und	onstrained and	unstable
	Never	1-39 times	40+ times	Never	1-39 times	40+ times
Smoked	103	71	35	34	89	69
cigarettes	49.3%	34.0%	16.7%	17.7%	46.4%	35.9%
** 1	21	1.11	22	1.1	100	
Used	31	141	33	11	108	62
alcohol	15.1%	68.8%	16.1%	6.1%	59.7%	34.3%
Been drunk	92	102	11	33	123	30
	44.9%	49.8%	5.4%	17.7%	66.1%	16.1%
Used	174	33	2	109	78	5
cannabis	83.3%	15.8%	1.0%	56.8%	40.6%	2.6%
Used any	199	9	1	161	33	0
illicit drug	95.2%	4.3%	0.5%	83.0%	17.0%	0.0%
except cannabis	70 12 70		0.0 /0	001070	211070	0,070
Used	177	31	0	131	61	1
inhalants	85.1%	14.9%	0.0%	67.9%	31.6%	0.5%
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+	139	61	7	75	98	21
drinks in a row in the past 30 days	67.1%	29.5%	3.4%	38.7%	50.5%	10.8%
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	151	58		93	101	
experienced	72.2%	27.8%		47.9%	52.1%	
problems						
due to						
alcohol or						
drugs						

Friends The sample was divided according to the numbers of really good friends reported by the subjects (tables 17a and b). There were no significant differences for either sex on any of the variables.

Table 17a. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and really good friends – boys

	0	- 3 good frien	ıds	4	– 5 good frien	ıds	6 or	more good fr	iends
	Never	1-39	40+ times	Never	1-39	40+ times	Never	1-39	40+ times
		times			times			times	
Smoked	13	20	17	27	30	20	59	80	42
cigarettes	26.0%	40.0%	34.0%	35.1%	39.0%	26.0%	32.6%	44.2%	23.2%
Used alcohol	5	26	15	6	41	28	15	84	73
	10.9%	56.5%	32.6%	8.0%	54.7%	37.3%	8.7%	48.8%	42.4%
Been drunk	14	15	10	15	48	14	42	93	44
	29.2%	19.5%	20.8%	19.5%	62.3%	18.2%	23.5%	52.0%	24.6%
Used cannabis	29	19	3	50	24	4	113	49	20
	56.9%	37.3%	5.9%	64.1%	30.8%	5.1%	62.1%	26.9%	11.0%
Used any illicit	43	7	1	68	10	0	157	25	0
drug except cannabis	84.3%	13.7%	2.0%	87.2%	12.8%	0.0%	86.3%	13.7%	0.0%
Used inhalants	40	8	3	56	20	2	129	50	3
	78.4%	15.7%	5.9%	71.8%	25.6%	2.6%	70.9%	27.5%	1.6%
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+ drinks	24	21	6	30	39	9	68	89	25
in a row in the past 30 days	47.1%	41.2%	11.8%	38.5%	50.0%	11.5%	37.4%	48.9%	13.7%
passes anys	No	Yes		No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	32	19		36	42		94	88	
experienced	62.7%	37.3%		46.2%	53.8%		51.6%	48.4%	
problems due									
to alcohol or									
drugs									

Table 17b. Tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and really good friends – girls

Table 17b. To						0		more good f	ionda
		- 3 good frier			- 5 good frien			more good fr	
	Never	1-39	40+ times	Never	1-39	40+ times	Never	1-39	40+ times
		times			times			times	
Smoked	35	46	26	35	50	29	70	68	51
cigarettes	32.7%	43.0%	24.3%	30.7%	43.9%	25.4%	37.0%	36.0%	27.0%
Used alcohol	10	68	23	16	70	24	16	118	50
	9.9%	67.3%	22.8%	14.5%	63.6%	21.8%	8.7%	64.1%	27.2%
Been drunk	31	56	13	34	71	7	62	103	23
	31.0%	56.0%	13.0%	30.4%	63.4%	6.3%	33.0%	54.8%	12.2%
Used cannabis	78	28	2	85	27	1	125	60	4
	72.2%	25.9%	1.9%	75.2%	23.9%	0.9%	66.1%	31.7%	2.1%
Used any illicit	98	9	1	103	11	0	166	24	0
drug except cannabis	90.7%	8.3%	0.9%	90.4%	9.6%	0.0%	87.4%	12.6%	0.0%
Used inhalants	80	27	0	89	24	1	145	44	
	74.8%	25.25	0.0%	78.1%	21.1%	0.9%	76.7%	23.3%	
	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times	Never	1-5 times	6+ times
Taken 5+ drinks	58	42	7	63	47	4	99	73	17
in a row in the past 30 days	54.2%	39.3%	6.5%	55.3%	41.2%	3.5%	52.4%	38.6%	9.0%
•	No	Yes		No	Yes		No	Yes	
Ever	63	45		66	48		121	69	
experienced problems due to alcohol or drugs	58.3%	41.7%		57.9%	42.1%		63.7%	36.3%	

Comparisons with Other Areas of the UK

Tables 18 a and b compare the findings in Northern Ireland on the variables selected in the previous section with 1999 survey findings related to other parts of the UK (Plant and Miller 2000). For both boys and girls, Northern Irish students show the highest use of solvents (boys: F=5.7, P<0.01, girls: F=3.9, P<0.01). On the other hand, for boys, use of illicit drugs and cannabis was highest in Scotland (illicit drugs: F=3.0, P<0.05, cannabis: F=2.6, P<0.05). For girls the results were in the same direction but non-significant. For cigarette smoking (F=3.9, P<0.01) and for five or more drinks in a row (F=5.8, P<0.01) there were significant region by sex interactions. In both cases the Northern Ireland girls showed rather low usage and the Northern Ireland boys high usage.

