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MÁNNYSTRIE O

**Poustie, Resydènter Heisin
an Fowk Siccar**

**Secondary Analysis
of the
2007 Young Persons'
Behaviour and Attitudes
Survey
(Drugs, Solvents, Alcohol
and Smoking)**

This research was commissioned by
Public Health Information and
Research Branch,
Department of Health, Social Services
and Public Safety



**SMR
Social Market Research**

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Points of view are those of the author

Contents

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
2. INTRODUCTION	6
2.1 Background	6
2.2 Aim and Objectives	6
3. METHODOLOGY	7
4. 2007 RESULTS	9
4.1 Northern Ireland – Lifetime Prevalence	9
4.2 Northern Ireland – Last Year Prevalence	13
4.3 Northern Ireland – Last Month Prevalence	17
4.4 Solvents	22
4.5 Cannabis	24
4.6 Speed	25
4.7 LSD	26
4.8 Ecstasy	27
4.9 Poppers	28
4.10 Tranquillisers	29
4.11 Heroin	30
4.12 Magic Mushrooms	31
4.13 Crack	32
4.14 Cocaine	33
4.15 Anabolic Steroids	34
4.16 All Drugs (Not Including Solvents)	35
4.17 Alcohol	37
4.18 Smoking	40
5. COMPARISONS BETWEEN 2003 AND 2007	42
5.1 Drugs and Solvents - Significant Changes in Lifetime Prevalence	42
5.2 Drugs and Solvents - Significant Changes in Last Year Prevalence	44
5.3 Drugs and Solvents - Significant Changes in Last Month Prevalence	46
5.4 Alcohol - Significant Changes in Lifetime Prevalence	48
5.5 Smoking - Changes in Lifetime Prevalence	50
APPENDIX (TABLES)	51

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents key findings from an analysis of the drugs, alcohol and smoking modules in the 2007 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (YPBAS). The YPBAS is conducted among 11-16 year old post-primary pupils in Northern Ireland. The report also examines changes between the current survey and the 2003 survey.

Key Findings (2007)

Drugs and Solvents

- Almost one fifth (19%) of pupils in Years 8 to 12 reported taking any drugs or solvents at some point in their life.
- In the last year, 13% of pupils had taken any drugs or solvents, with 7% having taken any drugs or solvents in the last month.
- Among all pupils, cannabis is the most commonly used drug. Lifetime use was 9%, last year use was 7% and last month use was 4%.
- After cannabis, the most commonly reported drugs or solvents ever used are: solvents (8%); poppers (6%); ecstasy (3%); cocaine (3%); speed (2%); LSD (2%); crack (2%); magic mushrooms (1%); tranquillisers (1%); heroin (1%); and anabolic steroids (1%).
- Lifetime prevalence rates for using any drugs or solvents are consistent across Education and Library Board areas (BELB, 20%; WELB, 19%; NEELB, 18%; SEELB, 21%; and SELB, 18%).
- There is no significant difference in ever having used any drugs or solvents between boys and girls, with no difference in lifetime use of specific drugs or solvents between boys and girls.
- Ever having taken any drugs or solvents is correlated with pupils' age, with 32% of pupils aged 16 or older having taken any drugs or solvents compared to 12% of pupils aged 12 or younger.
- There was no significant difference in ever having used any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (21%) and those not entitled (18%). However, pupils entitled to free school meals were more likely to have ever used cannabis than pupils not entitled to free school meals (11% compared to 9%).
- The average age at which pupils were first offered drugs (not including solvents) was 12.9 years, with no significant difference between boys (12.7 years) and girls (13.0 years).

- A group of friends (45%), or a friend (34%), are the most commonly reported people that pupils were with the last time they took drugs (not including solvents).
- On the last occasion that pupils took drugs (not including solvents), almost half (45%) took them somewhere outside (e.g. a park, street, in an entry etc).
- Almost three quarters (73%) of pupils reported knowing a lot or quite a bit about the risks / effects of drug use, with 18% saying they know something and 9% knowing little or nothing.

Alcohol

- Over half (55%) of pupils had drunk alcohol in their lifetime, with no significant difference in lifetime prevalence between boys (55%) and girls (56%).
- Lifetime prevalence of alcohol was significantly higher in the SEELB area (59%), compared with other Education and Library Board areas (BELB, 53%; WELB, 57%; NEELB, 57%; and SELB, 48%).
- In the last week, 19% of all pupils had drunk alcohol with no significant difference between boys (18%) and girls (20%).
- Last week prevalence of alcohol was higher in the SEELB area (22%) compared to the other Education and Library Board areas (BELB, 19%; WELB, 18%; NEELB, 19%; and SELB, 15%).
- Among pupils who have ever drunk alcohol, over half (55%) reported being drunk on at least one occasion. Girls (58%) were more likely to report ever being drunk than boys (51%).
- The average age at which pupils first drank alcohol was 12.0 years, with boys (11.7 years) significantly younger when they first drank alcohol compared to girls (12.3 years).
- Over one quarter (27%) of pupils who have ever drunk alcohol, have bought alcohol themselves, with buying alcohol more likely to be reported by girls (31%) than boys (24%).

Smoking

- Almost one quarter (24%) of all pupils reported ever having smoked, with smoking prevalence higher among girls (27%) than boys (21%).
- The average age of pupils when they smoked a cigarette for the first time is 11.8 years, with no significant difference between boys (11.7 years) and girls (11.9 years).

- Four fifths (80%) of pupils in Years 8 to 12 who currently smoke would like to give up smoking altogether.
- Just over two fifths (43%) of pupils reported living with an adult who smoked, with over half of these pupils (57%) saying that adults smoke inside their home.

Comparisons between 2003 and 2007

All changes reported are statistically significant at the 5% level.

- Among all pupils, lifetime use of any drugs or solvents decreased from 23.0% in 2003 to 18.9% in 2007.
- Last year use of any drugs or solvents decreased from 17.9% in 2003 to 13.4% in 2007, with last month use also decreasing from 11.5% in 2003 to 7.5% in 2007.
- For boys, lifetime use of any drugs or solvents decreased from 26.1% in 2003 to 19.3% in 2007, with no significant change in lifetime prevalence for girls (20.0% in 2003 to 18.8% in 2007).
- Lifetime use of cannabis fell from 16.3% in 2003 to 9.1% in 2007. Among boys, lifetime use of cannabis fell from 18.7% to 9.9%, with lifetime use among girls falling from 14.0% to 8.5%.
- Between 2003 and 2007, pupils in the BELB area reported a decrease in the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents (from 32.8% to 19.7%), with lifetime prevalence also decreasing in the SEELB area (from 25.4% in 2003 to 20.8% in 2007).
- Lifetime cannabis use decreased in each of the Board areas: BELB (from 25.6% to 11.7%); WELB (from 13.4% to 9.4%); NEELB (from 15.2% to 7.5%); SEELB (from 19.2% to 10.9%); and SELB (from 12.9% to 7.8%).
- Between 2003 and 2007, the proportion of pupils ever having an alcoholic drink decreased from 59.9% to 55.1%.
- Since 2003, lifetime prevalence of alcohol decreased for both boys (from 60.8% to 55.3%) and girls (from 59.1% to 55.5%).
- Among pupils who have ever drunk alcohol, there was no significant change between 2003 and 2007 in the proportions who reported ever being drunk (55.2% in 2003 compared to 54.5% in 2007).
- The lifetime prevalence of smoking among all pupils decreased from 32.7% in 2003 to 24.2% in 2007.
- Lifetime smoking prevalence decreased between 2003 and 2007 among boys (from 30.0% to 21.5%) and girls (from 35.5% to 27.3%).

- Among all pupils, there was a decrease between 2003 and 2007 in the proportion of pupils who reported that adults in their household smoke (from 51.8% to 42.8%).
- Of pupils who reported that adults in their household smoke, there was a decrease in the proportion reporting that the adults smoke inside their home between 2003 and 2007 (from 78.6% to 57.3%).

2. INTRODUCTION

In August 2008 the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) commissioned Social Market Research (SMR) to conduct a secondary analysis of the drugs, solvents, alcohol and smoking modules on the 2007 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey. The Terms of Reference also required a comparison between the 2007 and the 2003 surveys to identify any significant changes in the intervening three year period.

2.1 Background

In pursuing a commitment to use research outcomes to inform health policy, the DHSSPS commissioned a secondary analysis of the alcohol, solvents, drugs and smoking modules of the 2007 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (YPBAS). The survey, which was previously conducted in 2000 and 2003, was commissioned by a consortium of government departments and public bodies, including DHSSPS. It is anticipated that the survey outcomes will assist DHSSPS in measuring progress towards achieving a range of targets related to alcohol and drug misuse, including reducing the proportion of young people who drink and who report getting drunk and reducing illegal drug use. These targets have been set out under Public Service Agreement (PSA) 8 'Promoting Health and Addressing Health Inequalities' within the Northern Ireland Assembly's Programme for Government 2008-2011.

2.2 Aim and Objectives

The project aim is:

'...to provide DHSSPS with an in-depth understanding of the current behaviour and attitudes of young people with regard to smoking, drinking, solvents and drugs and an examination of any significant changes since the previous survey'.

Within this overall aim the following attendant objectives were set:

- *provide information regarding the use, knowledge and awareness of tobacco, alcohol, solvents and drugs among 11-16 year olds from the 2007 YPBAS;*
- *compare and contrast the findings of the 2003 and 2007 surveys, based on weighted data using appropriate statistical techniques; and*
- *assess the reduction in the proportion of young people who drink and who report getting drunk (listed in PSA 8 within the Northern Ireland Assembly's Programme for Government 2008-2011).*

3. METHODOLOGY

This report presents the findings from a secondary analysis of the 2007 and 2003 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Surveys which were conducted by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) on behalf of a range of Northern Ireland government departments. The primary focus of the study is an analysis of data from the 2007 survey, with comparisons on key indicators made with the 2003 survey. The data from both surveys are based on representative samples of Year 8 to Year 12 pupils in post-primary schools across Northern Ireland. Prior to data analysis both surveys were weighted by year group and gender.

All data were analysed using the statistical programme SPSS. The analysis is based on frequency of responses to individual questions and, where appropriate, cross tabulations (using the Chi-Square statistical test) to identify statistically significant differences between particular groups. In some cases where difference in numerical data between groups is reported, the Analysis of Variance statistical test (ANOVA) has been used.

Please note:

Throughout the report, where the terms 'significant' or 'statistically significant' are used to describe differences in responses between different subgroups of the sample, this should be taken to mean that these differences are statistically significant to the 5% level.

Due to rounding, row and column totals may not always sum to 100.

Due to filtering and missing data the base numbers within individual tables may change.

All percentages presented in the tables have been rounded to one decimal place and are rounded to whole numbers in the text (except for percentages less than 1%). Changes in percentages between 2003 and 2007 are reported to one decimal place in the text.

The term **prevalence** refers to the proportion of a population who have used a substance (e.g. drugs, solvents, alcohol, tobacco) over a particular time period. Prevalence is measured by asking respondents in a representative sample drawn from the population to recall their use of substances. The three most widely recall periods are: lifetime (ever used a substance), last year (used a substance in the last 12 months), and last month (used a substance in the last 30 days). Provided a sample is representative of the total population, prevalence information obtained from a sample can be used to infer prevalence in the population.

Lifetime prevalence refers to the proportion of the sample that reported ever having used the named substance at the time they were surveyed. A person who records lifetime prevalence may, or may not, be currently using the substance. Lifetime prevalence should not be interpreted as meaning that people have necessarily used a substance over a long period of time or that they will use the substance in the future.

Last year prevalence refers to the proportion of the sample that reported using a named substance in the year prior to the survey. For this reason, last year prevalence is often referred to as recent use.

Last month prevalence refers to the proportion of the sample that reported using a named substance in the month prior to the survey and is often referred to as current use. It should be noted that current use is not synonymous with regular use.

The questionnaire is available on the Central Survey Unit website of the Northern Ireland Statistical and Research Agency, link is provided below:

<http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/survey.asp98.htm>

Abbreviations

BELB	Belfast Education and Library Board
WELB	Western Education and Library Board
NEELB	North Eastern Education and Library Board
SEELB	South Eastern Education and Library Board
SELB	Southern Education and Library Board

4. 2007 RESULTS

4.1 Northern Ireland – Lifetime Prevalence

(see Table 1.1)

Results from the survey indicated that 19% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 have used any drugs or solvents in their lifetime.

Drug Type

Cannabis (9%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils in their lifetime. Lifetime prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in Northern Ireland in descending order were: solvents (8%); poppers (6%); ecstasy (3%); cocaine (3%); speed (2%); LSD (2%); crack (2%); magic mushrooms (1%); tranquillisers (1%); heroin (1%); and anabolic steroids (0.8%).

Gender

There was no difference in the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (19%) and girls (19%). Furthermore, there were no statistically significant differences in the lifetime use of specific drugs (i.e. cannabis, speed, ecstasy etc) between boys and girls.

Age

Lifetime use of any drugs or solvents was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 32%) and lowest among younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 12%). Pupils' age was associated with the use of specific drugs with older pupils more likely to report a higher lifetime prevalence rate than younger pupils (e.g. the lifetime prevalence of cannabis among pupils aged 16 or older was 21% compared to a lifetime prevalence rate of 1% reported by pupils aged 12 or younger).

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (21%) and those not entitled (18%). However, lifetime prevalence of cannabis was found to be higher among pupils entitled to free school meals (11%) compared to pupils not entitled (9%). Lifetime usage of anabolic steroids was found to be lower among pupils entitled to free school meals (0.2%) compared to those who are not entitled (1%).

Belfast Education and Library Board – Lifetime Prevalence

(see Table 1.2)

Results from the survey indicated that 20% of pupils attending schools in the Belfast Education and Library Board (BELB) area have used any drugs or solvents in their lifetime.

Drug Type

Cannabis (12%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the BELB area. Lifetime prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the BELB area in descending order were: poppers (7%); solvents (7%); ecstasy (5%); cocaine (4%); tranquillisers (3%); LSD (2%); crack (1%); speed (1%); magic mushrooms (0.8%); and heroin (0.8%).

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found that boys (27%) recorded a significantly higher lifetime prevalence rate for use of any drugs or solvents than girls (17%).

In relation to specific drugs, boys were more likely than girls to have ever used cannabis (18% compared to 9%), ecstasy (10% compared to 4%) and poppers (12% compared to 5%).

Age

Lifetime use of any drugs or solvents was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 52%) and lowest among younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 6%). Pupil age was associated with use of specific drugs with older pupils (aged 16 or older), compared to pupils in other age groups, significantly more likely to have ever used cannabis (38%).

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (24%) and those not entitled (18%).

Western Education and Library Board – Lifetime Prevalence

(see Table 1.3)

Results from the survey indicated that 19% of pupils attending schools in the Western Education and Library Board (WELB) area have used any drugs or solvents in their lifetime.

Drug Type

Cannabis (9%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the WELB area. Lifetime prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the WELB area in descending order were: solvents (8%); poppers (5%); ecstasy (3%); cocaine (2%); speed (2%); LSD (2%); magic mushrooms (2%); heroin (1%); tranquillisers (1%); crack (0.8%); and anabolic steroids (0.5%).

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (19%) and girls (21%).

Age

Lifetime use of any drugs or solvents was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 25%) and lowest among younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 11%). Older

pupils (aged 16 or older, 16%) were significantly more likely to report having ever used cannabis compared with other age groups.

Free School Meals

Regarding free school meals, there was no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (18%) and those not entitled (20%). Lifetime prevalence of solvents was found to be higher among pupils not entitled to free school meals (9%) compared to pupils entitled to free school meals (5%).

North Eastern Education and Library Board – Lifetime Prevalence

(see Table 1.4)

Results from the survey indicated that 18% of pupils attending schools in the North Eastern Education and Library Board (NEELB) area have used any drugs or solvents in their lifetime.

Drug Type

Solvents (9%) were the most commonly used substances among all pupils attending schools in the NEELB area. Lifetime prevalence rates of other drugs for pupils in the NEELB area in descending order were: cannabis (8%); poppers (5%); cocaine (2%); crack (2%); ecstasy (2%); speed (1%); magic mushrooms (1%); anabolic steroids (0.8%); LSD (0.7%); heroin (0.7%); and tranquillisers (0.3%).

