

The health of children and young people

Navigate through this document by using, bookmarks, thumbnails or links from the Contents listing below. Prevent the printing of these instructions by unchecking 'Annotations' in the Print Dialog box.



Chapter 4

Drug-use, smoking and drinking

Steve Rowan (Office for National Statistics)

Table of Contents

	<i>page number</i>
Introduction	3
Data sources	3
Sources used	3
Other sources.	4
Government targets.	5
Prevalence of drug use	6
By sex	6
By age	7
By type of drug.	8
Prevalence of smoking	8
By sex	8
By age	9
Average weekly consumption of cigarettes	9
Smoking dependence	10
Where cigarettes were acquired	10
Prevalence of drinking	10
By sex	11
By age	11
By type of drink	12
Average weekly consumption of alcohol	12
Initiatives, projects and guidelines	13
Drug use	13
Smoking	13
Drinking	13
Conclusions	14
References	14



List of Tables

	<i>page number</i>
Table 4.1	Drug classifications under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 16
Table 4.2	Percentage of pupils aged 11 to 15 who had used drugs in the last year by drug type, England, 1998–2000 16
Table 4.3	Percentage of respondents aged 16 to 19 who had used drugs in the last year by drug type, England and Wales, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000 17
Table 4.4	Types of alcoholic drink consumed by those pupils aged 11 to 15 who drank in the last week by sex, England, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000. 18
Table 4.5	Average weekly consumption of alcohol by those pupils aged 11 to 15 who drank in the last week by type of drink and by sex, England, 2000 18

List of Figures

Figure 4.1	Percentage of pupils aged 11 to 15 who had used drugs 'ever', in the last year and in the last month by sex, England, 1998 and 2000 6
Figure 4.2	Percentage of respondents aged 16 to 19 who had used drugs 'ever', in the last year and in the last month by sex, England and Wales, 1998 and 2000 7
Figure 4.3	Percentage of pupils who had 'ever' been offered drugs, used any drugs, cannabis or Class A drugs in the last year by age, England, 2000 7
Figure 4.4	Percentage of pupils aged 11 to 15 who regularly smoked cigarettes by sex, England, 1990–2000 9
Figure 4.5	Percentage of cigarette smokers aged 16 to 19 by sex, Great Britain, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000 9
Figure 4.6	Percentage of pupils who regularly smoked cigarettes by age and sex, England, 2000 10
Figure 4.7	Percentage of pupils aged 11 to 15 who drank alcohol in the last week by sex, England, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998–2000. 11
Figure 4.8	Percentage of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week by age and sex, England, 2000 11
Figure 4.9	Average weekly consumption of alcohol by those pupils aged 11 to 15 who drank in the last week by sex, England, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000 12



Introduction

This chapter reports on the prevalence of drug use, smoking and drinking among children and young people under 20 years of age, during the period 1990 to 2000. The results are based on findings from three existing surveys. These are discussed under 'sources used'.

The Government acknowledges the harm that drugs, smoking and drinking can have on the health of children and young people. A number of targets have been set aimed at reducing prevalence.

The results below are described in terms of risk factors such as sex and age as well as by average weekly consumption (smoking and drinking) and by type (drugs and alcohol). The surveys mentioned in this chapter act as an official measure of progress towards the targets set by the Government.

A number of initiatives, projects and guidelines provide education, offer advice on prevention or address issues related to drug use, smoking and drinking. They include targeting vulnerable groups, providing support networks and addressing social factors that may lead to, or could result from, the misuse of drugs or under-age drinking, for example.

Data sources

Between 1990 to 2000, a number of surveys were carried out to ascertain the prevalence of drug use, smoking and drinking among children and young people. There were differences in the geographical coverage, sample population and general methodology between surveys. Also, some surveys were one-offs, while others were continuous surveys which provided trends over time. Therefore, the results produced by these surveys are difficult to compare.

The merits of one survey over another for selected surveys was discussed in *Evaluation of various data sources on drug use, smoking and drinking by children of secondary school age*.¹

Sources used

One of the three surveys reported on in this chapter was *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2000*,² which was carried out by the National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research on behalf of the Department of Health. The survey covered 7,000 pupils in 225 schools in England during the Autumn of 2000. Between 1982 and 1999 the same survey was carried out (biennially until 1998) by the Office for National Statistics.

From 1998 onwards, the survey has included questions on the prevalence of drug use. This survey constitutes the main findings in this chapter for 11- to 15-year-olds in England, and acts as a proxy for the UK, Great Britain or England and Wales.

In addition to the results reported in this chapter, the survey also looked at health education, social and educational characteristics, as well as relationships between smoking, drinking and drug use.

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is a household survey covering England and Wales. It has an almost identical drugs self-report component in each of the four surveys carried out



(biennially) since 1994. The sample sizes for 16- to 19-year-olds in 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000 were 538, 581, 502 and 665, respectively. The report *Drug misuse declared in 2000: results from the British Crime Survey*³ constitute the main findings in this chapter of drug use among 16- to 19-year-olds in England and Wales, and acts as a proxy for the UK or Great Britain.

The publication *Living in Britain – results from the 2000/01 General Household Survey*⁴ contains a component on smoking behaviour. The sample sizes for 16- to 19-year-olds in 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000 were 829, 809, 737 and 718, respectively. Bases for earlier years were of a similar size. The General Household Survey constitutes the main findings in this chapter of smoking among 16- to 19-year-olds in Great Britain, and acts as a proxy for the UK.

It is important to note that the sample sizes for the latter two surveys were quite small, and reporting the results is limited to headline figures only.

Other sources

The results from the 2001⁵ and 2002⁶ surveys conducted by the National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research have been excluded from this chapter as there were changes in the questions and question format regarding drug use compared to previous years. For example, pupils were asked a series of questions about each drug rather than having to tick boxes against a long list of drugs. The wording of the questions was also changed such that pupils were asked if they had ever tried drugs rather than used drugs, in order to distinguish between experimentation and regular use.