Table 18a. Regional comparisons - boys

	Norther	n Ireland	Eng	land	Scot	tland	Wa	ales
	Never	Ever	Never	Ever	Never	Ever	Never	Ever
Smoked	99	209	137	197	190	319	57	64
cigarettes	32.1%	67.9%	41.0%	59.0%	37.3%	62.7%	47.1%	52.9%
Used alcohol	26	267	19	304	23	468	6	112
	8.9%	91.1%	5.9%	94.1%	4.7%	95.3%	5.1%	94.9%
Been drunk	71	233	73	254	114	383	25	95
	23.4%	76.6%	22.3%	77.7%	22.9%	77.1%	20.8%	79.2%
Used cannabis	192	119	204	127	279	231	89	33
	61.7%	38.3%	61.6%	38.4%	54.7%	45.3%	73.0%	27.0%
Used any illicit	268	43	296	40	423	88	107	15
drug except cannabis	86.2%	13.8%	88.1%	11.9%	82.8%	17.2%	87.7%	12.3%
Used inhalants	225	86	292	43	441	70	101	20
	72.3%	27.7%	87.2%	12.8%	86.3%	13.7%	83.5%	16.5%
Taken 5+	122	189	143	193	242	266	53	69
drinks in a row	39.2%	60.8%	32.6%	57.4%	47.6%	52.4%	43.4%	56.6%
in the past 30 days								
Experienced	162	149	205	131	302	209	75	47
problems due	52.1%	47.9%	61.0%	39.0%	59.1%	40.9%	61.5%	38.5%
to alcohol or								
drugs								

Table 18b. Regional comparisons - girls

	Norther	n Ireland	Eng	land	Scot	land	Wa	ales
	Never	Ever	Never	Ever	Never	Ever	Never	Ever
Smoked	140	270	92	225	159	358	31	76
cigarettes	34.1%	65.9%	29.0%	71.0%	30.8%	69.2%	29.0%	71.0%
Used alcohol	42	353	18	283	20	474	5	98
	10.6%	89.4%	6.0%	94.0%	4.0%	96.0%	4.9%	95.1%
Been drunk	127	273	84	232	113	392	21	86
	31.8%	68.3%	26.6%	73.4%	22.4%	77.6%	19.6%	80.4%
Used cannabis	288	122	219	100	326	188	71	37
	70.2%	29.8%	68.7%	31.3%	63.4%	36.6%	65.7%	34.3%
Used any illicit	367	45	285	34	446	76	93	15
drug except cannabis	89.1%	10.9%	89.3%	10.7%	85.4%	14.6%	86.1%	13.9%
Used inhalants	314	96	269	49	420	102	81	24
	76.6%	23.4%	84.6%	15.4%	80.5%	19.5%	77.1%	22.9%
Taken 5+	220	190	144	175	226	294	42	65
drinks in a row	53.7%	46.3%	45.1%	54.9%	43.5%	56.5%	39.3%	60.7%
in the past 30 days								
Experienced	183	136	183	136	275	247	54	54
problems due to alcohol or	57.4%	42.6%	57.4%	42.6%	52.7%	47.3%	50.0%	50.0%
drugs								

Comparisons with the 1995 ESPAD Survey

Table 19 compares the results of the current survey with that carried out four years previously, in the Spring/early Summer of 1995 (Miller and Plant 1996). For boys there has been a significant rise in the proportion consuming five or more drinks in a row (difference in proportions=0.078, pooled standard error=0.0374, Z=2.09, P<0.05). For girls there has been a sharp rise in the consumption of illicit drugs (cannabis: Z=6.7, P<0.01, any illicit drug: Z=3.0, P<0.01). There were no other significant changes.

Table 19. Comparisons between the surveys in 1999 and 1995.

	Во	ys	Gi	rls
	1995	1999	1995	1999
Smoked	121/202	209/308	203/324	270/410
cigarettes	60.0%	67.9%	62.6%	65.9%
Used alcohol	178/189	267/293	263/309	353/395
	94.3%	91.1%	85.0%	89.4%
Been drunk	150/191	233/304	197/317	273/400
	78.4%	76.6%	62.1%	68.3%
Used	69/198	119/311	52/325	122/410
cannabis	34.9%	38.3%	15.9%	29.8%
Used any	76/202	123/311	60/328	126/412
illicit drug including cannabis	37.8%	39.5%	18.4%	30.6%
Used	55/197	86/311	83/325	96/410
inhalants	28.0%	27.7%	25.6%	23.4%
Taken 5+	105/198	189/311	128/325	190/410
drinks in a row in the past 30 days	53.0%	60.8%	39.5%	46.3%

Conclusions and Discussion

The findings above are based on a 1999 survey of 723 pupils from 71 Northern Ireland schools. This represents response rates of 85.5% for the schools approached and 86.7% overall for the students approached within the schools. The non-participants were made up of 1.1% whose parents refused to agree to their sons or daughters taking part, 8.5% who were ill, 2.5% who were absent from school with permission and 1.3% who were absent without permission. The last group of non-participants may well have shown high rates of deviance and substance abuse but they represent a small proportion. Thus overall estimates should be little affected. The questionnaire used appears to show adequate reliability and For instance, in Northern Ireland, the highest number of missing answers to any question was 6.6% for wine consumption in the past 30 days. However, as the missing value rate for being drunk in the past 30 days was only 3.3% it seems probable that missing values represent forgetting exact amounts rather than concealment of alcohol Only 0.7% of students claimed to have used the nonconsumption. existent drug relevin. This was included as in 1995, as a measure of dubious reporting. Internal consistency reliabilities between questions admitting of similar interpretations are good. Finally the results for the whole UK are consistent with the 1995 survey and with other evidence (Goddard, 1996,1997) that the highest rates of substance use were evident in Scotland. As noted above the sample appears to have slightly over-Catholic managed schools . represented girls and those attending However, the sexes have been kept separate throughout this report and school management type, as reported above, appears to have had only slight effects on a few variables.

Turning to the substantive findings, the overall rates of cigarette smoking are of a similar level to those in the whole UK but are nonetheless a cause for concern. No fewer than 20.7% of the boys and 23.8% of the girls reported smoking at least one cigarette per day during the last 30 days. Yet there appeared to be a high level of awareness of the risks of doing this, with over half the students in both sexes saying that smoking cigarettes even occasionally poses moderate or great risks. The proportion of boys who have ever smoked was a little higher in Northern Ireland than in the rest of the UK while that for girls was lower. There appear to have been no significant changes in lifetime smoking since 1995.