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender in the NEELB area found a significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (20%) and girls (15%). Girls (3%) recorded a higher lifetime prevalence of cocaine than boys (0.8%), as well as a higher lifetime prevalence of ecstasy (2% compared to 0.8%).

Age

Lifetime use of any drugs or solvents was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 22%) in the NEELB, and lowest among 13 year old pupils (8%) in this area.

Pupil age was associated with use of specific drugs with pupils aged 15 recording the highest lifetime prevalence of cannabis (15%), compared to those aged 12 or younger who recorded the lowest lifetime prevalence of cannabis (1%). Lifetime use of poppers (11%) was found to be highest among those aged 16 and older, with no pupils aged 12 or younger having ever used these drugs.

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (16%) and other pupils (18%). There were no statistically significant differences in the lifetime prevalence of any specific drugs between pupils entitled to free school meals and those not entitled.

South Eastern Education and Library Board – Lifetime Prevalence

(see Table 1.5)

Results from the survey indicated that 21% of pupils attending schools in the South Eastern Education and Library Board (SEELB) area have used any drugs or solvents in their lifetime.

Drug Type

Cannabis (11%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the SEELB area. Lifetime prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the SEELB area in descending order were: solvents (10%); poppers (7%); ecstasy (4%); cocaine (3%); crack (3%); LSD (2%); magic mushrooms (2%); speed (2%); heroin (2%); tranquillisers (1%); and anabolic steroids (1%)

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (18%) and girls (23%).

In relation to specific drugs or solvents, 12% of girls recorded a lifetime prevalence of solvent use compared to 7% of boys.

Age

Lifetime use of any drugs or solvents was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 42%) and lowest among younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 8%). Pupil age was associated with lifetime prevalence of cannabis, with 28% of pupils aged 16 or older reporting ever using this drug compared to 1% of pupils aged 12 or younger.

Free School Meals

Regarding free school meals, there was no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (26%) and pupils not entitled to free school meals (20%). There were no statistically significant differences in the lifetime prevalence of any specific drugs between pupils entitled to free school meals and those not entitled.

Southern Education and Library Board – Lifetime Prevalence

(see Table 1.6)

Results from the survey indicated that 18% of pupils attending schools in the Southern Education and Library Board (SELB) area have used any drugs or solvents in their lifetime.

Drug Type

Cannabis (8%) and solvents (8%) were the most commonly used substances among pupils attending schools in the SELB area. Lifetime prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the SELB area in descending order were: poppers (6%); ecstasy (3%); cocaine (2%); speed (2%); LSD (1%); crack (1%); anabolic steroids (1%); magic mushrooms (0.9%); tranquillisers (0.8%); and heroin (0.7%).

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (17%) and girls (19%).

In relation to specific drugs, 8% of girls reported lifetime use of poppers compared to 5% of boys.

Age

Lifetime use of any drugs or solvents was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 35%) and lowest among 13 year olds (12%). Pupil age was associated with lifetime prevalence of cannabis, with 20% of pupils aged 16 or older reporting ever using this drug compared to 2% of pupils aged 12 or younger. Older pupils (aged 16 or older, 19%) also recorded the highest lifetime prevalence of poppers with pupils aged 13 and 12 or younger recording the lowest lifetime prevalence rates (each 1%).

Free School Meals

Pupils entitled to free school meals have a higher lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents (25%) compared to pupils not entitled to free school meals (17%). Compared to other pupils, those entitled to free school meals have a higher lifetime prevalence of cannabis (14% compared to 7%) and poppers (13% compared to 5%).

4.2 Northern Ireland – Last Year Prevalence

(see Table 2.1)

Results from the survey indicated that 13% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 have used any drugs or solvents in the last year.

Drug Type

Cannabis (7%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils in the last year. Last year prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in Northern Ireland in descending order were: solvents (4%); poppers (4%); ecstasy (2%); cocaine (2%); crack (1%); speed (1%); LSD (0.9%); tranquillisers (0.8%); magic mushrooms (0.7%); heroin (0.6%); and anabolic steroids (0.5%).

Gender

There was no difference in the last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (14%) and girls (13%). Furthermore, there were no significant differences in the use of specific drugs (i.e. cannabis, speed, ecstasy etc) in the last year between boys and girls.

Age

Last year use of any drugs or solvents was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 24%) and lowest among younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 7%).

Pupil age was associated with use of specific drugs with older pupils (aged 16 or older) more likely to report a higher last year prevalence of cannabis (17%), speed (2%), LSD (2%), ecstasy (6%), poppers (10%), tranquillisers (2%). Use of cocaine in the last year was more likely to be reported by pupils aged 15 (3%) and 16 or older (3%), with the use of anabolic steroids more likely to be reported by 15 year old pupils (1%).

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in the last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (15%) and those not entitled (13%). However, last year prevalence of cannabis was found to be higher among pupils entitled to free school meals (9%) compared to pupils not entitled to free school meals (6%).

Belfast Education and Library Board – Last Year Prevalence

(see Table 2.2)

Results from the survey indicated that 14% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 attending schools in the BELB area have used any drugs or solvents in the last year.

Drug Type

In the last year, cannabis (8%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the BELB area. Last year prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the BELB area in descending order were: poppers (5%); ecstasy (4%); cocaine (3%); solvents (3%); tranquillisers (3%); LSD (0.9%); crack (0.9%); heroin (0.5%); speed (0.3%); and magic mushrooms (0.3%).

Gender

There was no significant difference in the last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (18%) and girls (12%), although boys (9%) were more likely to use poppers compared to girls (3%).

Age

Use of any drugs in the last year was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 41%) and lowest among 13 year old pupils (4%).

Compared to other age groups, older pupils (aged 16 or older) were more likely to have used cannabis (31%).

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was a significant difference in the last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (21%) and those not entitled (11%). Last year prevalence of cannabis (14%) was also higher among pupils entitled to free school meals, compared to pupils not entitled to free school meals (6%).

Western Education and Library Board – Last Year Prevalence

(see Table 2.3)

Results from the survey indicated that 14% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 attending schools in the WELB area have used any drugs or solvents in the last year.

Drug Type

Cannabis (7%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the WELB area. Last year prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the WELB area in descending order were: poppers (4%); solvents (4%); ecstasy (2%); cocaine (2%); LSD (1%); speed (1%); heroin (0.7%); magic mushrooms (0.7%); tranquillisers (0.4%); crack (0.4%) and anabolic steroids (0.3%).

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found no significant difference in the last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (13%) and girls (15%).

Age

Last year use of any drugs or solvents was highest among pupils aged 15 (20%) and lowest among younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 6%). Pupil age was associated with use of specific drugs with older pupils (aged 16 or older), compared to pupils in other age groups, significantly more likely to have used cannabis (13%). The use of poppers was more likely to be recorded by 15 year olds (8%), with 13 year olds more likely to report having used solvents in the last year (9%).

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in the last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (12%) and those not entitled (15%).

North Eastern Education and Library Board – Last Year Prevalence

(see Table 2.4)

Results from the survey indicated that 13% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 attending schools in the NEELB area have used any drugs or solvents in the last year.

Drug Type

In the last year, solvents (6%) and cannabis (6%) were the most commonly used substances among pupils attending schools in the NEELB area. Last year prevalence rates of other drugs for pupils in the NEELB area in descending order were: poppers (3%); ecstasy (1%); crack (1%); cocaine (1%); speed (1%); anabolic steroids (0.7%); magic mushrooms (0.5%); heroin (0.5%); LSD (0.4%); and tranquillisers (0.1%).

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found no significant difference in the last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (14%) and girls (11%). Girls reported higher last year prevalence rates than boys for ecstasy (2% compared to 0.6%) and cocaine (2% compared to 0.4%).

Age

There was a significant difference in the use of any drugs or solvents in the last year between pupils in different age groups, with pupils aged 15, (19%) more likely to have used any drugs or solvents compared to pupils aged 13 (6%). Pupils aged 15 were more likely to report using cannabis (13%) and those aged 16 or older were more likely to use poppers (8%) in the last year.

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no difference in the last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (10%) and those not entitled (13%). Similarly, there were no significant differences in the last year prevalence of specific substances between pupils entitled to free school meals and those not entitled.

South Eastern Education and Library Board – Last Year Prevalence

(see Table 2.5)

Results from the survey indicated that 15% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 attending schools in the SEELB area have used any drugs or solvents in the last year.

Drug Type

In the last year, cannabis (8%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the SEELB area. Last year prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the SEELB area in descending order were: poppers (5%); solvents (4%); ecstasy (3%); cocaine (2%); crack (2%); LSD (1%); magic mushrooms (1%); tranquillisers (1%); speed (0.8%); heroin (0.8%); and anabolic steroids (0.5%).

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found no significant difference in the last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (13%) and girls (17%).

In relation to specific substances, 6% of girls reported last year use of solvents compared to 3% of boys.

Age

Use of any drugs or solvents in the last year was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 34%) and lowest among younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 5%). In the last year, older pupils (aged 16 or older) were more likely to report using cannabis (23%) and LSD (15%), while pupils aged 15 were more likely to report use of solvents (10%).

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in the last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (21%) and those not entitled (14%). There were no statistically significant differences in the last year prevalence of any specific drugs between pupils entitled to free school meals and pupils not entitled.

Southern Education and Library Board – Last Year Prevalence

(see Table 2.6)

Results from the survey indicated that 13% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 attending schools in the SELB area have used any drugs or solvents in the last year.

Drug Type

In the last year, cannabis (6%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the SELB area. Last year prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the SELB area in descending order were: solvents (4%); poppers (4%); ecstasy (2%); cocaine (2%); speed (0.8%); magic mushrooms (0.7%); crack (0.7%); anabolic steroids (0.7%); LSD (0.6%); tranquillisers (0.6%); and heroin (0.6%).

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found no difference between the proportions of boys (13%) and girls (12%) using any drugs or solvents in the last year, with no significant differences in the use of specific drugs.

Age

Use of any drugs or solvents in the last year was higher among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 25%) compared to pupils in other age groups.

Pupil age was associated with last year prevalence of cannabis, with 16% of pupils aged 16 or older reporting using this drug compared to lower levels of use among other age groups.

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (17%) and those not entitled (12%). However, compared to other pupils, those entitled to free school meals recorded a higher last year prevalence of cannabis (12% compared to 5%).

4.3 Northern Ireland – Last Month Prevalence

(see Table 3.1)

Results from the survey indicated that 7% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 have used any drugs or solvents in the last month.

Drug Type

Cannabis (4%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils in the last month. Last month prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in Northern Ireland in descending order were: solvents (2%); poppers (2%); ecstasy (1%); cocaine (0.9%); crack (0.6%); speed (0.4%); LSD (0.4%); tranquillisers (0.4%); magic mushrooms (0.3%); heroin (0.3%); and anabolic steroids (0.3%).

Gender

There was no difference in the last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (8%) and girls (7%). Furthermore, there were no statistically significant differences in the use of specific drugs (i.e. cannabis, speed, ecstasy etc) in the last month between boys and girls.

Age

Use of any drugs or solvents in the last month was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 14%) and lowest among younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 4%). Pupil

age was associated with the use of specific drugs in the last month with older pupils (aged 16 or older) more likely to report using cannabis (9%), and poppers (5%) than other age groups.

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in the last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (8%) and other pupils (7%). However, there was a significant difference in last month prevalence of cannabis between pupils entitled to free school meals (5%) and those not entitled (3%).

Belfast Education and Library Board – Last Month Prevalence

(see Table 3.2)

Results from the survey indicated that 6% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 attending schools in the BELB area have used any drugs or solvents in the last month.

Drug Type

In the last month, cannabis (4%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the BELB area. Last month prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the BELB area were: ecstasy (2%); poppers (1%); solvents (1%); cocaine (1%); LSD (0.9%); and crack (0.9%).

Gender

There was no difference in the last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (9%) and girls (5%). Furthermore, there were no statistically significant differences in the use of specific drugs (i.e. cannabis, speed, ecstasy etc) in the last month between boys and girls.

Age

Use of any drugs or solvents in the last month was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 24%) compared to other age groups.

Free School Meals

Last month use of any drugs or solvents was more likely to be reported by pupils entitled to free school meals (11%) than pupils not entitled to free school meals (5%).

Western Education and Library Board – Last Month Prevalence

(see Table 3.3)

Results from the survey indicated that 8% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 attending schools in the WELB area have used any drugs or solvents in the last month.

Drug Type

In the last month, cannabis (4%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the WELB area. Last month prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the WELB area in descending order were: solvents (2%); poppers

(1%); ecstasy (1%); cocaine (0.7%); heroin (0.6%); magic mushrooms (0.6%); LSD (0.4%); speed (0.4%); tranquillisers (0.4%); crack (0.3%); and anabolic steroids (0.3%).

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found no significant difference in the last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (7%) and girls (8%). There were no significant differences in the use of specific drugs in the last month between boys and girls.

Age

There was no significant difference in last month use of any drugs or solvents between pupils in different age groups.

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in the last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (6%) and those not entitled (8%).

North Eastern Education and Library Board – Last Month Prevalence

(see Table 3.4)

Results from the survey indicated that 7% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 attending schools in the NEELB area have used any drugs or solvents in the last month.

Drug Type

In the last month, cannabis (3%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the NEELB area. Last month prevalence rates of other drugs for pupils in the NEELB area in descending order were: solvents (3%); poppers (1%); ecstasy (0.6%); speed (0.6%); crack (0.6%); anabolic steroids (0.6%), cocaine (0.4%); LSD (0.2%); magic mushrooms (0.1%); tranquillisers (0.1%); and heroin (0.1%).

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found no difference in the last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (8%) and (girls 5%), with no significant variations in the use of specific drugs between boys and girls.

Age

Use of any drugs or solvents in the last month differed significantly between the age groups, with one tenth of pupils aged 15 (10%) and 16 or older (10%) using any drugs or solvents compared to 3% of 13 year olds.

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in the last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (7%) and those not entitled (7%), with no statistically significant differences in the last month prevalence of any specific drugs.

South Eastern Education and Library Board – Last Month Prevalence

(see Table 3.5)

Results from the survey indicated that 8% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 attending schools in the SEELB area have used any drugs or solvents in the last month.

Drug Type

In the last month, cannabis (5%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the SEELB area. Last month prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the SEELB area in descending order were: poppers (3%); solvents (2%); ecstasy (2%); cocaine (1%); crack (1%); tranquillisers (0.9%); LSD (0.7%); speed (0.5%); magic mushrooms (0.5%); heroin (0.5%); and anabolic steroids (0.3%)

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found no difference in the last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (8%) and girls (9%). In the last month there were no significant differences in the use of any specific drugs between boys and girls.

Age

Use of any drugs or solvents in the last month was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 21%), with 3% of pupils aged 13 reporting to have used any drugs or solvents in this period. Older pupils were also more likely to report using cannabis (15%) in the last month compared to pupils in other age groups.

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in the last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (11%) and those not entitled (8%). There were no statistically significant differences in the last month prevalence of any specific drugs between pupils entitled to free school meals and pupils not entitled to free school meals.

Southern Education and Library Board – Last Month Prevalence

(see Table 3.6)

Results from the survey indicated that 8% of pupils in Years 8 to 12 attending schools in the SELB area have used any drugs or solvents in the last month.

Drug Type

Cannabis (3%) was the most commonly used drug among all pupils attending schools in the SELB area. Last month prevalence rates of other drugs and solvents for pupils in the SELB area in descending order were: solvents (2%); poppers (2%); cocaine (1%); ecstasy (0.8%); tranquillisers (0.6%); heroin (0.5%); speed (0.3%); crack (0.3%); magic mushrooms (0.3%); anabolic steroids (0.3%); and LSD (0.2%).

Gender

Analysis by pupil gender found no difference in the last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents between boys (8%) and (girls 8%), with no significant variations between boys and girls using specific drugs in this period.

Age

There was a significant difference in the use of any drugs or solvents in the last month between pupils in different age groups, with pupils aged 16 or older more likely to report using any drugs or solvents in this period (15%).

Free School Meals

In relation to free school meals, there was no significant difference in last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents between pupils entitled to free school meals (12%) and those not entitled (7%).

4.4 Solvents

(Tables 4.4.1 to 4.4.16)

Being offered Solvents

In 2007, 15% of all pupils in Years 8 to 12 had been offered solvents. There was no significant difference in the likelihood of being offered solvents between boys (15%) and girls (16%). Older pupils (aged 16 or older, 25%) were significantly more likely to have been offered solvents compared to other age groups.