Although simplifying the questions in the 2001 survey improved the data quality and resulted in better estimates of drug use, these estimates were not comparable with those from earlier surveys. For example, the survey found that the proportion of pupils who had used drugs in the last year was 20 per cent in 2001 (compared with 14 per cent in 2000). But it was not possible to determine whether the overall increase in prevalence was a true increase, or a result of the changes in the question format. It was also suggested that the use of volatile substances such as glue and gas might have been under reported in the earlier surveys.

The survey, *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland in 2000*⁷ was also undertaken by the National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research and commissioned by the Department of Health and the Scottish Executive. The survey covered more than 4,700 pupils aged 12 to 15 years, in 150 schools in Scotland during the autumn of 2000.

Direct comparison of the results of this and the England schools survey may be misleading, since the age distributions of each country's sample differ, and there were comparatively more 15-year-olds in the England sample than for Scotland. Therefore, in order to avoid possible confusion or misinterpretation, results from the Scotland schools are not compared with England. However, the England schools survey is used as a proxy for the UK or Great Britain.



Government targets

The Government set a number of targets to reduce the prevalence of drug use and smoking among children and young people. The baseline for these targets are included in the three surveys reported on in this chapter. These surveys therefore, act as an official measure of progress towards the targets.

Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain – The Government’s Ten-year Strategy for Tackling Drugs Misuse was published in April 1998.⁸ One of its key aims was ‘to help young people to resist drug misuse in order to achieve their full potential in society’.

A revised key performance target as stated in the *United Kingdom Anti-Drugs Co-ordinators Annual Report*⁹ was ‘to reduce the proportion of people under the age of 25 reporting the use of Class A drugs by 25 per cent by 2005 and by 50 per cent by 2008’.

In December 2002, the Government’s drug strategy was updated,¹⁰ and the revised target was ‘to reduce the use of Class A drugs and the frequent use of all illicit drugs by all young people and, in particular, by the most vulnerable groups by 2008’.

The updated national strategy concentrates on ‘...the most dangerous drugs, the most damaged communities and the individuals whose addiction and chaotic lifestyles are most harmful, both to themselves and others...’

The Government’s smoking strategy was set out in *Smoking Kills: A White Paper on Tobacco*,¹¹ published in 1998. One of the targets is to reduce the number of children in England aged 11 to 15 years who smoke regularly from a baseline of 13 per cent in 1996 to 11 per cent by 2005 and nine per cent by 2010.

A further target is to reduce adult smoking in all social classes so that the overall rate falls from 28 per cent in 1996 to 26 per cent by 2005 and 24 per cent or less by 2010.

In February 1998, the Government published its proposed health strategy for England, the Green Paper, *Our Healthier Nation*.¹² With reference to alcohol, it stated ‘...Whether people drink sensibly can dramatically affect their physical and mental health and that of others ...The Government is preparing a new strategy on alcohol to set out a practical framework for a responsible approach’.

The following two targets relate to Scotland and the respective baselines are taken from the Scotland schools survey.

*Towards a Healthier Scotland – A White Paper on Health*¹³ was published in 1999. One of the headline targets is to reduce the number of 12- to 15-year-olds in Scotland who smoke regularly, from a baseline of 14 per cent in 1996, to 12 per cent by 2005 and 11 per cent by 2010.

A further target is to reduce the frequency and level of young people drinking alcohol, from 20 per cent of 12- to 15-year-olds in 1995, to 18 per cent by 2005, and to 16 per cent by 2010.



Prevalence of drug use

In England, the proportion of pupils aged 11 to 15 years who had used drugs in the last year increased from 11 per cent in 1998 to 14 per cent in 2000. The proportion who had used drugs in the last month increased from seven per cent in 1998 to nine per cent in 2000.

In England and Wales, the proportion of respondents aged 16 to 19 years that had used drugs in the last year decreased from 34 per cent in 1994 to 27 per cent in 2000.

Prevalence of drug use by sex

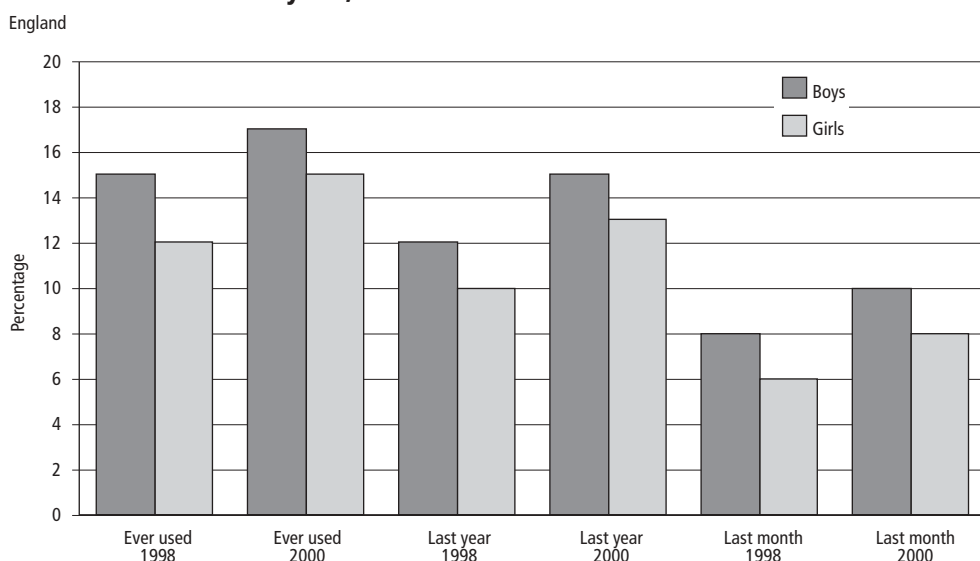
England (11- to 15-year-olds)

In 2000, 36 per cent of pupils had ever been offered drugs, and boys were more likely to have been offered drugs than girls (38 per cent of boys compared with 34 per cent of girls), a similar pattern to the 1998 and 1999 surveys.