On alcohol consumption there are several points of interest. It is disquieting that, among the boys, the proportion drinking five or more drinks in a row at least once in the past 30 days seems to have risen

significantly since 1995 (Table 18) to reach 60.8%. This is numerically the highest figure for any part of the UK and the risks of consuming one or two drinks nearly every day are seen by both sexes to be greater than those for drinking five or more drinks each weekend. concerning drinking places on the last drinking occasion (tables 3a and b) suggest that most drinking may take place in relatively safe environments such as at home or someone else's home. However, a substantial proportion (21.6% among boys and 17.9% among girls) reported their last drinking occasion as having been at least partly in an open place such as a park, street, beach or school playground. As noted above, such outdoor settings may be potentially risky. Both boys and girls perceived, in general, that the immediate effects of alcohol may be both positive and negative. For most students the positive effects outweighed the negative. However, factual knowledge of amounts of alcohol in various beverages and of some of the immediate effects was clearly rather poor (Table 6). Only 56.9% of boys and 54.4% of girls were able to answer three or more questions correctly out of six on this topic. Finally, large proportions of these teenagers (47.2% of boys and 40.5% of girls) indicated that they had already experienced at least one adverse consequence due to The problems about which enquiry was made (see appendix, drinking. question 36) included quarrels, fights, accidents, hospitalisation, trouble with the police, sexual encounters, being a victim of crime and relationship problems.

The most striking finding concerning illicit drugs is clearly the marked rise in illicit usage among the girls (Table 18). According to the 1995 survey, drug use in Northern Ireland girls was extremely low relative to the rest of the UK. In 1999 the proportion of girls who had reportedly tried cannabis was 29.8% and was approaching that in the rest of the UK. This constituted an increase of nearly 14% compared with 1995. There was no such rise among the boys. The Northern Ireland girls are the only group within the UK to have provided evidence of such an increase. Otherwise levels of use of nearly all illicit substances seem to have fallen significantly since 1995, the only major exception being heroin, the use of which continued to be rare. The rise in drug use amongst girls was mainly attributable to an increase in those who had at some time used Even so, there had also been an increase in the use of amphetamines, ecstasy (MDMA), steroids and heroin by girls. It should be emphasised that the level of illicit drug use amongst Northern Ireland girls in 1995 was much lower than that amongst girls in other parts of the UK or in the Republic of Ireland. The apparent change between 1995 and 1999, though it may be viewed as alarming, may simply indicate that Northern Ireland girls have moved more into line with their peers in other

parts of the UK as well as the Republic of Ireland. In spite of the apparent increase, levels of drug use amongst Northern Ireland girls were still lower than that amongst girls in other parts of the UK. In fact, it remained the case that, despite the rising levels of use among Northern Irish girls, use of both cannabis and illicit drugs in general was highest in Scotland (Plant and Miller 2000).

Fortunately, most of the illegal substance use appears to represent limited experimentation. Thus, in the Northern Ireland sample, 38.3% of boys and 29.8% of girls said they had tried cannabis, but only 8.7% of boys and 1.7% of girls reported using it more than 40 times in their lifetime. In 1995 Northern Irish teenagers were the heaviest lifetime users of volatile substances compared to the rest of the UK. This remained true in the present survey with the Northern Ireland rates being significantly higher in both sexes.

Turning to the correlates of substance use, for the variables tested, school management type was only associated with a few variables. Boys attending Catholic managed schools were less frequent drinkers and had experienced intoxication less often than other boys. Girls attending Catholic managed schools were less likely to be frequent recent drinkers. Girls and boys attending Catholic managed schools were less likely than other teenagers to have used volatile solvents.

Truancy from school, was associated with heavier and more problematic drinking and illicit drug use and with heavier tobacco use. For the other correlates tested associations are far more in evidence among the girls than among the boys. This is particularly marked for low self esteem, depression, anomie and family structure. Of 27 tests carried out for these correlates, 26 were significant beyond the 0.01 level for the girls and only two at the 0.05 level for the boys. This may suggest that some girls were using alcohol, tobacco and illicit substances at least partly as a form of self-medication for depressed mood and feelings of isolation. This is most likely to be the direction of causation in the case of family structure, where living with a step-parent or a single parent (possibly an indication of poverty or personal crisis) might well lead to depressed mood and elevated psychoactive substance use. Otherwise it is, of course, possible that the depression and feelings of isolation might follow the drug use.

In summary, levels of substance use among teenagers in Northern Ireland were broadly comparable to elsewhere in the UK but illicit drug use was lower than that found in Scotland. Levels of illicit drug use appeared to have risen sharply since 1995 among girls in Northern Ireland. The UK

rates of teenage drug use were among the highest in Europe in 1995 and may well remain so in 1999 despite having declined. There is still much to be done in finding effective means of preventing the process which, in a minority of students, develops from casual experimentation with illicit substances into heavy and dependent.

Some of the results have obvious policy implications. The most serious risk indicated by this study relates to the high level of daily smoking reported by this group of teenagers. Smoking is currently associated with 120,000 premature deaths in the UK annually (Raw 1999). This figure should be compared with approximately 1,200 deaths associated with illicit drugs and 30,000 associated with alcohol. This survey makes it clear that substantial numbers of young people were gaining access to cigarettes illegally while under age. Steps could usefully be taken to warn young people of the great health dangers associated with smoking and to ensure that access to cigarettes through shops and other sources is curbed.

It was apparent that levels of basic factual knowledge about alcohol were very low. Health promotion has been identified as being important in relation to smoking, drinking and illicit drug use (NB President of the Council 1998, McMahon et al. 1999. There is as yet, no proven way to prevent young people from experimenting with illicit drugs or drinking to intoxication. Even so, health promotion has been able to raise levels of knowledge and to modify attitudes (Plant and Plant 1999). Problems associated with tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs are not the sole preserve of teenagers or other young people. It should therefore be emphasised that young people should not be the only focus, either of health promotion or other policy initiatives. As noted by several authors, public policy to curb levels of harmful use of both legal and illicit drugs should involve a variety of measures targeted, both the whole community and those groups which are at particular risk (McMahon et al. op cit., O'Hare et al. 1992, Plant, Single and Stockwell 1997, Erickson et al. 1997).