Using Solvents

Lifetime prevalence of solvents was recorded at 8%, with no difference in reported use between boys (8%) and girls (8%). Use of solvents was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 11%) and lowest among younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 6%).

Regularity of Using Solvents

Among those pupils who had ever used solvents, the majority (56%) said they no longer use them with 14% using them monthly and 31% using them less than monthly or rarely. The regularity of using solvents did not differ significantly between boys and girls or between pupils in different age groups.

Age of First Use of Solvents

The average age at which pupils first used solvents was 12.2 years, with no significant difference in the average age of first use between boys (11.9 years) and girls (12.5 years).

Number of Times Using Solvents

Most pupils (58%) who have used solvents used them more than once, with no difference between boys (58%) and girls (58%). Solvent users aged 14 (63%) and 15 years (62%), were more likely to have used solvents more than once compared to younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 51%).

Type of Solvents Last Used

Aerosols (29%), petrol (20%), glue (19%), Tippex (16%) and butane gas (7%), were the most common types of solvents last used by pupils in Years 8 to 12.

Getting Solvents

The last time pupils used solvents, the most common source was a friend or another young person known to the pupil (33%), with 23% buying them from shops. Twenty one percent of pupils said they got the solvents themselves, with 4% getting them from a relative, 3% from an adult they knew and 3% from an adult they didn't know. Nine percent of pupils cited 'other' sources.

Using Solvents with Others

On the last occasion that pupils used solvents, just over one third had been with a friend (34%) or with a group of friends (34%) and almost one fifth (19%) used solvents on their own.

Getting into Trouble as a Result of Using Solvents

Among those who have ever used solvents, 14% had got into trouble with their parents with the same proportion (14%) getting into trouble with their friends. Getting into trouble at school was reported by 9% of solvent users, with 6% getting into trouble with the police and 5% with local people.

Ever offered Solvents to Anyone Else

Two percent of pupils reported offering solvents to others, with no significant difference in response between boys (2%) and girls (2%), or between pupils in different age groups.

Knowledge of the Effects / Risks of Using Solvents

The majority (59%) of pupils reported knowing a lot or quite a bit about the risks / effects of solvent use. Boys (63%), compared to girls (56%), were more likely to say they know a lot or quite a bit about the effects / risks of using solvents. In terms of pupils' age, 15 year olds (65%) were more likely to say they know a lot or quite a bit about the effects / risks of solvents, compared to 13 year olds (55%).

4.5 Cannabis

(Tables 4.5.1 to 4.5.6)

Ever offered Cannabis

Overall, 17% of pupils have been offered cannabis, with no difference between boys (17%) and girls (17%). Older pupils (aged 16 or older, 38%) were more likely to have been offered cannabis, whereas younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 2%) were less likely to have been offered this type of drug.

Ease of Getting Cannabis

Most pupils said that they didn't know (56%) how easy it is to get cannabis, with 26% saying it is very or fairly easy and 18% saying that it is very or fairly difficult. There was no significant difference in the perceived ease of getting cannabis between boys (27%) and girls (26%). However, approximately half of older pupils (aged 16 or older, 51%) said it is very or fairly easy to get cannabis compared to a minority of pupils in other age groups.

Using Cannabis

The lifetime prevalence of cannabis among pupils was recorded at 9%, with no significant difference between boys (10%) and girls (8%). Lifetime prevalence of cannabis was correlated with age, with older pupils (aged 16 or older, 21%) most likely to have used this drug compared to younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 1%).

Regularity of Using Cannabis

Among pupils who had ever used cannabis, just over one quarter (26%) said that they use the drug at least monthly, 33% use it less often and 41% no longer use it. There were no significant differences in regularity of using cannabis between boys and girls, or between pupils in different age groups.

Age When First Used Cannabis

The average age at which pupils first used cannabis was 13.2 years, with no significant difference in between boys (13.0 years) and girls (13.5 years).

Number of Times Used Cannabis

Among pupils who have ever used cannabis, 29% said they had used it once, 23% on two or three occasions, 21% between four and ten occasions and 28% on more than ten occasions.

Boys (73%) who had used cannabis, compared to girls (70%), were more likely to have used it on more than one occasion. There was no significant difference in the number of times pupils used cannabis between the age groups.

4.6 Speed

(Tables 4.6.1 to 4.6.5)

Ever offered Speed

Six percent of all pupils reported being offered speed, with girls (7%) more likely to have been offered this drug compared to boys (5%). The likelihood of having been offered speed was correlated with age, with older pupils (aged 16 or older, 13%) most likely to have been offered this drug and younger pupils (aged 12 or under, 1%) least likely to have been offered it.

Using Speed

Among all pupils, 2% reported ever having used speed, with no difference in lifetime prevalence between boys (2%) and girls (2%). The highest lifetime prevalence of speed was reported by older pupils (aged 16 or older, 4%) and the lowest by younger pupils (aged 12 or under, 0.5%).

Regularity of Using Speed

The majority of pupils (58%) who have ever used speed said that they no longer use the drug, with 19% using it at least monthly and 23% less regularly. There were no significant differences in the regularity of using speed by pupil gender and age.

Age When First Used Speed

The average age at which pupils first used speed was 13.5 years, with no significant difference in the average age of first use between boys (12.8 years) and girls (14.0 years). There was a significant difference in the average age first used among the age groups: pupils aged 12 or younger reported that they had first used speed aged 6.2 years compared to pupils aged 16 or older reporting first using speed aged 14.7 years.

Number of Times Used Speed

Among pupils who have ever used speed, 49% said they had used it once, 21% twice and 29% on three or more occasions. There were no significant differences in the number of times pupils used speed between boys and girls, or between pupils in different age groups.

4.7 LSD

(Tables 4.7.1 to 4.7.5)

Ever offered LSD

Among all pupils, 4% had been offered LSD, with girls (5%) more likely to report being offered this drug compared to boys (3%). Older pupils (aged 16 or older, 10%) were most likely to be offered LSD, with younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 0.6%) least likely to have been offered this drug.

Using LSD

The lifetime prevalence of LSD among all pupils is 2%, with no significant difference between boys (1%) and girls (2%). The use of LSD was more likely to be reported by older pupils (aged 16 or older, 3%) and least likely to be reported by younger pupils (aged 12 or under, 0.3%).

Regularity of Using LSD

The majority of pupils (57%) who have ever used LSD said that they no longer use the drug, with 23% using it at least monthly and 19% less regularly. There were no significant differences in the regularity of using LSD between boys and girls, or pupils in different age groups.

Age When First Used LSD

The average age at which pupils first used LSD was 14.0 years, with no difference in the average age of first use between boys (13.8 years) and girls (14.2 years). The average age at which pupils first used LSD was highest among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 15.0 years), with no pupils aged 12 or younger reporting to have used this drug.

Number of Times Used LSD

Almost two thirds (64%) of pupils who had ever used LSD, had used it only once, with over one third (36%) using it more than once. There were no significant differences in the number of times pupils used LSD between boys and girls or between pupils in different age groups.

4.8 Ecstasy

(Tables 4.8.1 to 4.8.6)

Ever offered Ecstasy

Eight percent (8%) of all pupils reported being offered ecstasy, with girls (10%) more likely to have been offered this drug than boys (7%). The likelihood of having been offered ecstasy was correlated with age, with older pupils (aged 16 or older, 21%) most likely to have been offered ecstasy and younger pupils (aged 12 or under, 0.9%) least likely to have been offered the drug.

Ease of Getting Ecstasy

Most pupils said that they didn't know (67%) how easy it is to get ecstasy, with 17% saying it is very or fairly easy and 16% saying that it is very or fairly difficult. There was no difference in the perceived ease of getting cannabis between boys (17%) and girls (17%). However, older pupils (aged 16 or older, 34%) were more likely to say that getting ecstasy is very or fairly easy compared to pupils in other age groups.

Using Ecstasy

Lifetime use of ecstasy among pupils was recorded at 3%, with no difference in lifetime prevalence between boys (3%) and girls (3%). Older pupils (aged 16 or older, 7%) had the highest lifetime prevalence rate, compared to younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 0.3%) who had the lowest.

Regularity of Using Ecstasy

Among pupils who have ever used ecstasy, 24% use it at least monthly, 36% less than monthly and 40% no longer use it. There were no significant differences in the regularity of using ecstasy between boys and girls or between pupils in different age groups.

Age When First Used Ecstasy

The average age at which pupils first used ecstasy was 13.0 years, with boys (12.0 years) being significantly younger than girls (13.8 years) when first using ecstasy.

Number of Times Used Ecstasy

Among pupils who have ever used ecstasy, 37% said they had used it only once, with most (63%) using it more than once. There were no significant differences in the number of times pupils used ecstasy between boys and girls or between pupils in different age groups.

4.9 Poppers

(Tables 4.9.1 to 4.9.5)

Ever offered Poppers

Approximately one tenth (11%) of pupils in Years 8 to 12 indicated that they had been offered poppers, with no significant difference in the likelihood of being offered poppers between boys (11%) and girls (12%). Older pupils (aged 16 or older, 30%) were more likely to have been offered poppers than younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 1%).

Using Poppers

Six percent of all pupils had used poppers, with no difference in lifetime prevalence of poppers between boys (6%) and girls (6%). The highest lifetime prevalence of poppers was reported by older pupils (aged 16 or older, 16%), with the lowest recorded by younger pupils (aged 12 or under, 0.4%).

Regularity of Using Poppers

Almost half (48%) of pupils who have ever used poppers said that they no longer use the drug, with 13% using this drug at least monthly and 39% using it less than monthly. There was no significant difference in the regularity of using poppers between boys and girls or between pupils in different age groups.

Age When First Used Poppers

On average pupils were aged 13.9 years when they first used poppers, with no difference in the average age of first use reported by boys (13.8 years) and girls (13.9 years).

Number of Times Used Poppers

Among pupils who have ever used poppers, 35% said they had used them once, 30% on two or three occasions, 21% between four and ten occasions and 14% on more than 10 occasions. There were no significant differences in the number of times pupils used poppers between boys and girls or between pupils in different age groups.

4.10 Tranquillisers

(Tables 4.10.1 to 4.10.5)

Ever offered Tranquillisers

Three percent of all pupils reported being offered tranquillisers, with no significant difference between boys (2%) and girls (3%). The likelihood of having been offered tranquillisers was correlated with age, with older pupils (aged 16 or older, 6%) most likely to have been offered tranquillisers, and younger pupils (aged 12 or under, 0.8%) least likely to have been offered this drug.

Using Tranquillisers

The lifetime prevalence of tranquillisers was 1% among all pupils, with no difference in lifetime prevalence reported between boys (1%) and girls (1%). Use of tranquillisers was highest among pupils aged 15 years (2%) and 16 or older (2%) and lowest among pupils aged 12 or younger (0.4%).

Regularity of Using Tranquillisers

Among pupils who had ever used tranquillisers, 14% use them on at least a weekly basis, 12% a few times a month, and 30% less often. The remaining 44% of pupils who had used tranquillisers, said they no longer use them.

Age When First Used Tranquillisers

The average age at which pupils first used tranquillisers was 13.0 years, with no difference in the average age of first use between boys (12.9 years) and girls (13.1 years).

Number of Times Used Tranquillisers

Among pupils who have ever used tranquillisers, 44% said they had used them once, with most (55%) saying that they had used them more than once. There were no significant differences in the number of times pupils used tranquillisers between boys and girls or between pupils in different age groups.

4.11 Heroin

(Tables 4.11.1 to 4.11.5)

Ever offered Heroin

Four percent (4%) of all pupils had been offered heroin, with no significant difference between boys (3%) and girls (4%). Older pupils (aged 16 or older, 5%) were most likely to have been offered heroin and younger pupils (aged 12 or under, 1%) least likely to have been offered heroin.

Using Heroin

Among all pupils, 1% reported using heroin, with no significant difference in the prevalence rates between boys (1%) and girls (1%), or between pupils in different age groups.

Regularity of Using Heroin

Among pupils who had ever used heroin, 18% said they use it on at least a weekly basis, with 12% using it a few times a month, 3% a few times a year and 27% rarely. Two fifths (40%) of pupils who have ever used heroin, said that they no longer use the drug.

Age When First Used Heroin

The average age at which pupils first used heroin was 12.4 years, with no significant difference in the average age of first use between boys (12.5 years) and girls (12.4 years).

Number of Times Used Heroin

Among pupils who have ever used heroin, 36% said they had used it once, with almost two thirds (64%) using it more than once. There were no significant differences in the number of times pupils used heroin between boys and girls or between pupils in different age groups.

4.12 Magic Mushrooms

(Tables 4.12.1 to 4.12.5)

Ever offered Magic Mushrooms

Five percent of pupils have been offered magic mushrooms, with girls (7%) more likely to report being offered magic mushrooms than boys (4%). Being offered magic mushrooms was more likely to be the experience of older pupils (aged 16 or older, 10%) and least likely to be the experience of younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 1%).

Using Magic Mushrooms

Among all pupils, 1% reported ever having used magic mushrooms, with no significant difference in lifetime use between boys (2%) and girls (1%).

Regularity of Using Magic Mushrooms

Among those who have used magic mushrooms, 76% said they either rarely (35%) use them or don't use them anymore (41%). Twelve percent indicated using magic mushrooms at least weekly, with 10% using them a few times a month and 3% a few times a year.

Age When First Used Magic Mushrooms

The average age at which pupils first used magic mushrooms was 13.4 years, with no significant difference in the average age of first use between boys (13.5 years) and girls (13.0 years).

Number of Times Used Magic Mushrooms

Among pupils who have ever used magic mushrooms, half (50%) have used them once, just over one quarter (26%) have used them two or three times, one tenth (10%) have used them four to ten times and 14% have used them on more than ten occasions. There were no significant differences in the number of times pupils used magic mushrooms between boys and girls or between pupils in different age groups.

4.13 Crack

(Tables 4.13.1 to 4.13.6)

Ever offered Crack

Five percent (5%) of all pupils have been offered crack, with girls (6%) more likely to have been offered this drug than boys (4%). Pupils aged 15 (7%) and 16 or older (7%) were most likely to have been offered crack with pupils aged 12 or younger least likely to have been offered this drug (2%).

Ease of Getting Crack

Almost three quarters (74%) of pupils said that they don't know how easy it is to get crack, with 11% saying it is very or fairly easy and 15% saying that it is very or fairly difficult. There was no significant difference in the perceived ease of getting crack between boys (11%) and girls (12%). However, older pupils (aged 16 or older, 19%) were more likely to say that getting crack is very or fairly easy compared to pupils in other age groups.

Using Crack

The lifetime prevalence of crack among pupils was recorded at 2% with no significant difference in lifetime prevalence rates between boys (1%) and girls (2%). There was no significant difference in the use of crack between pupils in different age groups.

Regularity of Using Crack

Among those pupils who had used crack, 38% said that they no longer use the drug and 32% use the drug rarely (32%), with 14% using the drug at least weekly, 10% a few times a month and 7% a few times a year.

Age When First Used Crack

The average age at which pupils first used crack was 10.5 years, with no significant difference in the average age of first use between boys (10.4 years) and girls (10.6 years). There was a significant difference in the average age first used among the age groups: pupils aged 12 or younger reported that they had first used crack aged 5.8 years compared to pupils aged 16 or older reporting first using crack aged 14.2 years.

Number of Times Used Crack

Almost two thirds (65%) of pupils who reported using crack had used it more than once, with no significant variation in the number of times using the drug between boys and girls, or between pupils in different age groups.

4.14 Cocaine

(Tables 4.14.1 to 4.14.5)

Ever Offered Cocaine

Overall 7% of pupils reported being offered cocaine, with girls (10%) twice as likely to have been offered cocaine compared to boys (5%). Being offered cocaine was most likely to be reported by older pupils (aged 16 or older, 14%) and least likely to be reported by pupils in the youngest age group (aged 12 or younger, 3%).

Using Cocaine

Lifetime prevalence of cocaine was 3%, with no significant difference reported between boys (2%) and girls (3%). There was a significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of cocaine between pupils in different age groups. The lifetime prevalence rate for pupils aged 12 or younger was 2% compared to 4% (each) for those aged 15 and 16 or older.

Regularity of Using Cocaine

Almost two thirds (65%) of pupils who had used cocaine either don't use the drug any more (42%), or use the drug rarely (23%), with 14% using the drug on at least a weekly basis, 8% a few times a month and 13% a few times a year.