In 2000, 15 per cent of boys had used drugs in the last year compared with 13 per cent of girls (Figure 4.1), but this difference was not significant. In addition, 10 per cent of boys had used drugs in the last month compared with eight per cent of girls. The rate of drug use among boys was generally two per cent higher than for girls in the three surveys since 1998.

Figure 4.1

Percentages of pupils aged 11 to 15 years who had used drugs 'ever', in the last year and in the last month by sex, 1998 and 2000



Source: National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research

England and Wales (16- to 19-year-olds)

In 2000, 31 per cent of males had used drugs in the last year compared with 24 per cent of females (Figure 4.2). Also, 21 per cent of males had used drugs in the last month compared with 12 per cent of females.

Between 1998 and 2000, the use of drugs in the last year, last month and ever, decreased for both males and females, although the differences were generally not significant. The



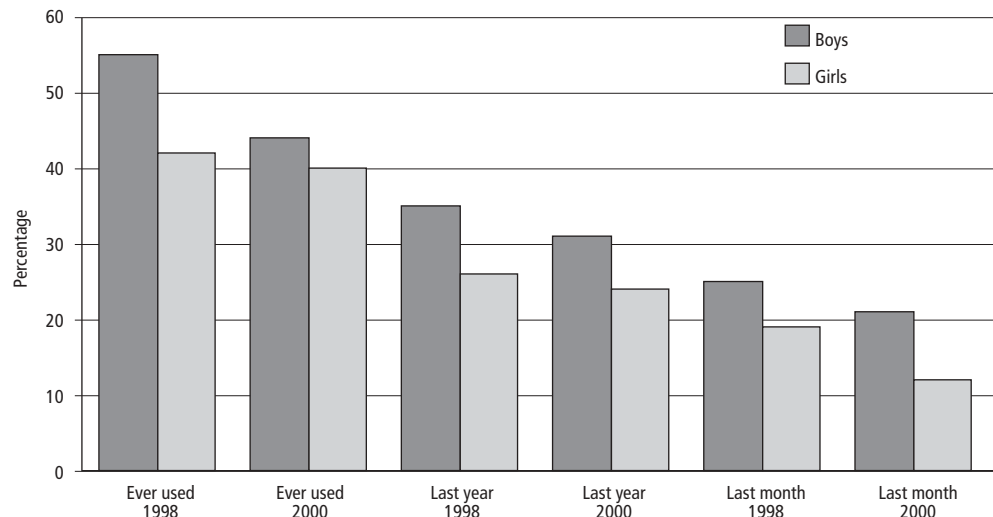
exception, was a decrease in drugs ever used by males, where the proportion decreased from 55 per cent in 1998 to 44 per cent in 2000.

During the period 1994 to 2000, males were more likely to have used drugs than females.

Figure 4.2

Percentages of respondents aged 16 to 19 years who had used drugs 'ever', in the last year and in the last month by sex, 1998 and 2000

England and Wales



Source: British Crime Survey 2000

Prevalence of drug use by age

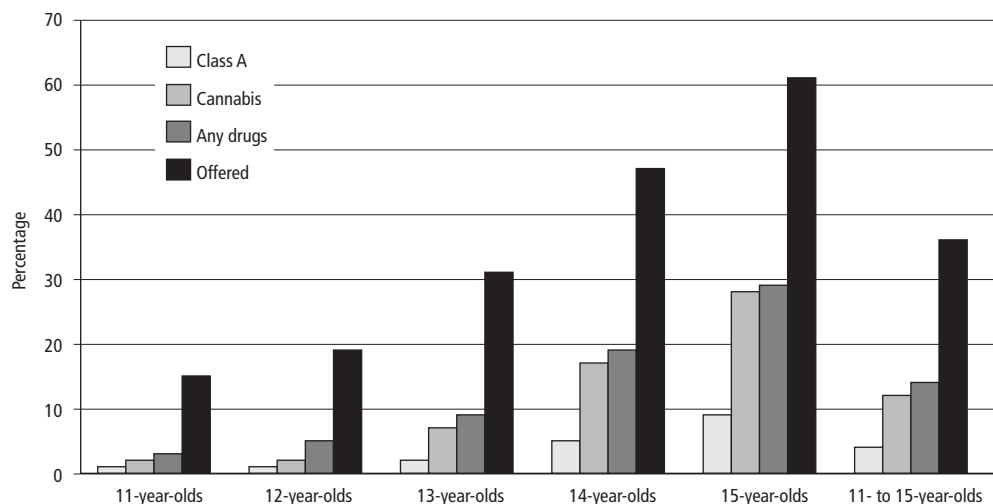
England (11- to 15-year-olds)

The likelihood of being offered or using drugs increased sharply with age. In 2000, 15 per cent of 11-year-olds had ever been offered drugs compared with 61 per cent of 15-year-olds (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3

Percentages of pupils who had used drugs 'ever' been offered drugs, 'cannabis' or Class A drugs in the last year by age, 2000

England



Source: National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research



In 2000, three per cent of 11-year-olds had used drugs in the last year compared with 29 per cent of 15-year-olds. The use of cannabis increased more sharply with age than the use of Class A drugs. Amphetamines were not included as part of the Class A drugs in this survey since it was not established whether use was oral or injection.