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Appendix: The ESPAD 1999 UK Questionnaire

Strictly Confidential

European School Survey Project on Alcohol & Drug Use (ESPAD) 1999

Alcohol & Health Research Centre City Hospital Greenbank Drive Edinburgh EH10 5SB

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Before you start, please read this:

This questionnaire is part of an international study on alcohol, tobacco and drug use amongst students your age. The survey is being carried out this year from Greenland in the West to Russia in the East. This project was initiated by the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs and it is supported by Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe.

In the UK the survey is being carried out by the Alcohol & Health Research Centre. The results will be presented in a national report and international comparison of the results from all participating countries will also be made. The report will not include any results on single schools.

Your school has been randomly selected to take part in this study. Your school is one of 225 included in this survey in the UK.

This is an anonymous questionnaire. It will not contain your name or other information which might identify you. When you have finished the questionnaire, please put it in one of the brown envelopes provided and seal it yourself. Do not write your name on that either. The envelopes will be collected by a member of your school staff after completion. If the study is to be successful, it is important that you answer each question as thoughtfully and frankly as possible. Remember. Your answers are completely confidential.

This study is voluntary. If there is any question that you find objectionable for any reason, just leave it blank.

This is not a test. There are no right and wrong answers. If you do not find an answer that fits exactly, mark the one that comes closest. Please mark the appropriate answer to each question by making an "X" in the box. We hope that you will find the questionnaire interesting. If you have a problem, please raise your hand.

Thank you in advance for your participation. Please begin.

BEFORE BEGINNING BE SURE TO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE COVER.

Please mark your answer to each question by an "X" in the appropriate box.

OFFICE USE

The first questions ask for some background information about yourself and the kinds of things you might do.

1.	What is your sex?						
	Male	Female	2				17
2.	When were you born?						
	Month \bigcap_1	Year	2				18 - 21
3.	How often (if at all) do you do (Mark one box for each line)						
		Never	A few times a year	Once or twice a month	At least once a week	Almost Every day	
a)	Ride around on a moped or motorcycle just for fun	🗀					22
b)	Play computer games	🗆					23
c)	Actively participate in sports, athletics or other exercise						24
d)	Read books for enjoyment, (do not count school books)						25
e)	Go out in the evening (to a disco, café, party etc.)						26
f)	Other hobbies (play an instrument, sing, draw, write etc.)						27
g)	Play on slot machines (where you may win money)						28
Durii	ng the LAST 30 DAYS how many	y whole da	2 ays of so	3 chool ha	4 ave you	missed?	
		None 1 d	lay 2 d	ays 3-4		•	
a)	Because of illness			day	rs day	or more	29
b)	Because you skipped or 'cut'						30
c)	For other reasons		, ,				31

The next major section of this questionnaire deals with cigarettes, alcohol and various other drugs. There is a lot of talk these days about these subjects, but very little accurate information. Therefore, we still have a lot to learn about the actual experiences and attitudes of people your age.

We hope that you can answer all the questions, but if you find one which you feel you cannot answer honestly, we would prefer that you leave it blank.

Your answers will not be made known to anyone, they will never be connected with your name or your class.

The following questions are about cigarette smoking

In	Ine following questions are about cigarette smoking										
	4. On how many occasions (if any) during your lifetime have you smoked cigarettes?										
Nur 0 1	mber of occasions 1-2 2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39 	40 (or more	32			
5.	How frequently h	ave you smo	ked cigarette	es during	the past 3	0 days?					
	Less than 1 cigarette per week Less than 1 cigarette per day 1-5 cigarettes per day 11-20 cigarettes per day More than 20 cigarettes per day The next questions are about alcoholic beverages including beer wine and spirits Con how many occasions (if any) have you had any alcoholic beverage to drink? (Mark one box for each line).										
			Number of occas 0 1-2	sions 3-5	6-9 10-19	20-39 40	O or				
a)b)c)	In your lifetime During the last During the last	12 months		3			lore	34 35 36			
8.	Do you think	you will be d	rinking alco	hol when	you are tw	venty-five	?				
	1 No 2 Yes 3 I don	n't know						37			

9.	9. Think back over the LAST 30 DAYS. On how many occasions (if any)have you had any of the following to drink? (Mark one box for each line).									OFFICE USE
		0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or		
a)	Beer (Do not include lo alcohol beer)							more		38
b)	Wine									39
c)	Spirits (whisky, brandy gin, vodka etc. Include spirits mixed with soft drinks)									40
	diffixs)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		40
10.	The last time you had /stout? If so, how mu alcohol or less)			,	•		•	_	ger	
	¹ I never drink	beer							1	
	² I did not drink beer on my last drinking occasion									
	3 Less than a regular bottle or can									
	4 1-2 regular b	ottles or o	cans							
	5 3-4 regular b	ottles or o	cans							
	⁶	gular bott	les or c	cans						41
11.	1. The last time you had an alcoholic drink, did you drink any cider? If so, how much? (Do not include low alcohol cider)									
	1 I never drink	cider							1	
	² I did not drin		n my la	ast drii	nking o	occasio	on			
	$\frac{3}{2}$ Less than a re		-		C					
	4 1-2 regular b	•								
	5 3-4 regular b									
	6 5 or more reg			cans						42
12.	The last time you ha If so, how much?	d an alco	oholic (drink,	did yo	ou drii	nk any	y alcopo	ps?	
	¹ I never drink	alcopops	;							
	² I did not drin	k alcopor	os on n	ny last	drinki	ng occ	asion			
	3 Less than a re			-						
	4 1-2 regular b	ottles or o	cans							
	5 3-4 regular b									
	⁶	gular bott	les or c	cans						43