Age When First Used Cocaine

The average age at which pupils first used cocaine was 13.4 years, with no significant difference in the average age of first use between boys (13.3 years) and girls (13.6 years). Among older pupils (aged 16 or older) the average age at which they first used cocaine was 14.8 years, with none of the younger pupils (aged 12 or younger) using this drug.

Number of Times Used Cocaine

Three fifths (60%) of pupils who reported using cocaine had used it more than once, with no significant variation in the number of times using the drug between boys and girls, or between pupils in different age groups.

4.15 Anabolic Steroids

(Tables 4.15.1 to 4.15.5)

Ever offered Anabolic Steroids

Two percent of pupils indicated that they have been offered anabolic steroids, with boys (3%) more likely to have been offered anabolic steroids than girls (2%). Older pupils (aged 16 or older, 4%) were most likely to have been offered anabolic steroids compared to pupils aged 13 years (0.6%) and 12 or younger (0.9%), who were least likely to have been offered this type of drug.

Using Anabolic Steroids

The use of anabolic steroids was reported by 0.8% of all pupils, with no difference in use reported by boys (1%) or girls (0.6%). Pupils aged 15 (2%) were most likely to report using anabolic steroids, with younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 0.3%) least likely to report using these drugs.

Regularity of Using Anabolic Steroids

Among those pupils who had used anabolic steroids, 51% said that they either no longer use the drug (35%) or use the drug rarely (15%), with 26% using the drug at least weekly, 7% a few times a month and 16% a few times a year.

Age When First Used Anabolic Steroids

The average age at which pupils first used anabolic steroids was 13.2 years, with no significant difference in the average age of first use between boys (13.0 years) and girls (13.8 years).

Number of Times Used Anabolic Steroids

Almost three fifths (58%) of pupils who reported using anabolic steroids had used them more than once, with no significant variation in the number of times using anabolic steroids between boys and girls, or between pupils in different age groups.

4.16 All Drugs (Not Including Solvents)

(Tables 4.16.1 to 4.16.16)

Age First Offered Drugs

The average age at which pupils were first offered drugs (not including solvents) was 12.9 years, with no significant difference in the average age of boys (12.7 years) and girls (13.0 years).

Who Offered Drugs (First Time)

On the first occasion that pupils were offered drugs, almost half (48%) had been offered them by a friend or other person around their own age, with 22% being offered drugs by someone their own age but who they didn't really know well. There were no significant differences in response to this question by pupil gender or age.

Location Where Offered Drugs (First Time)

Over half (53%) of pupils who have been offered drugs reported being somewhere outside (e.g. a park, street, in an entry etc) when they were offered drugs for the first time. Almost one tenth (8%) were first offered drugs at someone else's house, 7% were at a party, a further 7% were at a rave, disco or club, and 4% were on holiday.

Girls were more likely than boys to have been offered drugs for the first time at a rave, disco, club or concert (9% compared to 5%), whereas boys were more likely than girls to report being offered drugs for the first time at school (8% compared to 3%).

Ever Offered Drugs to Anyone Else

Three percent of all pupils said that they had offered drugs to someone else, with no difference in response between boys (3%) and girls (2%). Older pupils (aged 16 or older, 4%) were four times more likely to have offered drugs to someone else compared to younger aged pupils (aged 12 or younger, 0.9%).

Who Were You With (Last Time Used Drugs)

The most commonly reported people for pupils to be with when they last took drugs were a group of friends (45%) or a friend (34%). There were no significant differences in response between boys and girls and pupils in different age groups.

Where Were You (Last Time Used Drugs)

On the last occasion that pupils had used drugs, just under half (45%) had used them somewhere outside (e.g. a park, street or in an entry etc), with 20% using them at someone else's house and 9% at a rave, disco, club or concert. There were no significant differences in response between boys and girls and pupils in different age groups.

Getting Into Trouble as a Result of Using Drugs (Not Including Solvents)

Getting Into Trouble

Among pupils who got into trouble as a result of using drugs, 15% got into trouble with friends, 13% with their parents or another family member, 8% with the police, 7% with local people and 3% with school.

Knowledge About The Effects / Risks of Taking Drugs

Approximately three quarters (73%) of pupils said they know a lot or quite a bit about the effects / risks of taking drugs, with 18% saying they know something and 9% saying that they know very little or nothing about the effects / risks.

Boys (76%) were more likely than girls (71%) to say they know a lot or quite a bit about the effects or risks of using drugs, and 15 year olds (80%) most likely to say they know a lot or quite a bit about the effects or risks of drug use compared to other age groups.

Knowledge of Illegal Drugs

More than nine tenths (94%) of pupils correctly identified heroin as being illegal, with similarly high proportions correctly identifying the legal status of cocaine (93%), cannabis (89%), crack (88%) and ecstasy (87%). Conversely, 71% of pupils are aware that poppers are illegal.

Boys were more likely than girls to correctly identify the legal status of: cocaine (94% compared to 91%); ecstasy (88% compared to 85%); crack (90% compared to 85%); and, LSD (83% compared to 77%).

Older pupils (aged 16 or older) were more likely to correctly identify the legal status of heroin (97%); speed (88%); cocaine (94%) and ecstasy (94%), whereas pupils aged 13 were more likely to correctly cite the legal status of cannabis (93%).

Education on Drugs

In the year prior to the survey, pupils were most likely to have received education on the use of drugs at school (76%), with 20% mentioning youth facilities and 17% mentioning having received education on drugs somewhere else.

Boys were more likely than girls to say that they had received education on drugs in the last year from other sources (19% compared to 15%), with older pupils (aged 16 or older, 88%) more likely than younger pupils (aged 12 or under, 65%) to have received school based education. Younger pupils (aged 12 or under, 16%) were also less likely to have received education on drugs in youth facilities compared to other groups.

Influence of Education on Drugs

Most pupils (91%) who had received some form of education on the use of drugs said that it would make them less inclined to take drugs, with older pupils (aged 16 or older) less likely to say that this would be the case (86%) compared to other age groups.

Obtaining Information on Drugs

School (84%), parents (62%) and TV (59%) were found to be pupils' main sources of information about drugs, with books and magazines mentioned by 41%, the internet by 39% and friends by 37%.

4.17 Alcohol

(Tables 4.17.1 to 4.17.20)

Lifetime Prevalence – Northern Ireland

The majority of pupils (55%) surveyed reported ever having had an alcoholic drink. There was no significant difference in lifetime prevalence between boys (55%) and girls (56%). The lifetime prevalence of alcohol use is higher among older pupils (aged 16 or older, 81%) compared to younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 28%),

The highest lifetime prevalence of alcohol was recorded by pupils in the SEELB area (59%), with the lower levels reported by pupils in other Board areas (BELB, 53%; WELB, 57%; NEELB, 57%; and, SELB area 48%). Lifetime prevalence of alcohol was the same for pupils entitled to and not entitled to free school meals (each 55%).

Alcohol Consumption in the Last Week

Almost one fifth (19%) of all pupils had drunk alcohol in the last week. There was no significant difference in the proportions of boys (18%) and girls (20%) drinking alcohol in the previous week. Older pupils (aged 16 or older, 41%) were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week compared to younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 4%).

There was no significant difference in last week alcohol prevalence across the Education and Library Board areas: (SEELB, 22%; WELB, 18%; BELB, 19%; NEELB, 19%; and SELB 15%). Similarly, there was no significant difference in last week use of alcohol between pupils entitled to free school meals and those not entitled (each 19%).

Ever Been Drunk

Among all pupils who had ever consumed alcohol, most (55%) had said that they had been drunk on at least one occasion. A greater proportion of girls (58%) who had ever drunk alcohol said that they have been drunk compared to boys (51%). Older pupils (aged 16 or older, 74%) were more likely to report ever having been drunk than younger pupils (aged 12 or under, 31%).

A greater proportion of pupils in the BELB area (63%) who have consumed alcohol, reported that they have been drunk compared to pupils in other Board areas (SEELB, 56%; WELB, 57%; NEELB, 51%; and, SELB area 50%). There was no difference in response to this question between pupils entitled to free school meals (58%) and those not entitled (54%).

Number of Times Drunk in Previous Month

Among those pupils who had ever been drunk, 60% had been drunk in the previous month.

Girls (64%) were more likely than boys (55%) to have been drunk in the previous month. Of those who have ever drunk alcohol, older pupils (aged 16 or older, 66%) were more likely than younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 32%) to report being drunk in the previous month.

Pupils in the SEELB (67%) who have ever drunk alcohol were more likely to have been drunk in the previous month compared to pupils in other Board areas (BELB, 60%; WELB, 60%; NEELB, 60%; and, SELB area 50%). A greater proportion of pupils entitled to free school meals, and who have ever drunk alcohol, reported to be drunk in the previous month (66% compared to 58%).

Age of First Alcoholic Drink

The average age of first taking an alcoholic drink was found to be 12.0 years, with boys more likely to be younger (11.7 years) than girls (12.3 years). Among older pupils (aged 16 or older) the average age at which they first drank alcohol was 13.0 years, compared to 10.3 years for younger pupils (aged 12 or younger).

Number of Times Consumed an Alcoholic Drink

Among pupils who had ever taken alcohol, 13% had done so only once, with 24% having done so on 2 or 3 occasions, 24% between 4 and 10 occasions and 39% on more than 10 occasions.

Boys (14%) were more likely to have consumed alcohol on one occasion than girls (11%). Almost two thirds (63%) of older pupils (aged 16 or older) had consumed alcohol on more than 10 occasions, compared to 13% of younger pupils (aged 12 or younger).

Obtaining Alcohol

On the last occasion that pupils drank alcohol, 20% had got the alcohol from their friends, with 17% reporting that the alcohol had been given to them by their parents.

Drinking Location

On the last occasion that pupils drank, the most common places for drinking alcohol were found to be: at home (20%); somewhere outside (e.g. a park, street, in an entry etc, 19%); at someone else's house (16%); or at a party (12%).

Drinking Company

On the last occasion that pupils drank alcohol, 39% said they drank with a group of friends, 17% with a friend, 15% with their parents and 14 % with relatives.

Regularity of Drinking Alcohol

Approximately one tenth (11%) of pupils who have ever drunk alcohol said that they drink on a daily or weekly basis, with 69% drinking less than weekly. One fifth (20%) of pupils who have ever drunk alcohol said they no longer do so.

There was no significant difference in the regularity of drinking alcohol between boys and girls. A greater proportion of younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 41%) stated that they don't drink alcohol anymore compared to older pupils (aged 16 or older, 12%). Pupils aged 16 or older were proportionately more likely to consume alcohol weekly (17%) than younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 3%).

Getting into Trouble

Among pupils who reported getting into trouble as a result of drinking alcohol, 32% did so with their parents or another family member, 13% with friends, 11% with the police, 10% with local people and 2% with school.

Buying Alcohol

More than one quarter (27%) of pupils who have ever drunk alcohol reported buying alcohol themselves. Girls (31%), who have ever drunk alcohol, were more likely to report buying alcohol compared to boys (24%). Just over half (53%) of older pupils (aged 16 or older) reported having bought alcohol themselves compared to 2% of younger pupils (aged 12 or younger).

Knowledge of the Risks of Drinking Alcohol

Just over four fifths (82%) of pupils said they know a lot or quite a bit about the effects or risks of drinking alcohol, with 14% saying they know something and 4% saying that they know very little or nothing about the effects or risks.

There was no significant difference in response between boys and girls, while greater proportions of pupils aged 15 (87%) and 16 or older (87%) said they know a lot or quite a bit about the effects or risks of drinking alcohol compared to other age groups.

Education on the Use of Alcohol

The majority (86%) of pupils said that they have received education on the use of alcohol in the last year, with older pupils (89%) more likely to have done so than younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 80%). The majority of pupils had received education in the last year at school (74%), just over one fifth (21% for both) received it at youth facilities (e.g. youth club, community centre etc) and somewhere else..

Among pupils who had received education on the use of alcohol in the last year, 69% said that it had made them less inclined to drink alcohol. There was no significant difference in response to this question between boys (70%) and girls (69%). Being less inclined to drink alcohol after having received education on the use of alcohol was more likely to be reported by younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 88%) than older pupils (aged 16 or older, 49%).

Getting Information on Alcohol

Getting information on alcohol from school (80%), parents (68%) and TV (64%) were the most commonly reported sources.

4.18 Smoking

(Tables 4.18.1 to 4.18.13)

Lifetime Prevalence – Northern Ireland

Almost one quarter (24%) of pupils reported ever smoking tobacco, with a higher lifetime prevalence recorded by girls (27%) compared to boys (21%), and for older pupils (aged 16 or older, 42%) compared to younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 8%).

Lifetime prevalence of smoking was highest in the BELB and WELB areas (each 28%) and lowest in the SELB area (20%). Pupils entitled to free school meals (31%) reported a higher lifetime prevalence of smoking compared to those not entitled to free school meals (23%).

Age first Smoked Cigarettes

The average age at which pupils first smoked cigarettes was 11.8 years. There was no significant difference in the average age at which boys (11.7 years) and girls (11.9 years) first smoked cigarettes. There was a significant difference among the age groups in the average age at which pupils first smoked cigarettes, with younger pupils (aged 12 or younger) reporting first smoking at 10.1 years compared to 12.6 years for older pupils.

Regularity of Smoking

Among those who have ever smoked, one quarter (25%) reported that they smoke on a daily basis, 11% smoke less often and 64% no longer smoke. Among those who have ever smoked, girls were more likely to report that they still smoke (40%) than boys (31%). Pupils aged 16 or older (41%) were also more likely to currently smoke compared to the other age groups.

Number of Cigarettes Smoked Weekly

On average, pupils who currently smoke, reported smoking 38 cigarettes per week. There is no significant difference in the average number of cigarettes smoked per week between boys and girls. There is a significant difference among the age groups, with older pupils smoking more cigarettes per week than younger pupils (6 cigarettes on average per week for pupils aged 12 years or younger compared to 48 cigarettes on average per week for pupils aged 16 or older).

Looking for Help to Try and Quit Smoking

Pupils who currently smoke most commonly use nicotine products such as patches or gum (27%) and 19% would ask family or friends for advice or help to try to quit smoking. Almost one fifth (18%) of current smokers said that they don't want to give up smoking, with no significant difference in response between boys and girls or between different age groups.

Quitting Smoking Altogether

Four fifths (80%) of pupils who currently smoke, indicated that they would like to give up smoking altogether. There was no significant difference in response between boys and girls or between different age groups.

Actual Help Sought to Quit Smoking

Among pupils who had attempted to quit smoking, one quarter (25%) had asked for help or advice from a family member or a friend, 17% had used nicotine products (i.e. patches, gum etc), 7% had called a smokers helpline, 4% had asked for help or advice from an adult in school (e.g. teacher), 2% had contacted their GP and 2% had attended a smoking cessation group or saw a counsellor.

Attitudes Towards Smoking

All pupils were presented with a number of statements on smoking and asked if they agreed or disagreed with each. The highest level of agreement was for the statement that smokers tend to be more 'hard' than people who don't smoke (36%), and just over one third agreed that smoking can help calm you down (34%), and that smokers are more boring than other people (34%).

Responses to other statements were: smoking can put you in a better mood (22%); smoking can help you stay slim (21%); smoking helps you feel more confident (13%); smoking makes you look more grown up (10%); smoking can help you make friends more easily (7%); smokers are more likely to have boyfriends or girlfriends than people who don't smoke (6%); and smokers have more fun than people who don't smoke (3%).

The view that smokers are more boring than people who don't smoke was more likely to find agreement among boys (38%) than girls (30%).

There were a number of differences in attitudes towards smoking between pupils in different age groups such as older pupils (aged 16 or older) being more likely to agree that smoking can help calm you down (47%) and that smoking helps you feel more confident (18%). In contrast, younger pupils (aged 12 or younger) were more likely to agree with the statement that smokers are more boring than people who don't smoke (51%).

Smoking in the Home

Just over two fifths (43%) of pupils reported that adults in their household smoke.

Among those pupils with adults in their household who smoke, the majority (57%) reported that adults smoke inside their home.

Almost two fifths (38%) of pupils said that visitors are allowed to smoke inside their home, with older pupils (aged 16 or older, 43%) more likely to say this than younger pupils (aged 12 or younger, 32%).

5 COMPARISONS BETWEEN 2003 AND 2007

All changes reported in this section are statistically significant at the 5% level.