Prevalence of drug use by type of drug

England (11- to 15-year-olds)

Between 1998 and 2000, inclusive, the most widely used drug among pupils aged 11 to 15 years was cannabis (Table 4.2). In 1998, 10 per cent of pupils reported using cannabis, increasing slightly to 12 per cent in 2000. The next most widely used drug was any stimulants with three per cent of pupils reporting usage in 1998 and 1999, increasing to four per cent in 2000. Class A drugs were used by four per cent of pupils in 2000.

Between 1998 and 2000, the use of all substances increased slightly or remained the same with the exception of amphetamines, which fell slightly.

England and Wales (16- to 19-year-olds)

Between 1994 and 2000, cannabis was the most widely used drug among 16- to 19-year-olds (Table 4.3). In 1994, 29 per cent of respondents in this age group reported using cannabis compared with 25 per cent of respondents in 2000. The next most widely used drug was amphetamine with 10 per cent reporting usage in 1994, decreasing to six per cent in 2000. The proportion of respondents that had used LSD decreased from eight per cent in 1994 to two per cent in 2000. However, the prevalence of using cocaine increased from one per cent in 1994 to four per cent in 2000.

Prevalence of smoking

In England, the proportion of pupils aged 11 to 15 years who were regular smokers (defined as usually smoking at least one cigarette a week) increased from 10 per cent in 1990 to a peak of 13 per cent in 1996. The proportion then declined to nine per cent in 1999 before increasing to 10 per cent in 2000.

In 2000, 29 per cent of 16- to 19-year-olds in Great Britain were defined as current smokers. Smoking prevalence fluctuated between 27 and 31 per cent during the period from 1990 to 2000.

Prevalence of smoking by sex

England (11- to 15-year-olds)

In 2000, 12 per cent of girls smoked regularly compared with nine per cent of boys (Figure 4.4). Between 1990 to 2000, girls were more likely to have smoked regularly than boys.

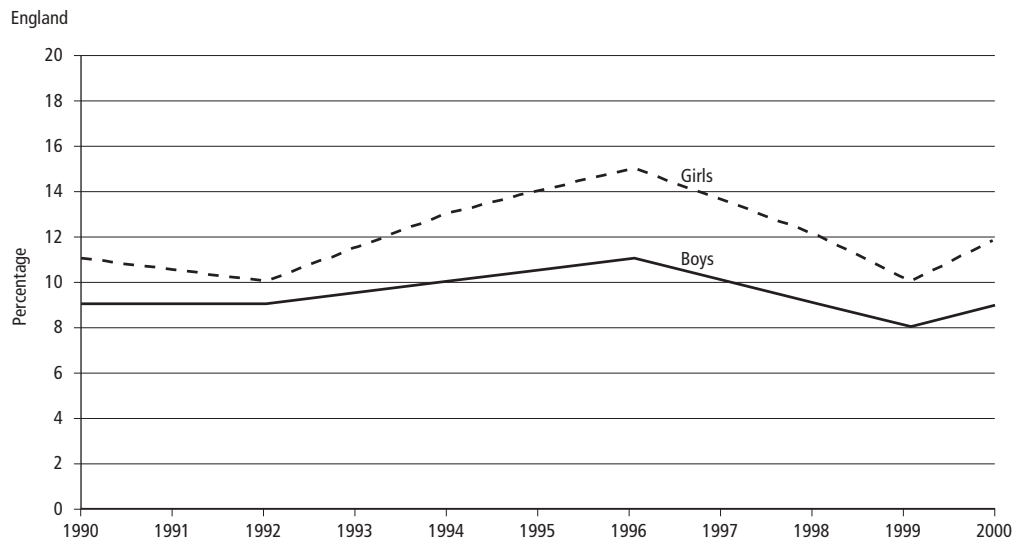
Great Britain (16- to 19-year-olds)

In 2000, there were no significant differences in the proportion of males (30 per cent) and females (28 per cent) who were current smokers (Figure 4.5). Between 1990 to 2000, there was no clear pattern over time.



Figure 4.4

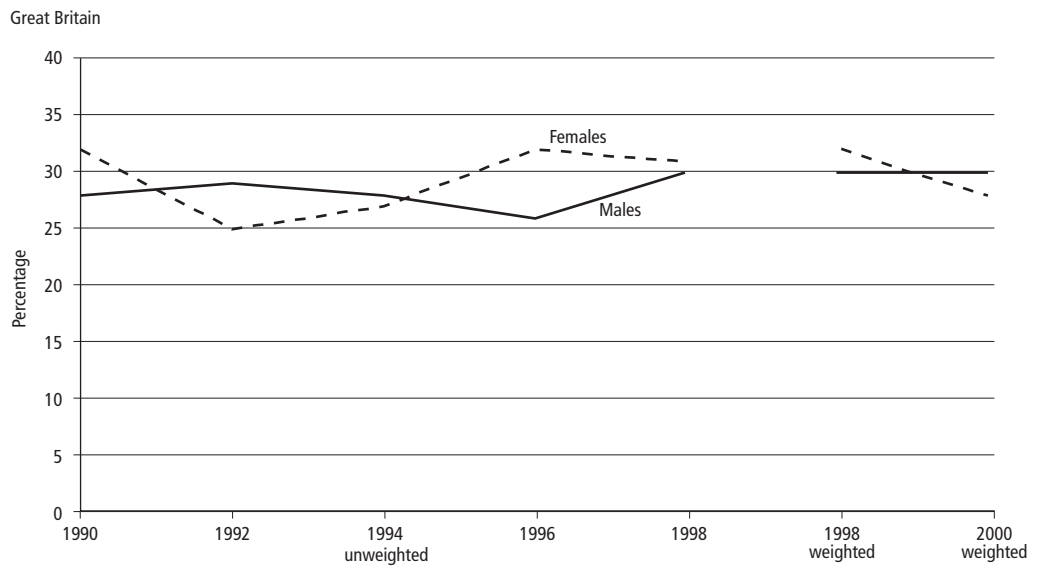
Percentages of pupils aged 11 to 15 years who regularly smoked cigarettes, by sex



Source: National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research

Figure 4.5

Percentage of cigarette smokers aged 16 to 19 years by sex



Source: ONS

Prevalence of smoking by age

England (11- to 15-year-olds)

In 2000, the prevalence of smoking increased sharply with age (Figure 4.6). One per cent of 11-year-olds (both boys and girls) had smoked regularly compared with 21 per cent of boys aged 15 years and 26 per cent of girls aged 15 years. The difference in smoking prevalence by sex was only apparent at ages 13 and over.