13.			st time you had an alcoholic drink, did you drink any wine? now much (include wine mixed with other beverages)?	OFFICE USE
	1		I never drink wine	
	2		I did not drink wine on my last drinking occasion	
	3		Less than a glass	
	4		1-2 glasses	
	5		Half a bottle	
	6		A bottle or more	44
14.			st time you had an alcoholic drink, did you drink any spirits? ow much (include spirits mixed with other beverages)?	
	1		I never drink spirits	
	2		I did not drink spirits on my last drinking occasion	
	3		Less than one single measure	
	4		1-2 single measures	
	5		3-5 single measures	
	6		6 single measures or more	45
15.			of the last day on which you drank alcohol. Where were en you drank? (Mark all that apply).	
	1		I never drink alcohol	46
	1		At home	47
	1		At someone else's home	48
	1		Out on the street, in a park, beach or other open area	49
	1		In a bar or a pub	50
	1		In a disco	
	1		Other places (please describe)	51
16.		had fiv	back over the LAST 30 DAYS. How many times (if any) have you e or more drinks in a row? (A drink is a glass of wine, a bottle or beer a single measure of spirits or a mixed drink).	
	1		None	
	2		1	
	3		2	
	4		3-5	
	5		6-9	
	6		10 or more times	53
				1 22

17.	How likely is it that each of the following things would happen to you personally if you drink alcohol? (Mark one box for each line)							
		Very	Likely	Unsure	Unlikely	Very unlikely		
a)	Feel relaxed	likely					54	
b)	Get into trouble with police						55	
c)	Harm my health						56	
d)	Feel happy						57	
e)	Forget my problems						58	
f)	Not be able to stop drinking						59	
g)	Get a hangover						60	
h)	Feel more friendly and outgoing.						61	
i)	Do something I would regret						62	
j)	Have a lot of fun						63	
k)	Feel sick						64	
		1	2	3	4	5		
18.	On how many occasions (if any) alcoholic beverages? (Mark or	•	•		om drink	ing		
	0	Number	r of occasions	5-9 10-	-19 20-39	40 or	I	
٥)		. · ·		,, Io) <u>2</u> 03)	more		
a)	In your lifetime During the last 12 months						65	
b)	During the last 12 months During the last 30 days						66	
c)	During the last 50 days	2	3	4 5	6	7	67	
							'	
19.	Please indicate on this scale from	n 1 to	10 how dr	unk you	think yo	u		
	were the last time you were dru	nk.						
Somewh merry or		7	8 9		intoxicated, un my feet	nable to		
11	I have never been drunk			-	_		68-69	

20.	How many drinks do you usually need to get drug a glass of wine, a bottle or can of beer, a single mo or a mixed drink).	OFFICE USE									
	¹ I never drink alcohol										
	² I have never been drunk										
	³ 1-2 drinks										
	⁴ 3-4 drinks										
	⁵ 5-6 drinks										
	⁶ 7-8 drinks										
	⁷ 9-10 drinks										
	8 11-12 drinks										
	9 13 drinks or more			70							
The 1	The next questions are about other drugs										
21.	Have you ever heard of any of the following drug (Mark one box for each line)	s?									
		Yes	No								
a)	Tranquillizers (e.g. valium, librium, ativan, mogadon, temazepam: jellies or eggs			71							
b)	Cannabis (marijuana, hashish, blow, pot, dope,			/1							
	grass)			72							
c)	LSD (acid,			73							
•	tabs)			73							
d)	Amphetamines (pep pills, speed)			74							
e)	Crack			75							
f)	Cocaine			76							
g)	Relevin			77							
h)	Heroin (Smack)			78							
i)	Ecstasy (E)			79							
j)	Methadone			80							
k)	Magic mushrooms			81							
		1	2								
22.	Have you ever wanted to try any of the drugs men	tioned in	question 21?								
	1 Ves			I							
	² No			82							

On how many occasions (if any) have you ever used cannabis (marijuana, hashish, blow, pot, dope, grass)? (Mark one box for each line)									OFFICE USE
			Number	of occasion	ns				
		0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or	
a)	In your lifetime							more	83
b)	During the last 12 months								84
c)	During the last 30 days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	85
24.	24. On how many occasions (if any) have you ever sniffed a substance (e.g. glue aerosols etc.) to get high? (Mark one box for each line)								
			Number	of occasion	ns				
		0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more	
a)	In your lifetime								86
b)	During the last 12 months								87
c)	During the last 30 days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	88
Tranquillizers and sedatives like valium, librium, ativan, mogadon and temazepam are sometimes prescribed by doctors to help people to calm down, get to sleep or relax. Pharmacies are not supposed to sell them without a prescription.									
25.	Have you ever taken tranque you to take them?	uillizers	or sed	latives	because	e <u>a doct</u>	tor told		
	¹ No, never								
	² Yes, but for less t			XS .					
	³ Yes, for three wee	eks or m	nore						89

26. On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following drugs? (Mark one box for each line)

OFFICE USE

			Number of occasions							
		0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more		
a)	Tranqillizers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)									
b)	Amphetamines (pep pills, speed)								90	
c)	LSD or other hallucinogen								92	
d)	Crack								93	
e)	Cocaine								94	
f)	Relevin								95	
g)	Heroin (smack, by smoking)								96	
h)	Heroin (other than by smoking)								97	
i)	Ecstasy (E)								98	
j)	Magic mushrooms								99	
k)									33	
1)	Drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, cocaine or amphetamine) Alcohol together with pills								100	
m)	Alcohol and cannabis at the same time								102	
n)	Anabolic steroids		\bigcap_{2}				6	7	103	

27. When (if ever) did you first do each of the following things? (Mark one box for each line)

OFFICE USE

		Never	11 years old or less	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	
a)	Drink beer (at least one glass)								104
b)	Drink wine (at least one glass)								
c)	Drink spirits (at least one glass)								105
d)	Get drunk on alcohol								106
e)	Smoke your first cigarette								108
f)	Smoke cigarettes daily								109
g)	Try amphetamines								110
h)									
i)	Try tranquillizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription Try cannabis								111
j)	Try LSD or other hallucinogen								113
k)	Try crack								114
1)	Try cocaine								115
m)	Try relevin								116
n)	Try ecstasy								117
o)	Try heroin								118
p)	Try 'magic mushrooms'								119
q)	Try inhalants (glue etc.) to get high								
r)	Try alcohol together with pills								RECORD 2
s)	Try anabolic steroids								2

We want to find out how people begin to take drugs. We want you to think back to the very first occasion (if any) on which you took any of them and tell us about it. (Let us say again that any information you choose to give us about this will be very strictly confidential to the researchers. Your name is not on this questionnaire and nobody will attempt to find it out.