5.1 Drugs and Solvents - Significant Changes in Lifetime Prevalence

Among all pupils, lifetime use of any drugs or solvents decreased from 23.0% in 2003 to 18.9% in 2007.

Gender and Age - Significant Changes in Lifetime Prevalence

For boys, lifetime use of any drugs or solvents decreased significantly from 26.1% in 2003 to 19.3% in 2007, with no significant change in lifetime prevalence for girls (20.0% in 2003 to 18.8% in 2007).

In relation to pupils' age, the pattern of older pupils being more likely to report using any drugs or solvents is similar for both 2003 and 2007. However, in 2007 there was a significant decrease in lifetime use of any drugs or solvents among 15 year olds (from 33.3% in 2003 to 22.5% in 2007) and among 16 year olds (from 37.4% in 2003 to 32.4% in 2007).

Education and Library Board Area - Significant Changes in Lifetime Prevalence

In relation to Education and Library Board areas, the lifetime prevalence of any drugs or solvents varied significantly between the Board areas in 2003. However, this difference is no longer evident in 2007, with lifetime prevalence rates consistent across all Board areas.

Pupils in the BELB area reported a significant decrease in the lifetime prevalence rate of using any drugs or solvents from 2003 (32.8%) to 2007 (19.7%), with lifetime prevalence also decreasing in the SEELB (from 25.4% in 2003 to 20.8% in 2007).

Specific Drugs - Significant Changes in Lifetime Prevalence

From 2003 to 2007 lifetime use of cannabis fell significantly from 16.3% to 9.1%, with significant decreases also reported for magic mushrooms (from 2.6% in 2003 to 1.3% in 2007) and solvents (from 9.8% in 2003 to 8.3% in 2007). The only drug showing an increase in lifetime prevalence for all pupils is poppers which increased from 3.8% in 2003 to 5.9% in 2007.

Gender Differences

Among boys, there were a number of changes in the lifetime use of specific drugs between 2003 and 2007: there were significant decreases in the use of cannabis (from 18.7% to 9.9%), speed (from 2.5% to 1.5%), magic mushrooms (from 3.4% to 1.6%) and solvents (from 10.4% to 8.4%), while the lifetime prevalence rate for poppers increased from 4.4% in 2003 to 5.7% in 2007.

Similarly among girls there were a number of significant changes in the lifetime prevalence rates. Cannabis was the only drug that the lifetime prevalence rate significantly decreased from 14.0% in 2003 to 8.5% in 2007. However, there were

significant increases between 2003 and 2007 in the lifetime use of LSD (from 1.1% to 1.9%), poppers (from 3.2% to 6.2%) and cocaine (from 1.9% to 3.1%).

Age Differences

There were significant decreases in the lifetime use of cannabis across all age groups between 2003 and 2007 (aged 12 or younger, 2.4% compared to 1.1%); 13 year olds (from 6.9% to 3.4%); 14 year olds (from 14.2% to 7.9%); 15 year olds (from 27.0% to 14.5%); and those aged 16 or older (from 32.4% to 20.8%).

In 2007, there was a greater use of ecstasy among pupils aged 16 or older (7.4%) compared to 4.8% in 2003, with this age group also more likely to report using poppers in 2007 (15.7%) compared to 2003 (8.6%). The use of poppers also increased significantly among 14 year olds (from 2.9% to 5.4%) and 15 year olds (from 5.6% to 8.2%).

The use of magic mushrooms among 14 year olds decreased between 2003 and 2007 (from 2.5% to 1.1%) and for 16 year olds (from 4.3% to 1.9%). Finally, among 15 year olds, lifetime use of cocaine (from 1.5% to 4.2%) and anabolic steroids (from 0.7% to 1.9%) increased significantly between 2003 and 2007.

Education and Library Board Area

Changes in lifetime prevalence rates for specific drugs and solvents were also analysed by Education and Library Board area, with cannabis use decreasing significantly in each of the Board areas: BELB (from 25.6% to 11.7%); WELB (from 13.4% to 9.4%); NEELB (from 15.2% to 7.5%); SEELB (from 19.2% to 10.9%); and SELB (from 12.9% to 7.8%).

Lifetime use of LSD increased from 1.0% to 2.3% in the SEELB, lifetime use of cocaine increased from 1.2% to 2.4% in the WEELB. In the NEELB the use of tranquillisers decreased from 1.3% to 0.3%, and the use of magic mushrooms decreased (from 2.5% to 1.0%). In the BELB the use of magic mushrooms decreased from 3.2% in 2003 to 0.8% in 2007. Lifetime use of heroin increased significantly in the SEELB from 0.5% to 1.8%, and lifetime use of crack also increased significantly in this area (from 1.0% to 2.7%). Finally, the lifetime use of poppers significantly increased in the WELB (from 2.6% to 5.4%), the SEELB (from 3.0% to 7.4%) and the SELB (from 3.3% to 5.9%).

5.2 Drugs and Solvents - Significant Changes in Last Year Prevalence

Among all pupils, last year use of any drugs or solvents decreased from 17.9% in 2003 to 13.4% in 2007.

Gender - Significant Changes in Last Year Prevalence

The last year use of any drugs or solvents decreased significantly from 20.2% in 2003 to 13.7% in 2007 for boys, and from 15.7% in 2003 to 13.4% in 2007 for girls.

Age - Significant Changes in Last Year Prevalence

The pattern of older pupils being more likely to report using any drugs or solvents in the previous year is similar for both 2003 and 2007. However, in 2007 there was a significant decrease in last year use of any drugs or solvents among 14 year olds (from 16.5% in 2003 to 12.1% in 2007), 15 year olds (from 27.2% in 2003 to 17.4% in 2007) and those aged 16 or older (from 30.1% in 2003 to 24.4% in 2007).

Education and Library Board Area - Significant Changes in Last Year Prevalence

In relation to Education and Library Board areas, the last year prevalence of any drugs or solvents varied significantly between the board areas in 2003, these differences are no longer evident in 2007.

From 2003 to 2007 the last year prevalence rate for any drugs or solvents significantly decreased in the following board areas; BELB (25.9% in 2003 to 13.7% in 2007), NEELB (from 16.6% in 2003 to 12.6% in 2007) and SEELB (from 19.2% in 2003 to 14.7% in 2007).

Specific Drugs - Significant Changes in Last Year Prevalence

The last year prevalence rate for the following drugs significantly decreased between 2003 and 2007: cannabis (from 13.3% to 6.7%); speed (from 1.5% to 1.0%); magic mushrooms (from 1.6% to 0.7%); and solvents (from 5.5% to 4.5%). However, the use of poppers in the last year increased significantly (from 2.2% to 4.0%).

Gender

Among boys, the last year prevalence of cannabis significantly decreased from 15.1% in 2003 to 7.2% in 2007, and the last year prevalence of magic mushrooms decreased from 2.3% in 2003 to 0.9% in 2007, while the last year prevalence of poppers increased from 2.5% in 2003 to 3.9% in 2007.

Cannabis use in the last year has also decreased among girls (from 11.4% in 2003 to 6.3% in 2007), although last year use of poppers (from 1.9% in 2003 to 4.1% in 2007) and cocaine (from 1.4% in 2003 to 2.2% in 2007) increased significantly for girls.

Age

Last year use of cannabis significantly decreased across all pupil age groups between 2003 and 2007 (aged 12 or younger, 1.5% compared to 0.5%); 13 year olds (from 5.2% to 2.3%); 14 year olds (from 11.3% to 5.4%); 15 year olds (from 22.7% to 10.7%); and those aged 16 or older (from 27.0% to 16.5%). However, among 15 year

olds and those aged 16 or older the use of poppers in the previous year has increased (15 year olds, from 2.9% to 5.7%; aged 16 or older, from 4.8% to 10.5%).

Other changes relating to the last year prevalence of specific drugs included: a decrease in the use of magic mushrooms among 14 year olds (1.7% compared to 0.4%), an increase in the use of cocaine among 15 year olds (1.1% compared to 2.9%) and an increase in the use of anabolic steroids among 15 year olds (0.2% compared to 1.4%).

Education and Library Board Area

From 2003 to 2007 the last year prevalence rate for cannabis decreased significantly in each Board area, with the largest decline recorded in the BELB area (from 19.9% to 8.4%). The decreases in the other Board areas were: WELB area (from 10.9% to 6.6%); NEELB area (from 12.7% to 5.8%); SEELB (from 15.3% to 8.0%); and SELB (from 10.8% to 5.9%).

Other significant changes in the use of specific drugs in the last year included: a decrease in the use of speed in the BELB area (from 1.8% to 0.3%); an increase in the use of poppers in both the Western (from 1.0% to 4.2%) and South Eastern (from 1.5% to 4.9%) areas; a decrease in the use of tranquillisers in the NEELB area (from 1.0% to 0.1%); an increase in the use of heroin in the SEELB area (from 0.1% to 0.8%); a decrease in the use of magic mushrooms in the BELB and WELB areas (from 2.1% to 0.3% and from 2.0% to 0.7% respectively); an increase in the use of crack in the SEELB (from 0.6% to 1.8%); an increase in the use of anabolic steroids in the SELB area (from 0.2% to 0.7%); and a decrease in the use of solvents in the BELB (from 7.0% to 3.1%).

5.3 Drugs and Solvents - Significant Changes in Last Month Prevalence

Last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents decreased from 11.5% in 2003 to 7.5% in 2007.

Gender - Significant Changes in Last Month Prevalence

For boys, last month use of any drugs or solvents decreased significantly from 13.1% in 2003 to 8.0% in 2007, and the last month prevalence for girls also decreased significantly (from 9.9% in 2003 to 7.1% in 2007). As with lifetime prevalence and last year prevalence, the significant difference in last month prevalence rates between boys and girls in 2003 is no longer evident in 2007.

Age - Significant Changes in Last Month Prevalence

In terms of pupils' age, the pattern of older pupils being more likely to report using any drugs or solvents in the last month is similar for both 2003 and 2007. However, in 2007 there was a significant decrease in last month use of any drugs or solvents among 14 year olds (from 10.4% in 2003 to 5.9% in 2007), 15 year olds (from 18.2% in 2003 to 9.0% in 2007) and those aged 16 or older (from 20.0% in 2003 to 13.9% in 2007).

Education and Library Board Area - Significant Changes in Last Month Prevalence

From 2003 to 2007, in the BELB area there was a significant decrease in the last month prevalence of any drugs or solvents (from 17.7% to 6.3%), and the last month prevalence for any drugs or solvents also decreased in the NEELB (from 11.0% in 2003 to 6.8% in 2007) and the SEELB (from 11.9% in 2003 to 8.5% in 2007).

Specific Drugs - Significant Changes in Last Month Prevalence

The prevalence of cannabis in the last month had decreased from 8.5% in 2003 to 3.7% in 2007, significant decreases were also recorded for speed (from 0.8% to 0.4%) and magic mushrooms (from 0.9% to 0.3%). The only drug that showed an increase in last month prevalence between 2003 and 2007 was poppers (from 1.0% to 1.7%).

Gender

Among boys, the use of cannabis in the previous month has significantly decreased from 9.8% in 2003 to 4.2% in 2007, with the use of magic mushrooms also decreasing (from 1.4% to 0.4%).

Among girls, the use of cannabis in the previous month significantly decreased from 7.1% in 2003 to 3.3% in 2007, although the use of poppers among girls in the last month had increased significantly from 0.8% in 2003 to 2.0% in 2007.

Age

Last month use of cannabis decreased significantly among 14 year olds (from 7.1% in 2003 to 3.1% in 2007), 15 year olds (from 15.1% in 2003 to 5.2% in 2007) and those aged 16 or older (from 17.7% in 2003 to 9.1% in 2007).

Other age groups that showed a significant change in last month prevalence between 2003 and 2007 included: an increase in the use of poppers among those aged 16 or older (from 2.1% to 4.6%); a decrease in the use of magic mushrooms among 14 year olds (from 1.0% to 0.2%) and those aged 16 or older (from 1.6% to 0.2%); an increase in the use of crack among 15 year olds (from 0.3% to 1.1%).

Education and Library Board Area

Last month use of cannabis in the BELB area significantly decreased from 13.8% in 2003 to 3.7% in 2007.

Within the WELB area, cannabis last month use significantly decreased from 6.0% in 2003 to 3.5% in 2007 and the use of ecstasy in the last month increased from 0.6% to 1.2%.

In the NEELB there was also a significant decrease in last month use of cannabis between 2003 and 2007 (from 7.9% to 3.4%).

The last month use of cannabis also significantly decreased in the SEELB, with a fall from 9.6% in 2003 to 4.5% in 2007. The last month use of poppers among pupils in the SEELB increased significantly in this period (from 0.7% in 2003 to 2.6% in 2007).

Finally, in the SELB there was also a significant decrease in the proportion of pupils reporting having used cannabis in the previous month (from 7.5% in 2003 to 3.4% in 2007).

5.4 Alcohol - Significant Changes in Lifetime Prevalence

The proportion of pupils ever having an alcoholic drink decreased significantly from 59.9% in 2003 to 55.1% in 2007.

Gender

Lifetime prevalence of alcohol decreased significantly for boys (from 60.8% to 55.3%) and girls (from 59.1% to 55.5%) between 2003 and 2007.

Age

In relation to pupils' age, lifetime prevalence of alcohol decreased significantly for 13 year olds (from 51.2% in 2003 to 44.1% in 2007) and 15 year olds (from 77.0% in 2003 to 68.9% in 2007).

Education and Library Board Area

The lifetime prevalence rate for alcohol decreased between 2003 and 2007 in the BELB area (66.4% to 53.5%), the SEELB area (67.4% to 58.7%) and in the SELB area (57.2% to 48.4%).

Being Drunk

Among pupils who have ever drunk alcohol, there was no significant change between 2003 and 2007 in the proportions who reported ever being drunk (55.2% in 2003 compared to 54.5% in 2007).

Gender

Among boys (54.9% in 2003 and 51.3% in 2007) and girls (55.6% in 2003 and 58.2% in 2007) there were no significant differences in the proportions who reported being drunk in 2003 compared to 2007.

Age

In relation to pupils' age, the only significant change was recorded for 15 year olds who had ever drunk alcohol, with fewer in this group reporting ever being drunk in 2007 (57.5%) compared to 2003 (64.2%).

Education and Library Board Area

Within Education and Library Board areas there were no significant differences in the proportions who reported being drunk in 2003 compared to 2007.

Age First Used Alcohol

Gender

There was no significant change between 2003 and 2007 in the age at which boys (11.6 years and 11.7 years respectively) and girls (11.7 years and 11.9 years respectively) first started drinking alcohol.

Age

There was no significant difference in the age at which pupils first drank alcohol between 2003 and 2007 (average age of 11.9 years in 2003 compared to 12.0 years in 2007).

Regularity of Drinking Alcohol

Among those who had ever consumed alcohol, there was a significant change in the regularity of their drinking, with 13.9% drinking at least weekly in 2003 compared to 10.6% in 2007.

Gender

In 2007, boys who have ever drunk alcohol were less likely to drink at least weekly (10.2%) compared to 2003 (15.0%).

Age

There were significant decreases since 2003 in the proportions of 14 year olds (from 11.3% to 8.4%) and 15 year olds (15.6% in 2003 to 11.7%) who drank at least weekly.

5.5 Smoking – Changes in Lifetime Prevalence

The lifetime prevalence of smoking among all pupils decreased significantly from 32.7% in 2003 to 24.2% in 2007.

Gender

The proportion of boys who have ever smoked decreased significantly between 2003 (30.0%) and 2007 (21.5%), and the smoking prevalence among girls also decreased significantly during this period (from 35.5% to 27.3%).

Age

The smoking prevalence decreased significantly from 2003 to 2007 among 13 year olds (from 22.7% to 17.6%), 14 year olds (from 35.8% to 24.5%), 15 year olds (from 47.2% compared to 33.0%) and those aged 16 or older (from 50.5% to 42.1%).

Education and Library Board Area

Between 2003 and 2007, smoking prevalence among pupils within each of the Education and Library Board areas also fell significantly: (BELB, from 38.2% to 28.0%; WELB, from 33.4% to 28.3%; NEELB, from 30.3% to 21.5%; SEELB, from 37.3% to 25.5%; and SELB, from 28.3% to 20.4%).

Average Age First Smoked Cigarettes

The average age at which pupils smoked their first cigarette increased significantly from 11.5 years in 2003 to 11.8 years in 2007.