Average weekly consumption of cigarettes

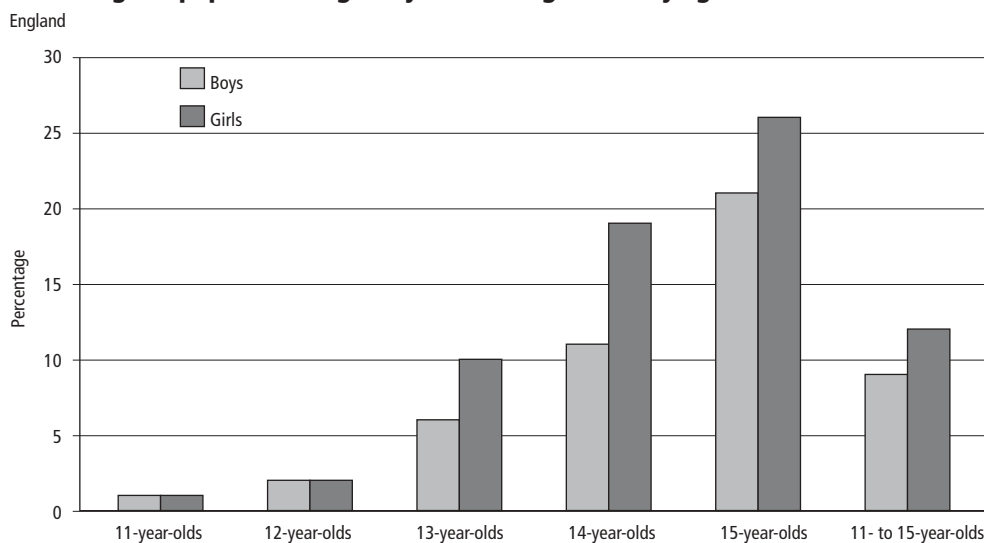
England (11- to 15-year-olds)

In addition to the self-report questionnaire, pupils were asked to record in a diary, the number of cigarettes they smoked on each day of the previous week. The survey found that among regular smokers, consumption was higher among boys than girls in 2000: the



Figure 4.6

Percentage of pupils who regularly smoked cigarettes by age and sex, 2000



Source: National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research

average number of cigarettes smoked in a week was 50 and 44, respectively. Between 1990 and 2000, the average number of cigarettes smoked in a week fluctuated between 50 to 55 for boys and 45 to 49 for girls.

Smoking dependence

England (11- to 15-year-olds)

Dependence on smoking was based on pupils' own assessment and was related to the length of time that they had smoked. The survey found that 72 per cent of pupils who had smoked regularly for more than a year would have found it difficult not to smoke for a week and 83 per cent would have found it difficult to give up smoking altogether. Only 42 per cent had wished to give up and 73 per cent had tried to give up. For those who had smoked regularly for one year or less, the proportions were 39 per cent, 58 per cent, 34 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively.

Where cigarettes were acquired

England (11- to 15-year-olds)

In 1990, 86 per cent of pupils who were regular smokers purchased their cigarettes from shops compared with 80 per cent in 2000. The proportion who bought their cigarettes from vending machines decreased from 37 per cent in 1990 to 22 per cent in 2000. In 1990, 58 per cent of regular smokers were given cigarettes by friends, this had decreased to 50 per cent in 2000. However, the proportion who bought their cigarettes from others increased from 18 per cent in 1990 to 37 per cent in 2000.

Prevalence of drinking

In England, the proportion of pupils aged 11 to 15 years who drank alcohol in the last week increased from 21 per cent in 1990 to 27 per cent in 1996. The proportion then declined to 21 per cent in 1998 before increasing again to 24 per cent in 2000. This indicates that there was no clear pattern in alcohol consumption over time.



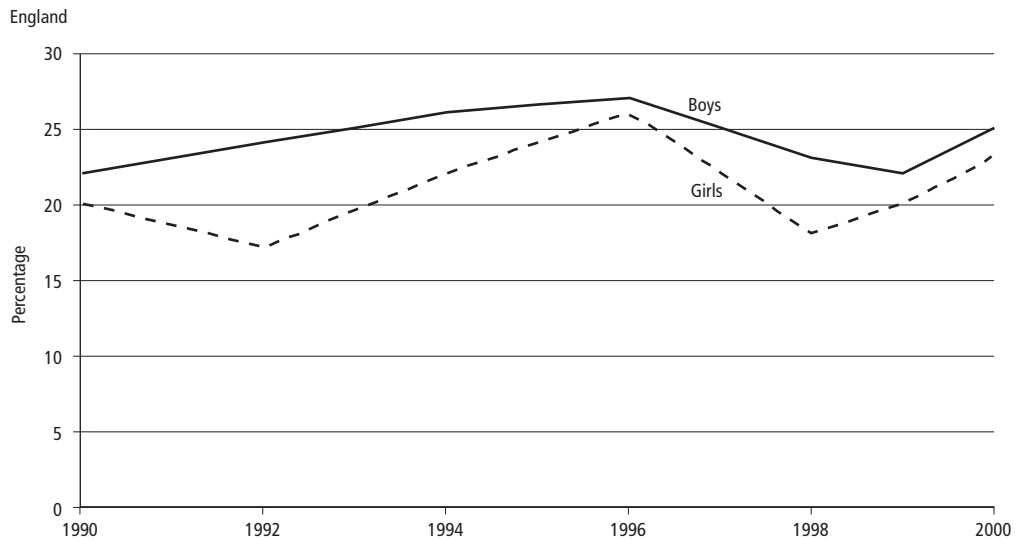
Prevalence of drinking by sex

England (11- to 15-year-olds)

In 2000, there was no significant difference in the proportions of boys (25 per cent) and girls (23 per cent) who drank in the last week (Figure 4.7). Between 1990 and 2000, the gap between boys and girls for alcohol consumption fluctuated, although boys were more likely than girls to have had a drink in the last week.