OFFICE USE

nan	ame is not on this questionnaire and nobody will attempt to find it out.								
28.	V	Vhat was	s the first drug (if any) that you ever tried?						
	01		I have never tried any of the substances listed below						
	02		Tranquillizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription						
	03		Cannabis						
	04		LSD						
	05		Amphetamines						
	06		Crack						
	07		Cocaine						
	08		Relevin						
	09		Heroin						
	10		Ecstasy						
	11		'Magic mushrooms'						
	12		I don't know what it was	2.4					
				3-4					
29.	H	low did	you get this substance?						
	01		I have never used any of the substances listed in question 28						
	02		Given to me by an older brother or sister						
	03		Given to me by a friend, boy or girl, older than me						
	04		Given to me by a friend of my own age or younger						
	05		Given to me by someone I heard about but did not know personally						
	06		Given to me by a stranger						
	07		It was shared round a group of friends						
	08		Bought from a friend						
	09		Bought from someone I heard about but did not know personally						
	10		Bought from a stranger						
	11		Given to me by one of my parents						
	12		Took it at home without my parent's permission						
	13		None of these (please describe briefly how you got it)						
				5-6					

30.	Why did	you try this drug? (Mark all reasons that apply)	OFFICE USE					
	1	I have never used any of the substances listed in question 28	7					
	1	I wanted to feel high	8					
	1	I did not want to stand out from the group	9					
	1	I had nothing to do	10					
	1	I was curious						
	1	I wanted to forget my problems	12					
	1	Other reasons (please specify)	13					
	1	I don't remember	14					
31.	31. In which of the following places do you think you could easily buy cannabis if you wanted to? (Mark all that apply)							
	1	I don't know of any such place	15					
	1	Street, park etc.	16					
	1	School	17					
	1	Disco, bar etc.	18					
	1	House of a dealer	19					
	1	Other places (please specify)	20					

32. Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. DO YOU DISAPPROVE of people doing each of the following? (Mark one box for each line)

		Don't dis- approve	Dis- approve	Strongly dis- approve	Don't know	
a)	Smoking cigarettes occasionally					21
b)	Smoking 10 or more cigarettes a day					22
c)	Drinking one or two alcoholic drinks a few times a year (beer, wine, spirits)					
d)	Having one or two drinks several times a week.					23
e)	Getting drunk once a week					25
f)	Trying cannabis once or twice					26
g)	Smoking cannabis occasionally					27
h)	Smoking cannabis regularly					28
i)	Trying LSD or other hallucinogen once or twice					29
j)	Trying heroin once or twice					30
k)	Trying tranquillizers or sedatives (without a					30
	doctor's prescription) once or twice					31
1)	Trying amphetamines once or twice					32
m)	Trying crack once or twice					33
n)	Trying cocaine once or twice					34
0)	Trying ecstasy once or twice					35
p)	Trying inhalants (glue etc.) once or twice					36
		1	2	3	4	30

33.	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they (Mark one box for each line)								
a)	Smoke cigarettes occasionally	No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	Don't know	37		
b)	Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day								
c)	Have one or two drinks nearly every day						38		
d)	Have four or five drinks nearly every day						39 40		
e)	Have five or more drinks each weekend						41		
f)	Try cannabis once or twice						42		
g)	Smoke cannabis occasionally						43		
h)	Smoke cannabis regularly						44		
i)	Try LSD once or twice						45		
j)	Take LSD regularly						46		
k)	Try amphetamines once or twice						47		
1)	Take amphetamines regularly						48		
m)	Try cocaine or crack once or twice						49		
n)	Take cocaine or crack regularly						50		
o)	Try ecstasy once or twice						51		
p)	Take ecstasy regularly						52		
q)	Try inhalants once or twice						53		
r)	Take inhalants regularly						54		
		1	2	3	4	5			

34. How difficult do you think it would be to get each of the following if you wanted to? (Mark one box for each line)

		Impossible	Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly	Very	Don't know	
	a) Cigarettes				easy	easy	KIIOW	55
1	b) Beer							56
	c) Wine							57
(d) Spirits							58
	e) Cannabis							59
	f) LSD or other hallucinogen							60
	g) Amphetamines							61
]	h) Tranquillizers or sedatives							62
	i) Crack							63
	j) Cocaine							64
]	k) Ecstasy							65
	l) Heroin							66
n	n) 'Magic mushrooms'							67
]	n) Inhalants							68
(0) Anabolic steroids							69
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
35.	How many of your friends we	ould you e	estimate	e (M	ark one b	ox per	line)	
		-	1		ark one b	Most	line)	
a)	Smoke cigarettes	•••••				_		70
a) b)	Smoke cigarettes	r, wine, sp	(irits) (_		70
a)b)c)	Smoke cigarettes	r, wine, sp	(irits) (_		
a)b)c)d)	Smoke cigarettes	r, wine, sp	irits) (_		71
a)b)c)d)e)	Smoke cigarettes	r, wine, sp	irits) (_		71
a) b) c) d) e) f)	Smoke cigarettes	r, wine, sp	irits) (((_		71 72 73
a)b)c)d)e)	Smoke cigarettes	r, wine, sp	irits) ((((_		71 72 73 74
a) b) c) d) e) f)	Smoke cigarettes	r, wine, sp	irits) (_		71 72 73 74
a) b) c) d) e) f) g)	Smoke cigarettes	r, wine, sp	irits) (_		71 72 73 74 75
a) b) c) d) e) f) g)	Smoke cigarettes	r, wine, sp	irits) (_		71
a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i)	Smoke cigarettes	r, wine, sp	irits) (_		71
a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) k)	Smoke cigarettes	r, wine, sp	irits) (_		71
a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) k)	Smoke cigarettes Drink alcoholic beverages (beer Get drunk at least once a week. Smoke cannabis Take LSD or other hallucinoger Take amphetamines Take tranquillizers or sedatives doctor's prescription) Take cocaine or crack Take ecstasy Take heroin Take inhalants Take 'magic mushrooms'	r, wine, sp	irits) (_		71
a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) k)	Smoke cigarettes	(without a	irits) (_		71