Gender

There was a significant increase in the average age boys smoked their first cigarette (11.2 years in 2003 to 11.7 years in 2007), while there was no significance difference in the age girls smoked their first cigarette (11.7 years and 11.9 years) between 2003 and 2007.

Age

Since 2003, the only significant difference in the average (mean) age that pupils first smoked a cigarette was for 15 year olds, where the age increased from 11.6 years to 12.0 years.

Adult Smokers in Households

Among all pupils, there was a significant decrease between 2003 and 2007 in the proportion of pupils who reported that adults in their household smoke (from 51.8% to 42.8%).

Of pupils who reported that adults in their household smoke, there was a significant decrease in the proportion reporting that the adults smoke inside their home between 2003 and 2007 (from 78.6% to 57.3%).

APPENDIX (TABLES)

LIST OF TABLES

Lifetime Prevalence Tables

Table 1.1 Lifetime Prevalence Northern Ireland (%)	56
Table 1.2 Lifetime Prevalence Belfast Education and Library Board Area (%).....	56
Table 1.3 Lifetime Prevalence Western Education and Library Board Area (%).....	57
Table 1.4 Lifetime Prevalence North Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%).....	57
Table 1.5 Lifetime Prevalence South Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%).....	58
Table 1.6 Lifetime Prevalence Southern Education and Library Board Area (%).....	58

Last Year Prevalence Tables

Table 2.1 Last Year Prevalence Northern Ireland (%).....	59
Table 2.2 Last Year Prevalence Belfast Education and Library Board Area (%).....	59
Table 2.3 Last Year Prevalence Western Education and Library Board Area (%).....	60
Table 2.4 Last Year Prevalence North Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%).....	60
Table 2.5 Last Year Prevalence South Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%).....	61
Table 2.6 Last Year Prevalence Southern Education and Library Board Area (%).....	61

Last Month Prevalence Tables

Table 3.1 Last Month Prevalence Northern Ireland (%).....	62
Table 3.2 Last Month Prevalence Belfast Education and Library Board Area (%).....	62
Table 3.3 Last Month Prevalence Western Education and Library Board Area (%).....	63
Table 3.4 Last Month Prevalence North Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%).....	63
Table 3.5 Last Month Prevalence South Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%).....	64
Table 3.6 Last Month Prevalence Southern Education and Library Board Area (%).....	64

Solvents

Table 4.4.1 Ever Offered Solvents by Pupil Characteristics.....	65
Table 4.4.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Solvent Use by Pupil Characteristics.....	65
Table 4.4.3 How Often Have You Used Solvents by Pupil Characteristics.....	65
Table 4.4.4 Regularity of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics.....	66
Table 4.4.5 Average Age of First Use of Solvents by Pupil Characteristics.....	66
Table 4.4.6 How Many Times Have You Used Solvents by Pupil Characteristics.....	66
Table 4.4.7 Type of Solvent Used on the Last Occasion.....	67
Table 4.4.8 How Solvents Were Obtained on the Last Occasion.....	67
Table 4.4.9 Who Were You With When You Last Used Solvents.....	67
Table 4.4.10 Ever Get into Trouble With Parents or Other Family Member as a Result of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics.....	68
Table 4.4.11 Ever Get into Trouble with Local People as a Result of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics.....	68
Table 4.4.12 Ever Get into Trouble at School as a Result of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics.....	68
Table 4.4.13 Ever Get into Trouble with Police as a Result of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics.....	69
Table 4.4.14 Ever Get into Trouble with Friends as a Result of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics.....	69
Table 4.4.15 Ever Offered Solvents to Anyone Else by Pupil Characteristics.....	69
Table 4.4.16 Knowledge of the Risks/Effects of Solvent Use by Pupil Characteristics.....	70

Cannabis

Table 4.5.1 Ever Offered Cannabis by Pupil Characteristics.....	71
Table 4.5.2 Ease of Getting Cannabis by Pupil Characteristics.....	71
Table 4.5.3 Lifetime Prevalence of Cannabis Use by Pupil Characteristics.....	71
Table 4.5.4 How Often Have You Used Cannabis by Pupil Characteristics.....	72
Table 4.5.5 Average Age of First Use of Cannabis by Pupil Characteristics.....	72
Table 4.5.6 How Many Times Have You Used Cannabis by Pupil Characteristics.....	72

Speed

Table 4.6.1 Ever Offered Speed by Pupil Characteristics.....	73
Table 4.6.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Speed Use by Pupil Characteristics.....	73
Table 4.6.3 How Often Have You Used Speed by Pupil Characteristics.....	73
Table 4.6.4 Average Age of First Use of Speed by Pupil Characteristics.....	74
Table 4.6.5 How Many Times Have You Used Speed by Pupil Characteristics.....	74

LSD

Table 4.7.1 Ever Offered LSD by Pupil Characteristics..... 75
Table 4.7.2 Lifetime Prevalence of LSD Use by Pupil Characteristics 75
Table 4.7.3 How Often Have You Used LSD by Pupil Characteristics 75
Table 4.7.4 Average Age of First Use of LSD by Pupil Characteristics 76
Table 4.7.5 How Many Times Have You Used LSD by Pupil Characteristics 76

Ecstasy

Table 4.8.1 Ever Offered Ecstasy by Pupil Characteristics 77
Table 4.8.2 Ease of Getting Ecstasy by Pupil Characteristics 77
Table 4.8.3 Lifetime Prevalence of Ecstasy Use by Pupil Characteristics..... 77
Table 4.8.4 How Often Have You Used Ecstasy by Pupil Characteristics..... 78
Table 4.8.5 Average Age of First Use of Ecstasy by Pupil Characteristics..... 78
Table 4.8.6 How Many Times Have You Used Ecstasy by Pupil Characteristics..... 78

Poppers

Table 4.9.1 Ever Offered Poppers by Pupil Characteristics 79
Table 4.9.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Poppers by Pupil Characteristics 79
Table 4.9.3 How Often Have You Used Poppers by Pupil Characteristics..... 79
Table 4.9.4 Average Age of First Use of Poppers by Pupil Characteristics..... 80
Table 4.9.5 How Many Times Have You Used Poppers by Pupil Characteristics 80

Tranquillisers

Table 4.10.1 Ever Offered Tranquillisers by Pupil Characteristics 81
Table 4.10.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Tranquillisers Use by Pupil Characteristics 81
Table 4.10.3 How Often Have You Used Tranquillisers by Pupil Characteristics..... 81
Table 4.10.4 Average Age of First Use of Tranquillisers by Pupil Characteristics..... 82
Table 4.10.5 How Many Times Have You Used Tranquillisers by Pupil Characteristics 82

Heroin

Table 4.11.1 Ever Offered Heroin by Pupil Characteristics 83
Table 4.11.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Heroin Use by Pupil Characteristics..... 83
Table 4.11.3 How Often Have You Used Heroin by Pupil Characteristics..... 83
Table 4.11.4 Average Age of First Use of Heroin by Pupil Characteristics 84
Table 4.11.5 How Many Times Have You Used Heroin by Pupil Characteristics..... 84

Magic Mushrooms

Table 4.12.1 Ever Offered Magic Mushrooms by Pupil Characteristics 85
Table 4.12.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Magic Mushroom Use by Pupil Characteristics..... 85
Table 4.12.3 How Often Have You Used Magic Mushrooms by Pupil Characteristics..... 85
Table 4.12.4 Average Age of First Use of Magic Mushrooms by Pupil Characteristics..... 86
Table 4.12.5 How Many Times Have You Used Magic Mushrooms by Pupil Characteristics 86

Crack

Table 4.13.1 Ever Offered Crack by Pupil Characteristics 87
Table 4.13.2 Ease of Getting Crack by Pupil Characteristics 87
Table 4.13.3 Lifetime Prevalence of Crack Use by Pupil Characteristics 87
Table 4.13.4 How Often Have You Used Crack by Pupil Characteristics..... 88
Table 4.13.5 Average Age of First Use of Crack by Pupil Characteristics..... 88
Table 4.13.6 How Many Times Have You Used Crack by Pupil Characteristics 88

Cocaine

Table 4.14.1 Ever Offered Cocaine by Pupil Characteristics..... 89
Table 4.14.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Cocaine Use by Pupil Characteristics 89
Table 4.14.3 How Often Have You Used Cocaine by Pupil Characteristics..... 89
Table 4.14.4 Average Age of First Use of Cocaine by Pupil Characteristics 90
Table 4.14.5 How Many Times Have You Used Cocaine by Pupil Characteristics 90

Anabolic Steroids

Table 4.15.1 Ever Offered Anabolic Steroids by Pupil Characteristics 91
Table 4.15.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Anabolic Steroids Use by Pupil Characteristics 91
Table 4.15.3 How Often Have You Used Anabolic Steroids by Pupil Characteristics 91
Table 4.15.4 Average Age of First Use of Anabolic Steroids by Pupil Characteristics 92
Table 4.15.5 How Many Times Have You Used Anabolic Steroids by Pupil Characteristics..... 92

Drugs (Not Including Solvents)

Table 4.16.1	Average Age When First offered Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics	93
Table 4.16.2	Who offered You Drugs (not including solvents) the First Time by Pupil Characteristics	93
Table 4.16.3	Where Were You Offered Drugs (not including solvents) the First Time by Pupil Characteristics	94
Table 4.16.4	Ever Offered Drugs (not including solvents) to Anyone Else by Pupil Characteristics	94
Table 4.16.5	Who Were You With the Last Time you Took Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics	95
Table 4.16.6	Where Were You The Last Time you Took Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics	95
Table 4.16.7	Ever Get into Trouble with Parents or Other Family Member as a Result of Using Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics	95
Table 4.16.8	Ever Get into Trouble with Local People as a Result of Using Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics	96
Table 4.16.9	Ever Get into Trouble At School as a Result of Using Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics	96
Table 4.16.10	Ever Get into Trouble with Police as a Result of Using Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics	96
Table 4.16.11	Ever Get into Trouble with Friends as Result of Using Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics	97
Table 4.16.12	Knowledge of The Risks/Effects of Drug Use (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics	97
Table 4.16.13	Aware That it is Against The Law to Carry the Following Drugs Around With You by Pupil Characteristics	97
Table 4.16.14	Drug Use Education by Pupil Characteristics	98
Table 4.16.15	The Education you Received Has Made You Less Inclined to Take Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics	98
Table 4.16.16	Where Did You Get Information About Drugs From?	98

Alcohol

Table 4.17.1	Alcohol Prevalence Rates by Pupil Characteristics	99
Table 4.17.2	Ever Had So Much Alcohol that you were Drunk by Pupil Characteristics	99
Table 4.17.3	Drunk in Last Month by Pupil Characteristics	100
Table 4.17.4	Average Age of First Alcoholic Drink by Pupil Characteristics	100
Table 4.17.5	How Many Times Have You Had an Alcoholic Drink by Pupil Characteristics	101
Table 4.17.6	How Did You Get the Alcoholic Drink on The Last Occasion	101
Table 4.17.7	Where Were You The Last Time You Drank Alcohol	102
Table 4.17.8	Who Were You With on The Last Occasion You Had an Alcoholic Drink	102
Table 4.17.9	How Often Have You Had an Alcoholic Drink by Pupil Characteristics	103
Table 4.17.10	Ever Get into Trouble with Parents or Other Family Member as a Result of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics	103
Table 4.17.11	Ever get into Trouble with Local People as a Result of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics	103
Table 4.17.12	Ever get into Trouble with School as a Result of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics	104
Table 4.17.13	Ever get into Trouble with Police as a Result of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics	104
Table 4.17.14	Ever get into Trouble with Friends as a Result of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics	104
Table 4.17.15	Ever Bought Alcohol Yourself by Pupil Characteristics	105
Table 4.17.16	Knowledge of The Risks/Effects of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics	105
Table 4.17.17	Received Any Type of Education on The Use of Alcohol in The Last Year by Pupil Characteristics	105
Table 4.17.18	Received Any Type of Education on The Use of Alcohol in The Last Year by Pupil Characteristics	106
Table 4.17.19	The Education you Received Has Made You Less Inclined to Drink Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics	106
Table 4.17.20	Where Did You Get Information About Alcohol From?	106

Smoking

Table 4.18.1	Smoking Prevalence Rates by Pupil Characteristics	107
Table 4.18.2	Average Age of Smoking First Cigarette by Pupil Characteristics	107
Table 4.18.3	How often Have You Smoked a Cigarette by Pupil Characteristics	108
Table 4.18.4	Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked Weekly by Pupil Characteristics	108
Table 4.18.5	Which of these would you be most likely to try for help giving up smoking by Pupil Characteristics?	109
Table 4.18.6	Proportions Wanting to Give up Smoking by Pupil Characteristics	109
Table 4.18.7	Which, if any, of the Following Things Have You Done to Help You Give up Smoking?	110
Table 4.18.8	Do You Agree or Disagree With the Following Statements?	110
Table 4.18.9	Proportions Who Agree With The Following Statements by Gender	111
Table 4.18.10	Proportions Who Agree With The Following Statements by Age	111
Table 4.18.11	Proportions of Adults in The Home Who Smoke by Pupil Characteristics	112
Table 4.18.12	Proportions of Adults Who Smoke Inside The Home by Pupil Characteristics	112
Table 4.18.13	Proportions of Visitors Smoke Inside The Home by Pupil Characteristics	112

Table 1.1 Lifetime Prevalence Northern Ireland (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	18.9	19.3	18.8	11.5*	12.6	18.0	22.5	32.4	20.5	18.4
Cannabis	9.1	9.9	8.5	1.1*	3.4	7.9	14.5	20.8	10.9*	8.7
Speed	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.5*	1.1	1.0	2.6	3.5	1.9	1.6
LSD	1.5	1.2	1.9	0.3*	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.9	1.7	1.5
Ecstasy	2.9	2.7	3.1	0.3*	2.1	1.9	3.8	7.4	3.8	2.6
Poppers	5.9	5.7	6.2	0.4*	1.6	5.4	8.2	15.7	6.8	5.7
Tranquillisers	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4*	0.6	0.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.0
Heroin	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.1
Magic Mushrooms	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.3*	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.4
Crack	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.5
Cocaine	2.6	2.1	3.1	1.7*	2.2	1.0	4.2	4.1	3.1	2.4
Anabolic Steroids	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.3*	0.5	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.2*	1.0
Solvents	8.3	8.4	8.4	6.3*	7.7	7.3	10.1	11.2	7.4	8.6

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 1.2 Lifetime Prevalence Belfast Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	19.7	27.1*	16.8	6.5*	8.4	16.9	28.2	51.8	24.2	18.1
Cannabis	11.7	18.1*	9.1	-*	1.2	7.5	24.8	38.5	15.9	10.1
Speed	1.2	1.0	1.3	-	-	-	-	8.2	-	1.7
LSD	1.9	2.9	1.5	-	-	3.3	1.6	6.1	3.1	1.5
Ecstasy	5.5	9.7*	3.8	-	1.3	2.2	9.9	20.3	8.4	4.4
Poppers	7.2	11.8*	5.2	-	-	3.3	11.7	30.2	7.5	7.1
Tranquillisers	2.6	2.0	2.8	-	-	1.1	6.6	8.4	6.2	1.2
Heroin	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	-	-	2.1	1.8	0.4
Magic Mushrooms	0.8	1.9	0.4	-	-	1.1	-	4.1	-	1.2
Crack	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.0	-	1.1	3.4	2.2	1.0	1.6
Cocaine	4.3	4.9	4.0	1.0	-	1.1	10.1	14.3	8.2	2.8
Anabolic Steroids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	6.9	8.2	6.4	4.9	3.6	6.3	10.4	12.2	5.0	7.6

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 1.3 Lifetime Prevalence Western Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	19.3	19.2	20.6	11.4*	19.4	20.5	24.6	24.8	17.9	19.9
Cannabis	9.4	10.4	9.2	1.4*	6.8	12.9	12.2	16.2	8.3	9.9
Speed	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.7
LSD	1.8	1.3	2.4	0.7	4.8	1.5	2.4	-	0.9	2.2
Ecstasy	2.6	2.3	3.1	0.7	5.6	2.2	3.3	1.8	2.7	2.6
Poppers	5.4	5.9	5.4	0.7*	2.8	6.5	10.0	8.6	4.8	5.7
Tranquillisers	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.7	2.1	-	1.6	1.8	-	1.7
Heroin	1.3	1.3	1.4	-	4.1	-	0.8	1.7	0.4	1.7
Magic Mushrooms	1.6	2.4	1.1	0.7	2.7	1.5	2.5	0.9	0.9	1.9
Crack	0.8	-	1.4	-	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7
Cocaine	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.4	4.1	2.1	4.0	0.9	2.3	2.5
Anabolic Steroids	0.5	0.3	0.6	-	0.7	0.8	0.9	-	-	0.7
Solvents	7.6	8.6	7.3	5.5	12.0	7.8	5.6	8.4	4.7*	9.0