Figure 4.7

Percentage of pupils aged 11 to 15 years who drank alcohol in the last week by sex



Source: National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research

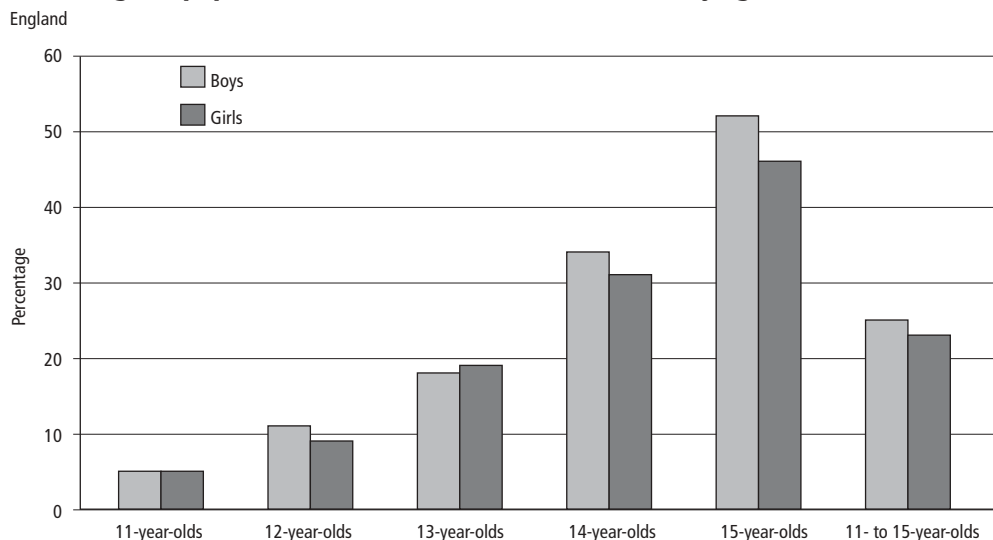
Prevalence of drinking by age

England (11- to 15-year-olds)

The prevalence of drinking among 11- to 15-year-olds increased sharply with age (Figure 4.8). In 2000, five per cent of 11-year-olds, 32 per cent of 14-year-olds and 49 per cent of 15-year-olds had drunk in the last week. In particular, 52 per cent of 15-year-old boys had a drink in the last week compared with 46 per cent of 15-year-old girls.

Figure 4.8

Percentage of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week by age and sex, 2000



Source: National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research



Prevalence of drinking by type of drink

England (11- to 15-year-olds)

Note: The rest of the survey findings for England are based on the 24 per cent who drank in the last week in 2000.

In 2000, 75 per cent of drinkers had drunk beer, lager and cider in the last week, although boys (85 per cent, Table 4.4) were more likely to drink these than girls (63 per cent). The proportions of drinkers who drank spirits and alcopops (first introduced in 1995) were 59 per cent and 62 per cent, respectively. Wine was consumed by 44 per cent of drinkers and was more popular with girls (52 per cent) than boys (38 per cent).

Between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of drinkers who drank spirits in the last week increased substantially from 35 per cent in 1990 to 59 per cent in 2000. However, the proportion who drank shandy decreased from 31 per cent in 1990 to 20 per cent in 2000. The proportions who drank beer, lager and cider, wine or fortified wine remained fairly constant between 1990 and 2000.

Average weekly consumption of alcohol

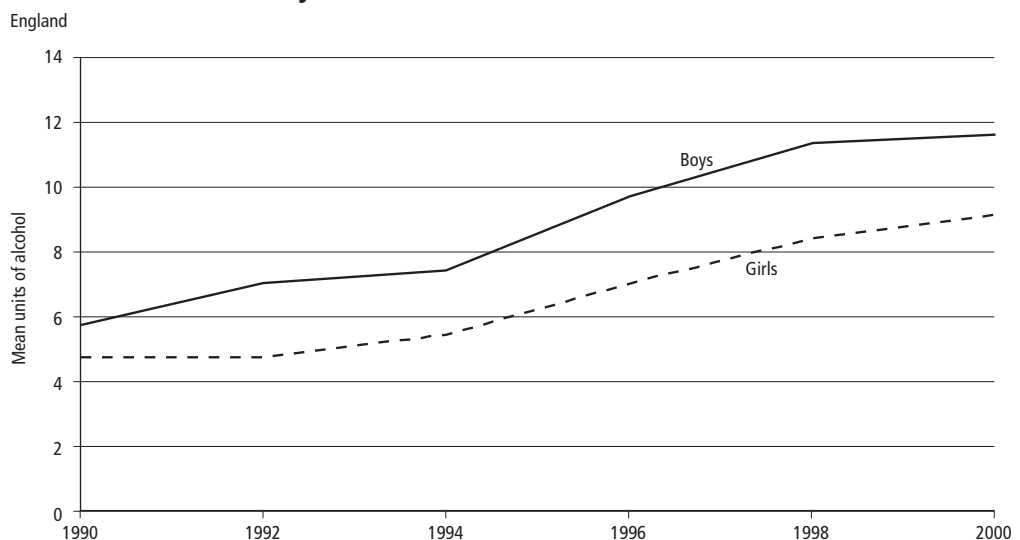
A unit of 'alcohol' is equivalent to half a pint of ordinary beer or lager, a small glass of wine, or a measure of spirits.