36.	. Have you ever had any of the following problem				ns? (Mark all that apply)				OFFICE USE
					Never	Yes because of my alcohol use	Yes because of my drug use	Yes for other reasons	
a)	Qı	uarrel or argument							84
b)	Sc	ruffle or fight		••••					85
c)	A	ecident or injury							86
d)	Lo	oss of money or other valuable item	ıs	• • • • •					87
e)	Da	amage to objects or clothing	• • • • • • • •						88
f)	Pr	oblems in your relationship with yo	our par	ents					89
g)	Pr	oblems in your relationship with yo	our frie	ends					90
h)	Pr	oblems in your relationship with yo	our teac	chers					91
i)	Po	oor performance at school or work.		• • • • •					92
j)	В	eing the victim of robbery or theft.		••••					93
k)	Tr	ouble with the police	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						94
1)	Н	ospitalised or admitted to hospital of	asualty	y					95
m)	Er	ngaged in sex you regretted the nex	t day	• • • • • •					96
n)	Er	ngaged in unprotected sex		• • • • • •					97
					1	2	3	4	
37.	Do	any of your older brothers or si	sters	(M	ark o	ne box fo	r each li	ine)	
			Never	Seldom	Some		Don't know	Don't have any older brothers	
	a)	Smoke cigarettes						or sisters	00
	b)	Drink alcoholic beverages (beer,							98
		wine or spirits)							00
	c)	Get drunk							100
	d)	Smoke cannabis							101
	e)	Take tranquillizers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)							101
	f)	Take ecstasy			3	4	5	6	102

The next questions ask about your parents. If you were brought up mostly by foster parents, stepparents, or others answer for them. For example, if you have both a step father and a natural father, answer for the one that was the most important in bringing you up.

37.	What is th	ne highest level of schooling your father completed?	OFFICE USE
	1	Completed primary school or less Some secondary school	
	4	Completed secondary school	
	5	Some college or university Completed college or university	
	6	Don't know or does not apply	
		Don't know of does not appry	104
38.	What is th	ne highest level of schooling your mother completed?	
	1	Completed primary school or less	
	2	Some secondary school	
	3	Completed secondary school	
	4	Some college or university	
	5	Completed college or university	
	6	Don't know or does not apply	105
39.	How well	off is your family compared to other families in your country?	
	1	Very much better off	
	2	Much better off	
	3	Better off	
	4	About the same	
	5	Less well off	
	6	Much less well off	
	7	Very much less well off	106
40.		the following people live in the same household with you? I that apply)	
	1	I live alone	107
	1	Father	108
	1	Step father	109
	1	Mother	110
	1	Step mother	111
	1	Brother(s)	112
	1	Sister(s)	
	1	Grandparent(s)	113
	1	Other relative(s)	114
	1	Non-relative(s)	115

42.	How satis	fied are you usually with	1					OFFICE USE
			Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor	Not so satisfied	Not at all satisfied	
a)	Your relati	onship to your mother			dissatisfied			
b)		onship to your father						117
c)		onship to your friends						118
,		1 7	1	2	3	4	5	119
43.	Do your p	parents know where you	spend Sa	aturday (evenings?			
	1	Always						
	2	Quite often						
	3	Sometimes						
	4	Not usually						120
44.	-	l ever used cannabis, do estionnaire?	you thin	ık you wo	ould have	said so		
	1	I have said that I used it						
	2	Definitely yes						
	3	Probably yes						RECORD 3
	4	Probably not						
	5	Definitely not						1
45.	If you had	l ever used heroin, do yo	ou think	vou wou	ld have sa	id so in		
	this quest	•	·	•				
	1	I have said that I used it						
	2	Definitely yes						
	3	Probably yes						
	4	Probably not						
	5	Definitely not						2

The next section includes questions about your parents' thoughts about alcohol and drug use

A1	If you wanted to smoke (or already do), do you think your father and mother would allow you to do so?								OFFICE USE
		Would allow (allows) me smoke		ould not (does not) ow smoking at		d not (does not) smoking at all	Don't kn	ow	
a)	Father								3
b)	Mother	1	2		3		4		4
A2	If you wanted mother would				you thi	ink your fa	ither an	ıd	
		Would allow (allows) me	to drink (all	ould only allow lows only) on ecial occasions		d (does) not me to drink at	Don't kn	ow	
a)	Father								5
b)	Mother								6
		1	2		3		4		
A3	How do you t	hink you	r parents	would reac	t if you	u did the fo	ollowing	g things?	?
a)b)c)d)	Get drunk Use cannabis Use ecstasy Play on a slot m		They would not allow it	They would discourage it	They not m		y would ove of it)	Don't know	7 8 9
A4	How satis	fied are v	_	y with (N	_	ne boy for	· each li		
21-1	110 W Sutis	ned are j	ou usuun	Very	Satisfied	Neither	Not so	Not at all	
				satisfied	_	satisfied nor dissatisfied	satisfied	satisfied	
a)	the financial situ		-	у 📙					11
b)	your health?								12
c)	yourself?	••••••	•••••	1	2	3	4	5	13

A5	How often do the following statements apply to you? (Mark one box for each line)								
			Almost always	Often	Some- times	Seldom	Almost never		
a)	My parents set definite rucan do at home							14	
b)	My parents set definite rucan do outside the home.							15	
c)	My parents know who I a evenings							16	
d)	My parents know where evenings								
e)	I can easily get warmth a my mother and/or my fat	_						17	
f)	I can easily get mental su mother and/or my father.							18	
g)	I can easily borrow mone mother and/or my father.	•						19	
h)	I can easily get money as mother and/or my father.	-						20	
i)	I can easily get warmth a my best friend	_						21	
j)	I can easily get mental su best friend	pport from my						22	
	best mend		1	2	3	4	5	23	
A6	How much money do needs and where do yo	ou get it from?	d per w	eek on	your pe	ersonal			
Paid	ioh	£						24 – 26	
Pare	nts or other relatives or sources							27 –29 30 – 32	