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 1.4 Lifetime Prevalence North Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	17.5	19.9*	14.6	13.9*	7.9	19.9	22.7	22.0	16.2	17.7
Cannabis	7.5	8.6	6.1	1.0*	3.1	5.6	15.4	12.8	6.1	7.8
Speed	1.4	1.1	1.9	-	1.9	0.9	1.7	3.1	-	1.8
LSD	0.7	0.4	1.1	-	0.6	-	1.1	2.3	-	0.9
Ecstasy	1.6	0.8*	2.5	-	0.6	2.4	1.2	3.9	0.7	1.8
Poppers	4.7	4.3	5.3	-*	1.3	6.1	6.0	10.5	4.8	4.7
Tranquillisers	0.3	0.6	-	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.4
Heroin	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	-	0.9
Magic Mushrooms	1.0	0.9	1.1	-	0.6	-	2.8	1.5	0.6	1.1
Crack	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.8
Cocaine	1.8	0.8*	2.9	2.1	1.3	-	2.8	3.0	0.6	1.9
Anabolic Steroids	0.8	0.9	0.8	-	-	0.5	2.2	1.5	-	1.0
Solvents	9.2	10.6	7.5	8.0	4.9	11.3	9.8	11.9	8.7	9.4

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 1.5 Lifetime Prevalence South Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	20.8	18.4	23.4	7.7*	13.5	15.4	27.9	42.0	25.7	20.1
Cannabis	10.9	11.1	10.8	1.2*	2.3	8.7	16.4	28.4	16.7	10.1
Speed	2.0	2.3	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.0	2.9	2.6	1.9
LSD	2.3	2.2	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.5	2.4	6.9	2.6	2.3
Ecstasy	3.6	3.8	3.5	0.6	0.8	1.7	5.2	11.0	4.0	3.6
Poppers	7.4	7.3	7.7	-*	2.4	3.9	12.7	19.9	8.0	7.4
Tranquillisers	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	3.4	0.9	1.3	1.5
Heroin	1.8	1.6	2.0	0.6	1.6	0.8	4.1	1.9	1.2	1.8
Magic Mushrooms	2.1	2.9	1.3	-	0.8	3.1	3.3	3.8	2.4	2.1
Crack	2.7	1.7	3.7	1.3	2.5	1.7	4.1	4.1	3.8	2.5
Cocaine	3.1	2.9	3.3	1.3	3.2	1.6	5.0	4.8	3.7	3.0
Anabolic Steroids	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	4.1	0.9	1.2	1.5
Solvents	9.5	6.6*	12.4	3.1*	9.5	3.2	18.8	14.2	10.1	9.4

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 1.6 Lifetime Prevalence Southern Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	18.0	17.4	19.2	15.6*	12.1	15.2	13.3	34.9	25.1*	16.7
Cannabis	7.8	8.0	7.3	1.8*	2.4	5.9	9.7	20.1	14.1*	6.6
Speed	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.6	-	0.7	2.9	3.7	4.5	1.1
LSD	1.4	1.0	2.1	-	0.8	1.5	2.8	1.8	4.2	0.9
Ecstasy	2.7	2.7	2.7	-	1.6	0.7	3.5	8.1	6.4	2.0
Poppers	5.9	4.6*	8.3	1.2*	0.8	6.0	4.2	18.7	12.8*	4.7
Tranquillisers	0.8	1.0	0.5	-	-	0.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	0.5
Heroin	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	-	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.7
Magic Mushrooms	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.7
Crack	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.5	0.7	-	-	1.0
Cocaine	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.6	0.7	2.8	3.5	3.2	2.1
Anabolic Steroids	1.0	1.6	-	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.8	-	1.2
Solvents	7.5	7.1	8.4	8.8	7.0	5.0	6.9	9.9	11.6	6.8

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 2.1 Last Year Prevalence Northern Ireland (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	13.4	13.7	13.4	6.8*	8.4	12.1	17.4	24.4	14.8	13.0
Cannabis	6.7	7.2	6.3	0.5*	2.3	5.4	10.7	16.5	8.9*	6.2
Speed	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1*	0.8	0.4	1.6	2.2	0.7	1.1
LSD	0.9	0.8	1.1	-*	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.9
Ecstasy	2.3	2.1	2.5	0.3*	1.6	1.4	2.6	6.2	2.9	2.1
Poppers	4.0	3.9	4.1	0.3*	1.0	3.5	5.7	10.5	4.0	4.0
Tranquillisers	0.8	0.9	0.7	-*	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.7
Heroin	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.7
Magic Mushrooms	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.8
Crack	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1
Cocaine	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.6*	1.4	0.8	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.7
Anabolic Steroids	0.5	0.6	0.4	-*	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.4	-	0.6
Solvents	4.5	4.6	4.5	3.2	4.6	4.7	5.5	4.8	4.0	4.6

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 2.2 Last Year Prevalence Belfast Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	13.7	17.7	12.1	6.5*	4.2	7.3	19.4	41.3	20.9*	11.1
Cannabis	8.4	12.4	6.7	-*	1.2	4.3	16.3	30.6	13.7*	6.4
Speed	0.3	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	0.4
LSD	0.9	2.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	6.1	2.1	0.4
Ecstasy	4.3	6.7	3.4	-	1.3	2.2	6.6	16.3	6.3	3.6
Poppers	4.6	8.8*	2.9	-	-	1.1	8.3	20.3	6.5	3.9
Tranquillisers	2.6	2.0	2.8	-	-	1.1	6.6	8.4	6.2	1.2
Heroin	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.0	-	-	-	2.1	0.9	0.4
Magic Mushrooms	0.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	0.4
Crack	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	-	-	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.8
Cocaine	3.4	4.9	2.8	1.0	-	1.1	6.8	12.2	6.2	2.4
Anabolic Steroids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	3.1	5.4	2.2	4.9	1.2	2.1	3.3	4.1	2.9	3.2

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 2.3 Last Year Prevalence Western Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	13.9	13.1	15.4	6.1*	15.2	14.2	20.2	16.7	12.4	14.6
Cannabis	6.6	7.4	6.5	0.7*	4.7	7.9	8.9	12.8	6.5	6.7
Speed	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	2.4	1.7	0.5	1.7
LSD	1.4	1.3	1.6	-	3.4	1.5	2.4	-	0.9	1.6
Ecstasy	1.9	1.7	2.2	0.7	3.5	1.5	3.3	0.9	1.8	2.0
Poppers	4.2	4.2	4.5	0.7*	2.1	5.1	8.3	6.0	2.8	4.8
Tranquillisers	0.4	0.3	0.6	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	0.6
Heroin	0.7	0.9	0.6	-	2.7	-	-	0.9	-	1.0
Magic Mushrooms	0.7	1.1	0.5	-	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.9
Crack	0.4	-	0.8	-	1.4	0.8	-	-	0.5	0.4
Cocaine	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	2.7	1.4	3.2	-	1.3	1.7
Anabolic Steroids	0.3	-	0.6	-	0.7	-	0.9	-	-	0.4
Solvents	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.4*	8.7	4.2	1.6	1.7	2.5	4.5

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 2.4 Last Year Prevalence North Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	12.6	14.3	10.5	7.2*	6.0	13.7	19.1	16.2	9.8	13.1
Cannabis	5.8	6.2	5.3	-*	2.5	4.2	12.6	9.8	4.9	6.0
Speed	1.2	0.9	1.7	-	1.3	0.5	1.7	3.1	-	1.5
LSD	0.4	0.2	0.5	-	0.6	-	0.5	0.8	-	0.4
Ecstasy	1.5	0.6*	2.5	-	0.6	1.9	1.2	3.9	0.7	1.6
Poppers	3.1	3.3	2.9	-*	0.6	2.9	4.9	7.5	1.8	3.4
Tranquillisers	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.1
Heroin	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.3	-	-	0.8	-	0.6
Magic Mushrooms	0.5	0.4	0.6	-	-	-	1.7	0.8	-	0.6
Crack	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.7	1.6
Cocaine	1.3	0.4*	2.4	2.1	0.6	-	2.2	1.5	0.6	1.3
Anabolic Steroids	0.7	0.9	0.5	-	-	0.5	2.2	0.7	-	0.9
Solvents	5.8	6.4	5.0	3.0	3.7	7.5	7.7	6.7	4.7	6.0

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 2.5 Last Year Prevalence South Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	14.7	12.7	16.8	4.9*	5.1	11.0	20.3	34.2	20.6	13.8
Cannabis	8.0	7.9	8.2	-*	0.8	6.3	12.3	22.7	12.9	7.3
Speed	0.8	1.0	0.7	-	0.8	-	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.8
LSD	1.5	1.3	1.7	-	0.8	1.5	0.8	4.9	-	1.7
Ecstasy	3.0	3.4	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	2.6	11.0	2.8	3.0
Poppers	4.9	4.3	5.6	-*	1.6	3.2	5.9	15.2	5.3	4.9
Tranquillisers	1.3	1.9	0.7	-	0.8	1.6	3.4	0.9	1.3	1.3
Heroin	0.8	1.0	0.7	-	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.9	-	0.9
Magic Mushrooms	1.3	1.6	1.0	-	0.8	0.8	1.6	3.8	1.2	1.3
Crack	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.7	1.7	1.7	3.3	2.0	3.8	1.5
Cocaine	2.3	1.9	2.7	1.3	2.4	1.6	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.2
Anabolic Steroids	0.5	0.3	0.7	-	0.8	-	1.7	-	-	0.6
Solvents	4.5	2.8*	6.1	1.9*	3.2	3.2	9.8	4.7	3.6	4.6

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 2.6 Last Year Prevalence Southern Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	12.8	13.0	12.5	9.1*	9.5	11.4	9.7	25.5	17.4	11.9
Cannabis	5.9	6.5	4.9	1.8 *	1.6	4.5	6.3	16.5	12.1*	4.8
Speed	0.8	1.0	0.5	-	-	0.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	0.5
LSD	0.6	0.5	0.8	-	-	1.5	1.3	-	2.0	0.4
Ecstasy	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	1.6	0.7	2.0	5.4	5.3	1.3
Poppers	3.6	2.9	4.7	0.6	-	4.5	3.5	9.8	6.3	3.1
Tranquillisers	0.6	1.0	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.5
Heroin	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	-	-	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.5
Magic Mushrooms	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	-	0.7	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.5
Crack	0.7	1.1	-	1.2	-	1.5	0.7	-	-	0.7
Cocaine	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.4	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.6	2.1	1.5
Anabolic Steroids	0.7	1.1	-	-	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	-	0.9
Solvents	4.4	4.2	4.6	3.5	4.7	4.3	3.5	6.3	7.8	3.7

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 3.1 Last Month Prevalence Northern Ireland (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	7.5	8.0	7.1	4.0*	5.8	5.9	9.0	13.9	8.4	7.2
Cannabis	3.7	4.2	3.3	0.3*	1.9	3.1	5.2	9.1	5.2*	3.3
Speed	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4
LSD	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	0.6	-	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4
Ecstasy	1.2	1.1	1.2	-*	1.0	0.5	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.0
Poppers	1.7	1.5	2.0	0.1*	0.6	1.6	2.2	4.6	2.1	1.7
Tranquillisers	0.4	0.6	0.2	-	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4
Heroin	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	-	0.4
Magic Mushrooms	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3
Crack	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
Cocaine	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.8
Anabolic Steroids	0.3	0.4	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	1.1	-	-	0.4
Solvents	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.8	2.4	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.3

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 3.2 Last Month Prevalence Belfast Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	6.3	8.5	5.3	2.2	1.5	1.2	8.8	23.9	10.7*	4.7
Cannabis	3.7	5.8	2.9	-	-	1.1	6.6	16.3	6.5	2.7
Speed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	0.9	2.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	6.1	2.1	0.4
Ecstasy	2.4	3.0	2.1	-	1.3	-	3.4	10.2	5.3	1.2
Poppers	1.5	3.0	0.9	-	-	-	-	10.1	3.3	0.8
Tranquillisers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magic Mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	-	-	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.8
Cocaine	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.0	-	-	1.6	4.1	2.0	0.8
Anabolic Steroids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solvents	1.4	2.9	0.8	1.0	-	-	3.3	4.1	1.1	1.5

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 3.3 Last Month Prevalence Western Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	7.6	7.4	8.2	3.1	13.0	7.3	9.2	6.5	5.6	8.5
Cannabis	3.5	3.9	3.5	0.7	4.7	5.7	3.2	4.2	2.6	4.0
Speed	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	-	0.8	-	-	0.6
LSD	0.4	-	0.8	-	1.4	-	0.8	-	0.9	0.2
Ecstasy	1.2	1.4	1.1	-	2.8	0.8	2.5	-	0.9	1.3
Poppers	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.5	0.8	0.9	1.7
Tranquillisers	0.4	0.3	0.6	-	1.4	-	-	0.9	-	0.6
Heroin	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	2.0	-	-	0.9	-	0.8
Magic Mushrooms	0.6	0.7	0.5	-	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7
Crack	0.3	-	0.6	-	1.4	-	-	-	0.5	0.2
Cocaine	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.4	-	1.6	-	0.4	0.8
Anabolic Steroids	0.3	-	0.6	-	0.7	-	0.9	-	-	0.4
Solvents	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.4	6.7	1.5	0.8	-	0.4	2.8

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 3.4 Last Month Prevalence North Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	6.8	8.1	5.2	3.9*	3.3	6.4	10.4	9.9	7.3	6.7
Cannabis	3.4	3.6	3.2	-*	1.3	2.8	7.2	6.1	4.4	3.2
Speed	0.6	0.4	0.8	-	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.8	-	0.7
LSD	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.6	-	0.5	-	-	0.3
Ecstasy	0.6	0.2	1.2	-	-	-	1.2	2.3	-	0.8
Poppers	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	0.6	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.3
Tranquillisers	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.1
Heroin	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.1
Magic Mushrooms	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.1
Crack	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	1.2	0.8	-	0.8
Cocaine	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.5	-	-	0.5	-	0.6	0.4
Anabolic Steroids	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	-	0.5	2.2	-	-	0.7
Solvents	2.8	3.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	4.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 3.5 Last Month Prevalence South Eastern Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	8.5	8.1	8.9	3.6*	2.5	6.4	10.3	20.7	11.0	8.1
Cannabis	4.5	4.9	4.1	-*	0.8	2.4	5.6	15.1	7.7	4.0
Speed	0.5	0.3	0.7	-	0.8	-	0.8	1.0	-	0.6
LSD	0.7	0.6	0.7	-	0.8	-	0.8	2.0	-	0.8
Ecstasy	1.6	1.7	1.4	-	0.8	0.9	0.8	6.0	1.4	1.6
Poppers	2.6	1.7	3.5	-	0.8	1.6	2.6	8.6	2.6	2.6
Tranquillisers	0.9	1.3	0.4	-	-	0.8	2.6	0.9	1.3	0.8
Heroin	0.5	0.6	0.3	-	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.5
Magic Mushrooms	0.5	0.3	0.7	-	0.8	-	1.6	-	1.2	0.4
Crack	1.0	0.9	1.0	-	0.8	1.7	2.4	-	1.3	0.9
Cocaine	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.6	1.0	2.4	1.1
Anabolic Steroids	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	0.4
Solvents	1.9	1.2	2.5	1.9	0.8	1.6	4.0	0.9	1.2	2.0

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 3.6 Last Month Prevalence Southern Education and Library Board Area (%)

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older	FSM	No FSM
Any Drugs	8.0	7.9	8.2	6.6*	6.2	6.6	5.9	15.4	11.9	7.2
Cannabis	3.4	4.1	2.3	0.6	1.6	2.9	3.5	9.1	9.1	2.4
Speed	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.9	2.2	-
LSD	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.2
Ecstasy	0.8	0.9	0.5	-	-	0.7	1.4	1.8	2.1	0.5
Poppers	2.0	1.5	3.0	-	-	2.2	2.7	5.3	4.1	1.6
Tranquillisers	0.6	1.0	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.5
Heroin	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	-	-	0.7	0.9	-	0.5
Magic Mushrooms	0.3	0.4	-	0.6	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.3
Crack	0.3	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.2
Cocaine	1.1	1.3	0.8	2.4	0.8	0.7	1.4	-	1.1	1.2
Anabolic Steroids	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.3
Solvents	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.3	3.1	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.1	2.2