England (11- to 15-year-olds)

The average weekly consumption of alcohol increased substantially from 5.3 units in 1990 to 10.4 units in 2000, an increase reflected in both boys (5.7 units in 1990 to 11.6 units in 2000, Figure 4.9) and girls (4.7 units in 1990 to 9.1 units in 2000).

Figure 4.9

Average weekly consumption of alcohol by those pupils aged 11 to 15 years who drank in the last week by sex



Source: National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research

The average weekly consumption was highest among older pupils. In 2000, 15-year-olds consumed an average of 12.8 units in the last week compared with 9.7 units for 14-year-olds and 6.4 units for 11- to 13-year-olds. In 1992, the average amount consumed in the last week for these age groups was 8.1 units, 4.7 units and 3.4 units, respectively.



There was an increase in the average weekly consumption of spirits from 0.8 units in 1992 to 1.9 units in 2000. Likewise, consumption of beer, lager and cider increased from 3.7 units in 1992 to 4.7 units in 2000, and consumption of alcopops increased from 1.4 units in 1996 to 2.3 units in 2000. There were no differences in the average weekly consumption of other types of drink between 1992 and 2000.

Boys consumed more beer, lager and cider in 2000, an average of 6.3 units in the last week compared with 2.9 units for girls (Table 4.5). However, girls consumed more wine, 1.4 units compared with 0.7 units for boys. There were no differences between boys and girls with regard to other types of drink.

The survey assessed the impact of alcopops, making comparisons between 1996 and 2000, and concluded that introducing alcopops had not affected the number of pupils who drank, but had contributed to the increase in the total amount drunk by drinkers.

Initiatives, projects and guidelines

Drug use

The Government's ten-year strategy⁸ for tackling drug misuse among young people has led to a number of initiatives and projects to provide education on drug use or offer advice on prevention. Wales (via The National Assembly for Wales) has its own eight-year drugs strategy,¹⁴ which was launched in May 2000. Similarly, Scotland (via The Scottish Executive) has an anti-drugs strategy¹⁵ that was launched in 1999.

One of the initiatives that the Department of Education and Skills (DfES) plays a crucial role in is the Connexions Service. In addition to assisting with career and academic planning, the service provides 13- to 19-year-olds with a personal advisor to overcome personal and social problems. Advice and information are provided on the use of drugs and alcohol. Priority is given to young people at risk of disaffection, underachievement and not making a successful transition into adulthood.

A joint initiative from the Home Office and the Department of Health, which is also supported by the DfES is the FRANK campaign. This was launched in May 2003 and replaces the National Drugs Helpline. This national campaign targets 11- to 21-year-olds and the parents of 11-to 18-year-olds, and focuses on class A drugs.

Smoking

Some of the action points produced by the Government to help protect children from smoking in the first place and to help them stop are:

- minimal tobacco advertising in shops;
- tough enforcement on under-age sales;
- 'Proof of Age' cards; and
- strong rules on siting of cigarette vending machines.

Drinking

The Home Office produced an Action Plan in 2000,¹⁶ the main objective being to reduce the problems arising from under-age drinking. The key action points in the report were:



- rigorous enforcement of the legislative provisions (set out in the Licensing acts of 1964 and 1988) to prevent the sale of alcohol to under 18-year-olds;
- a wider use of the provisions of the Confiscation of Alcohol (Young Persons) Act 1997;
- more widespread use of 'Proof of Age' schemes to restrict access to alcohol; and
- exploring options for strengthening alcohol education.

Conclusions

The prevalence data presented in this chapter show that the use of drugs, smoking and drinking increased with age. In addition, boys were more likely than girls to take drugs. Although girls were more likely than boys to smoke regularly, the average weekly consumption of cigarettes was higher for boys. In 2000, there was no difference in the proportion of boys or girls who drank alcohol in the past week. However, historically boys were more likely than girls to drink, and a higher proportion of boys than girls said that they usually drank at least once a week. It is important to note that the England schools survey does not include certain groups identified as being prone to risk factors associated with drug use, smoking and drinking, such as truants and excludées.

In theory, the initiatives mentioned above ('initiatives, projects and guidelines') provide the means to reduce the prevalence of drug use, smoking and drinking among children and young people. Their overall success with respect to the Government's targets can only be measured in terms of the results presented in this chapter and the results from future surveys.

References

1. Goddard E (2001) *Evaluation of various data sources on drug use, smoking and drinking by children of secondary school age*, Office for National Statistics.
www.drugs.gov.uk/ReportsandPublications/YoungPeople/1033915616/Evaluation_of_data_sources.pdf
2. Becher H, Boreham R, Emery P, Hinds K, Jamison J and Schagen I, Boreham R and Shaw A (eds) (2001) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2000*, National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research, TSO: London.
<http://www.doh.gov.uk/public/englandsmoking.pdf>
3. Ramsay M and Baker P *et al* (2001) *Drug misuse declared in 2000: results from the British Crime Survey*, Home Office Research Study 224, Home Office: London.
www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hors224.pdf
4. Walker A, Maher J *et al* (2001) *Living in Britain – Results from the 2000/01 General Household Survey*, TSO: London. www.statistics.gov.uk/lib/index.html
5. Blenkinsop S, Boreham R, Erens B, Natarajan L, Schagen S and Shaw A (2002) *Drug use, smoking and drinking among young people in England in 2001*, National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research, TSO: London.
<http://www.doh.gov.uk/public/sddsurvey01.pdf>
6. Blenkinsop S, Boreham R, McManus S, Natarajan L and Prescott A (2003) *Drug use, smoking and drinking among young people in England in 2002*, National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research, TSO: London.
<http://www.doh.gov.uk/public/mainreport-smokingdrinkinganddruguse2002.pdf>