The following questions are about yourself and things you might do

B1		hores are you expected to perform at home? all that apply)	OFFICE USE
	1	To do my school homework well	
	1	To do shopping	33
	1	To take care of younger sisters/brothers	34
	1	To take care of pets	35
	1	To cook	36
	1	To clean the house/flat	37
	1	To do laundry	38
	1	To wash dishes	39
	1	To work on the land or garden or take care of farm animals	40
	1	_	41
	1	To care for older family members	42
		To earn money	43
		To do sport	44
	1	To take out the rubbish	45
	1	I don't have any of these obligations	46
B2	weekda;	uch TV or videos do you estimate that you watch on an average y? None	1
	2		
	3	Half an hour or less About one hour	
	4	About two hours	
	5	About three hours	
	6	About four hours	
	7	Five hours or more	47
			4/
В3		ood do you think you are at school work compared to other your age?	
	1	Excellent, I am probably one of the very best	
	2	Well above average	
	3	Above average	
	4	Average	
	5	Below average	
	6	Well below average	
	7	Poor, I am probably one of the worst	48

The following section is about what you think of yourself

C1	C1 Below is a list of statements dealing with your general feelings about yourself. (Mark one box for each line indicating if you agree or disagree).									
		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree					
a)	On the whole, I am satisfied with myself				Ŏ	49				
b)	At times I think I am no good at all					50				
c)	I feel that I have a number of good qualities					51				
d)	I am able to do things as well as most other people					52				
e)	I feel I do not have much to be proud of					53				
f)	I certainly feel useless at times					54				
g)	I feel that I am a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others									
h)	I wish I could have more respect for myself					55				
i)	All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure					57				
j)	I take a positive attitude towards myself	1	2	3	4	58				
C2	During the LAST 7 DAYS how often(Ma	rk one l	oox for	each lin	e)					
		Rarely or never	Some- times	Several times	Most of the time					
a)	have you lost your appetite, you did not want to eat ?					59				
b)	have you had difficulty in concentrating on what you want to do?					60				
c)	have you felt depressed?					61				
d)	have you felt that you had to put great effort and pressure to do the things you had to do?									
e)	have you felt sad? Could you not do your work(at home, at work,					62				
f)	at school)?					64				
		1	2	3	4					

C3	C3 How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? OFFICE (Mark one box for each line)									
	(Marie one box for each fine)		otally gree	Rather agree	Don't know	Rather disagree	Totally disagree			
a)	You can break most rules if they don't seem to apply	_	_		_	_				
	11 7	C						65		
b)	I follow whatever rules I want to follow.		_)					66		
c)	In fact, there are very few rules absolute in life		\supset					67		
d)	It is difficult to trust anything, because everything changes	٠ ٢	\neg							
e)	In fact, nobody knows what is expected of							68		
	him/her in life	. [69		
f)	You can never be certain of anything in la	_	1	2	3	4	5	70		
C4	if you come across one which you can leave it unanswered. Remember your During the LAST 12 MONTHS how (Mark one box for each line)	r answ	ers a	re and	onymoi		inui you			
	(Mark one box for each fine)	Not at all	On	ice	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times			
a)	hit one of your teachers							71		
b)	got mixed into a fight at school or work							72		
c)	taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group							73		
d)	hurt somebody badly enough for them to need bandages or a doctor							74		
e)	used any kind of weapon to get something from somebody		\subset							
f)	taken something not belonging to you worth over £6		_	_ 				75		
g)	taken something from a shop without paying for it		_	ב ר				76		
h)	set fire to somebody else's property on							77		
,	purpose							78		
i)	damaged school property on purpose							79		
j)	Got into trouble with the police for something you did		_	\neg						
		·	L		ر	\cup	<u> </u>	80		

And finally..... What is your religious affiliation? (Mark one box) **X1** OFFICE USE Roman Catholic 1 **Protestant** Other Jewish Presbyterian -]₂]10 Anglican Moslem \bigcap_3 ()11 Methodist Hindu Jehovah's witness **Buddhist** Free Presbyterian Other Mormon None ()15 **Baptist** Other Protestant 81..... X2How important would you say each of the following reasons are for not drinking alcohol? (Mark one box for each line) Very Rather Not very Unim-Don't important important important portant know Drinking is bad for one's health..... 82..... Drinking costs too much..... 83..... c) Religious reasons..... 84..... Not to lose control in an unpleasant way..... 85..... e) Hard to stop drinking once you start 86..... f) Parent's disapproval of drinking..... 87..... Drinking makes you put on weight g) 88..... Drinking may have destroyed somebody that you know well...... 89..... Alcohol tastes horrible..... 90..... Drinking may cause negative effects, e.g. hangovers, dizziness and vomiting..... 91..... Drinking is likely to lead to crime and violence..... 92..... Drinking might be against one's principles..... 93..... Drinking is likely to lead to serious m) accidents..... 94..... Drinking is likely to be bad for family life.....

95.....

X3 Here is a short quiz about alcohol. Read the following statements and indicate whether you think each one is true or false. If you are not very sure, tick Don't Know.									
		True	False	Don't					
a)	Alcohol makes you more alert			know	96				
b)	A single whisky (as measured in a pub) contains more alcohol than a pint of beer				97				
c)	Eating along with drinking will slow down the effects of alcohol				98				
d)	All beers contain roughly the same amount of alcohol								
e)	A glass of table wine contains much more alcohol than half a pint of cider				99				
f)	It is safe to drive after one or two drinks				100				
g)	A glass of table wine contains roughly the same amount of alcohol as half a pint of beer		2	3	102				
X4 H	ow many really good friends do you feel you have?	•							
None 1 2 3 4 5 6-10 More than 10					103				

Thank you very much for your help. That is everything. Now please could you check over any questions you may have intended to go back to and then seal your questionnaire into the brown envelope provided.