7. Boreham R, Shaw A *et al* (2001) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland in 2000*, National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research, TSO: Edinburgh.
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library3/health/smoking.pdf>
8. Cabinet Office (1998) *Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain: The Government's Ten-Year Strategy for Tackling Drugs Misuse*, TSO: London.
<http://www.archive.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm39/3945/3945.htm>
9. Department of Health (2001) *United Kingdom Anti-Drugs Co-ordinators Annual Report 2000/01*.
<http://www.doh.gov.uk/drugs/drugsar00-01.pdf>
10. Drugs Strategy Directorate (2002) *Updated Drug Strategy 2002*.
<http://www.drugs.gov.uk/ReportsandPublications/NationalStrategy/1038840683>
11. Department of Health (1998) *Smoking Kills: A White Paper on Tobacco*, TSO: London.
<http://www.archive.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm41/4177/4177.htm>
12. Department of Health (1998) *Our Healthier Nation: A Contract for Health*, TSO: London.
13. The Scottish Office (1999) *Towards a Healthier Scotland – A White Paper on Health*, TSO: Edinburgh.
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library/documents-w7/tahs-00.htm>
14. The National Assembly for Wales (2000) *Tackling Substance Misuse in Wales: A Partnership Approach*.
<http://www.wales.gov.uk/subsocialpolicy/content/direct/misuse.htm>
15. The Scottish Office (1999) *Tackling Drugs in Scotland: Action in Partnership*, The Scottish Office.
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library/documents-w7/tdis-00.htm>
16. Home Office (2000) *Tackling Alcohol Related Crime, Disorder and Nuisance Action Plan*, Home Office: London.

Table 4.1 Drug classifications under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Drug	Mode of use	Classification
Amphetamines	Inject	A
Ecstasy	Oral	A
Cocaine	Sniff or inject	A
Crack	Inject or smoke	A
Heroin	Smoke, sniff or inject	A
LSD	Oral	A
Magic Mushrooms	Oral	A
Methadone	Oral	A
Amphetamines	Sniff or oral	B
Cannabis	Smoke or oral	B
Tranquillisers	Oral or inject	B/C
Anabolic Steroids	Oral or inject	C
Poppers	Sniff	It is an offence to supply these substances if it is likely that the product is intended for abuse
Glue	Sniff	
Gas	Sniff	

Source: National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research

Table 4.2 Percentage of pupils aged 11 to 15 years who had used drugs in the last year, by drug type, 1998-2000

England	Percentages		
	1998	1999	2000
All pupils			
Cannabis	10	11	12
Any stimulants	3	3	4
Cocaine	1	1	1
Amphetamines	2	1	1
Poppers	1	2	2
Any psychedelics (LSD and Magic mushrooms)	1	1	2
Any opiates (heroin and methadone)	0	0	1
Gas, aerosols, glue and other solvents	1	3	3
Any Class A drug	3	2	4
Use of any drug in the last year	11	12	14
Base	4647	9053	6862

Source: National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research

Table 4.3 Percentage of respondents aged 16 to 19 years who had used drugs in the last year by drug type, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000

England and Wales				Percentages
	1994	1996	1998	2000
Cocaine	1*	1	1*	4
Crack	0	-	-	1
Heroin	1	-	-	1
Amphetamine	10*	11**	9	6
Ecstasy	5	6	4	5
LSD	8**	5*	2	2
Poppers	7*	5	4	4
Cannabis	29	27	28	25
Any Drug	34*	31	31	27
Base	538	581	502	665

Source: 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000 BCS (weighted data)

Notes:

* = significantly different from 2000 at $p < 0.05$.

** = significantly different from 2000 at $p < 0.01$.

'-' = less than 0.5%.

Table 4.4 Types of alcoholic drink consumed by those pupils aged 11 to 15 years who drank in the last week by sex, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000

England		Percentages and numbers					
All pupils who drank in the last week	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	
Boys							
Beer, lager, cider	76	81	82	81	78	85	
Shandy	38	26	27	22	19	23	
Wine	44	46	44	38	47	38	
Fortified wine	14	15	12	11	16	17	
Spirits	33	38	37	42	52	55	
Alcopops	-	-	-	52	33	55	
Girls							
Beer, lager, cider	56	67	70	67	63	63	
Shandy	22	23	21	18	18	15	
Wine	56	60	52	43	55	52	
Fortified wine	22	20	18	19	24	21	
Spirits	38	36	42	48	56	63	
Alcopops	-	-	-	58	42	69	
Total							
Beer, lager, cider	67	76	76	74	71	75	
Shandy	31	25	24	20	18	20	
Wine	50	52	48	40	51	44	
Fortified wine	18	17	15	15	20	19	
Spirits	35	37	39	45	54	59	
Alcopops	-	-	-	55	37	62	
Base							
Boys	339	394	375	372	446	914	
Girls	284	275	324	349	410	790	
Total	623	669	699	721	856	1704	

Source: National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research

Table 4.5 Average weekly consumption of alcohol by those pupils aged 11 to 15 years who drank in the last week, by types of drink and by sex, 2000

England		Units		
All pupils who drank in the last week	Boys	Girls	Total	
Beer, lager, cider	6.3	2.9	4.7	
Shandy	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Wine	0.7	1.4	1	
Fortified wine	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Spirits	1.8	2.0	1.9	
Alcopops	2.1	2.4	2.3	
Total	11.6	9.1	10.4	
Base	719	692	1411	

Source: National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research