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.4.1 Ever Offered Solvents by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (N=3344)		15.3
Gender (N=3311)	Boys	14.8
	Girls	16.1
Age* (N=3310)	12 or Younger	8.1
	13	11.0
	14	15.6
	15	18.7
	16 or Older	25.4

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.4.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Solvent Use by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3335)		8.3
Gender (n=3302)	Boys	8.4
	Girls	8.4
Age* (n=3301)	12 or younger	6.3
	13	7.7
	14	7.3
	15	10.1
	16 or older	11.2

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.4.3 How Often Have You Used Solvents by Pupil Characteristics

		Monthly	Less than Monthly / Rarely	Not any More
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=274)		13.6	30.9	55.5
Gender (n=274)	Boys	12.7	32.9	54.3
	Girls	14.5	28.8	56.8
Age (n=274)	12 or younger	16.3	34.8	48.9
	13	26.7	16.3	57.0
	14	8.1	40.8	51.1
	15	11.1	33.9	55.0
	16 or older	8.8	28.1	63.1

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.4.4 Regularity of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=274)		2.9	4.3	6.4	4.6	26.3	55.5
Gender (n=274)	Boys	1.4	4.1	7.2	4.2	28.7	54.3
	Girls	4.4	4.4	5.6	4.9	23.8	56.8
Age (n=274)	12 or younger	2.0	8.2	6.1	6.2	28.5	48.9
	13	10.4	10.3	6.0	2.0	14.3	57.0
	14	-	4.0	4.1	3.9	36.9	51.1
	15	3.1	1.6	6.4	1.7	32.2	55.0
	16 or older	-	-	8.8	8.9	19.3	63.1

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.4.5 Average Age of First Use of Solvents by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=175)		12.2	13
Gender (n=175)	Boys	11.9	12
	Girls	12.5	13
Age* (n=175)	12 or younger	10.0	10
	13	10.5	11
	14	12.1	13
	15	13.1	13
	16 or older	13.5	14

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.4.6 How Many Times Have You Used Solvents by Pupil Characteristics

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=275)		42.1	14.2	15.6	13.4	6.3	8.5
Gender (n=275)	Boys	42.0	15.4	15.0	12.3	7.0	8.4
	Girls	42.3	12.9	16.1	14.7	5.6	8.5
Age (n=275)	12 or younger	49.1	10.2	14.3	14.3	8.1	4.0
	13	40.6	12.2	12.3	6.1	4.1	24.6
	14	37.5	19.4	17.6	15.7	7.9	1.9
	15	37.6	24.7	13.9	10.8	6.4	6.5
	16 or older	46.4	3.4	19.0	19.1	5.2	7.0

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.4.7 Type of Solvent Used on the Last Occasion (n=237)

	%
Aerosols	28.8
Petrol	20.3
Glue	19.2
Tippex, correcting fluids	16.4
Butane gas, lighter refills	6.8
Other	8.4

Table 4.4.8 How Solvents Were Obtained on the Last Occasion (n=262)

	%
I got them from a friend/other person around my age I knew	33.2
I bought them in a shop	23.1
I got them myself	20.9
I got them from a relative (e.g. brother/sister/uncle/cousin)	4.4
I got them from an adult I didn't know	3.0
I got them from an adult I knew	3.0
I got them from someone my own age I didn't really know	3.0
Other	9.3

Table 4.4.9 Who Were You With When You Last Used Solvents (n=267)

	%
With a friend	33.7
With a group of friends	33.6
By myself	18.7
With someone else	5.1
With parents	3.2
With boyfriend / girlfriend	3.1
With relatives	1.6
With brother(s) and/or sister(s)	1.1

Table 4.4.10 Ever Get into Trouble With Parents or Other Family Member as a Result of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=258)		85.6	10.9	3.5
Gender (n=258)	Boys	86.1	10.2	3.7
	Girls	85.1	11.6	3.3
Age (n=258)	12 or younger	88.2	9.5	2.3
	13	77.0	16.7	6.2
	14	88.2	9.9	2.0
	15	83.2	11.8	5.0
	16 or older	90.8	7.3	1.9

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.4.11 Ever Get into Trouble with Local People as a Result of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=249)		95.3	2.4	2.3
Gender (n=249)	Boys	93.2	4.6	2.2
	Girls	97.5	-	2.5
Age (n=249)	12 or younger	97.7	-	2.3
	13	93.2	2.2	4.6
	14	92.1	5.9	2.0
	15	94.9	1.7	3.4
	16 or older	98.1	1.9	-

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.4.12 Ever Get into Trouble at School as a Result of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=252)		91.3	4.7	4.0
Gender (n=252)	Boys	90.8	5.2	3.9
	Girls	91.8	4.1	4.2
Age (n=252)	12 or younger	88.6	6.8	4.6
	13	90.8	4.7	4.6
	14	90.1	9.9	-
	15	94.9	-	5.1
	16 or older	90.7	3.8	5.5

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.4.13 Ever Get into Trouble with Police as a Result of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=256)		94.0	2.8	3.2
Gender (n=256)	Boys	94.7	2.3	3.1
	Girls	93.2	3.5	3.3
Age (n=256)	12 or younger	97.7	2.3	-
	13	91.1	4.5	4.5
	14	98.0	-	2.0
	15	88.5	3.4	8.1
	16 or older	96.2	3.8	-

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.4.14 Ever Get into Trouble with Friends as a Result of Using Solvents by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=256)		86.1	9.2	4.8
Gender*	Boys	92.5	4.5	3.0
	Girls	79.5	14.0	6.5
Age (n=256)	12 or younger	93.0	4.7	2.3
	13	82.2	13.4	4.5
	14	80.2	11.9	7.9
	15	86.3	6.9	6.8
	16 or older	88.5	9.6	1.9

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.4.15 Ever Offered Solvents to Anyone Else by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3254)		1.9
Gender (n=3221)	Boys	1.8
	Girls	1.9
Age (n=3220)	12 or younger	0.9
	13	2.9
	14	2.1
	15	1.5
	16 or older	2.0

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.4.16 Knowledge of the Risks/Effects of Solvent Use by Pupil Characteristics

		Know a lot	Know quite a bit	Know some	Know very little	Know nothing at all
		%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=3269)		32.0	27.4	22.6	11.8	6.1
Gender* (n=3236)	Boys	34.8	28.3	20.2	10.8	6.0
	Girls	29.3	26.5	25.2	12.8	6.2
Age* (n=3235)	12 or younger	31.3	24.4	20.8	12.2	11.3
	13	29.8	25.1	25.2	12.7	7.3
	14	31.3	26.9	26.1	11.9	3.9
	15	33.3	31.9	20.2	10.5	4.1
	16 or older	35.4	28.8	21.0	11.6	3.3

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.5.1 Ever Offered Cannabis by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3319)		16.8
Gender* (n=3286)	Boys	16.9
	Girls	17.1
Age* (n=3286)	12 or younger	2.4
	13	7.4
	14	15.5
	15	24.9
	16 or older	38.1

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.5.2 Ease of Getting Cannabis by Pupil Characteristics

		Very Easy	Fairly Easy	Fairly Difficult	Very Difficult	Don't Know
		%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=3302)		9.2	17.3	7.5	10.1	55.9
Gender* (n=3269)	Boys	10.4	16.9	8.1	10.5	54.0
	Girls	8.0	18.0	6.9	9.8	57.3
Age* (n=3268)	12 or younger	2.3	5.3	4.3	17.0	71.0
	13	5.9	8.3	7.2	15.9	62.8
	14	7.2	20.7	9.3	7.8	55.1
	15	14.4	22.5	9.5	5.0	48.5
	16 or older	17.9	32.7	7.8	4.1	37.6

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.5.3 Lifetime Prevalence of Cannabis Use by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3314)		9.1
Gender (n=3281)	Boys	9.9
	Girls	8.5
Age* (n=3281)	12 or younger	1.1
	13	3.4
	14	7.9
	15	14.5
	16 or older	20.8

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.5.4 How Often Have You Used Cannabis by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=301)		4.5	7.2	14.5	9.0	23.6	41.1
Gender (n=301)	Boys	5.7	8.1	14.2	9.6	23.7	38.7
	Girls	3.1	6.2	15.0	8.3	23.6	43.8
Age (n=301)	12 or younger	11.0	-	11.2	-	33.0	44.7
	13	4.7	18.1	18.2	8.9	18.5	31.7
	14	3.6	3.5	10.6	3.5	27.0	51.8
	15	4.3	9.6	12.0	7.7	19.7	46.6
	16 or older	4.7	5.7	17.9	13.2	25.5	33.0

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.5.5 Average Age of First Use of Cannabis by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=229)		13.2	14
Gender (n=229)	Boys	13.0	13
	Girls	13.5	14
Age* (n=229)	12 or younger	7.3	10
	13	11.2	12
	14	12.8	13
	15	13.0	13
	16 or older	14.3	15

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.5.6 How Many Times Have You Used Cannabis by Pupil Characteristics

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=300)		28.6	10.4	12.4	20.6	8.5	19.5
Gender* (n=300)	Boys	27.1	11.9	8.1	16.5	9.6	26.8
	Girls	30.5	8.7	17.5	25.5	7.1	10.7
Age (n=300)	12 or younger	37.9	-	24.7	-	12.4	25.0
	13	22.7	4.7	27.5	22.4	9.1	13.6
	14	49.2	5.5	7.2	18.4	5.5	14.3
	15	28.0	10.8	12.3	20.5	8.6	19.7
	16 or older	20.5	14.0	11.3	22.6	9.3	22.3

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.6.1 Ever Offered Speed by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3261)		5.6
Gender* (n=3229)	Boys	4.8
	Girls	6.7
Age* (n=3228)	12 or younger	1.3
	13	3.2
	14	4.9
	15	7.2
	16 or older	13.0
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.6.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Speed Use by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3260)		1.7
Gender (n=3228)	Boys	1.5
	Girls	1.9
Age* (n=3227)	12 or younger	0.5
	13	1.1
	14	1.0
	15	2.6
	16 or older	3.5
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.6.3 How Often Have You Used Speed by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=55)		6.9	2.0	9.9	5.9	17.4	58.0
Gender (n=55)	Boys	11.3	4.5	8.7	4.2	17.2	54.2
	Girls	3.3	-	10.9	7.3	17.5	61.1
Age (n=55)	12 or younger	24.1	-	-	-	-	75.9
	13	28.5	-	14.5	-	14.5	42.5
	14	13.9	-	-	-	27.8	58.3
	15	-	-	19.2	12.1	6.0	62.6
	16 or older	-	5.5	5.6	5.6	27.6	55.7
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)							

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=38)		13.5	14
Gender (n=38)	Boys	12.8	14
	Girls	14.0	14
Age* (n=38)	12 or younger	6.2	11
	13	11.0	12
	14	13.0	13
	15	14.1	14
	16 or older	14.7	15

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=54)		49.4	21.3	9.9	10.0	-	9.3
Gender (n=54)	Boys	39.4	21.1	18.3	4.3	-	16.9
	Girls	57.5	21.5	3.3	14.5	-	3.3
Age (n=54)	12 or younger	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
	13	29.1	27.9	14.5	-	-	28.5
	14	58.3	27.8	-	-	-	13.9
	15	31.5	12.1	19.1	24.8	-	12.6
	16 or older	61.2	27.8	5.5	5.6	-	-

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.7.1 Ever Offered LSD by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3311)		3.9
Gender* (n=3279)	Boys	3.2
	Girls	4.6
Age* (n=3278)	12 or younger	0.6
	13	2.7
	14	2.8
	15	4.7
	16 or older	9.7

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.7.2 Lifetime Prevalence of LSD Use by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3300)		1.5
Gender (n=3268)	Boys	1.2
	Girls	1.9
Age* (n=3267)	12 or younger	0.3
	13	1.6
	14	1.3
	15	2.0
	16 or older	2.9

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.7.3 How Often Have You Used LSD by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=50)		2.0	2.0	19.3	4.3	15.2	57.3
Gender (n=50)	Boys	-	-	26.8	11.0%	15.8	46.4
	Girls	3.2	3.2	14.5	-	14.7	64.3
Age (n=50)	12 or younger	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
	13	11.3	11.3	21.9	-	-	55.5
	14	-	-	-	-	10.8	89.2
	15	-	-	15.2	7.6	15.1	62.1
	16 or older	-	-	33.3	6.6	26.8	33.3

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=34)		14.0	14
Gender (n=34)	Boys	13.8	14
	Girls	14.2	14
Age* (n=34)	12 or younger	-	-
	13	11.5	12
	14	13.5	14
	15	14.0	14
	16 or older	15.0	15

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=49)		63.6	5.9	6.6	17.9	1.9	4.1
Gender (n=49)	Boys	62.8	-	10.6	16.4	4.8	5.3
	Girls	64.2	9.8	3.9	18.8	-	3.3
Age (n=49)	12 or younger	48.8	51.2	-	-	-	-
	13	44.6	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.4
	14	89.1	10.9	-	-	-	-
	15	77.3	-	-	15.2	-	7.6
	16 or older	49.9	-	14.2	35.9	-	-

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.8.1 Ever Offered Ecstasy by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3302)		8.3
Gender* (n=3270)	Boys	6.8
	Girls	10.1
Age* (n=3269)	12 or younger	0.9
	13	4.2
	14	6.4
	15	11.7
	16 or older	20.6
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.8.2 Ease of Getting Ecstasy by Pupil Characteristics

		Very Easy	Fairly Easy	Fairly Difficult	Very Difficult	Don't Know
		%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=3267)		6.1	10.7	6.2	9.6	67.4
Gender (n=3236)	Boys	5.7	10.8	6.2	9.4	67.9
	Girls	6.6	10.7	6.3	9.8	66.6
Age* (n=3235)	12 or younger	1.3	2.4	3.3	14.2	78.8
	13	2.8	5.2	3.9	12.8	75.3
	14	5.3	12.0	6.6	8.8	67.3
	15	8.9	15.5	8.0	6.6	61.0
	16 or older	13.3	20.2	10.0	4.9	51.5
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)						

Table 4.8.3 Lifetime Prevalence of Ecstasy Use by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3250)		2.9
Gender (n=3218)	Boys	2.7
	Girls	3.1
Age* (n=3217)	12 or younger	0.3
	13	2.1
	14	1.9
	15	3.8
	16 or older	7.4
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.8.4 How Often Have You Used Ecstasy by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=93)		4.3	3.4	16.4	4.7	31.3	39.9
Gender (n=93)	Boys	4.3	7.1	14.4	4.7	32.4	37.1
	Girls	4.4	-	18.2	4.7	30.4	42.4
Age (n=93)	12 or younger	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
	13	24.9	-	16.5	-	50.1	8.5
	14	-	-	8.3	7.6	38.6	45.5
	15	-	12.5	22.1	-	20.9	44.5
	16 or older	2.7	-	16.1	8.2	27.1	45.9

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.8.5 Average Age of First Use of Ecstasy by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=66)		13.0	14
Gender*	Boys	12.0	14
	Girls	13.8	14
Age*	12 or younger	3.0	3
	13	8.3	10
	14	11.5	13
	15	13.7	14
	16 or older	14.0	15

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.8.6 How Many Times Have You Used Ecstasy by Pupil Characteristics

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=93)		37.2	12.8	12.8	16.0	9.9	11.3
Gender (n=93)	Boys	35.6	11.9	14.3	11.1	13.0	14.1
	Girls	38.6	13.5	11.5	20.5	7.0	8.8
Age (n=93)	12 or younger	-	51.6	-	-	48.4	-
	13	39.1	-	-	30.4	15.1	15.4
	14	61.5	15.9	7.6	-	15.1	-
	15	25.9	13.3	21.6	13.4	-	25.8
	16 or older	37.7	13.6	13.6	18.9	10.9	5.4

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.9.1 Ever Offered Poppers by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3300)		11.3
Gender (n=3269)	Boys	10.8
	Girls	12.0
Age* (n=3268)	12 or younger	1.2
	13	3.6
	14	10.2
	15	15.1
	16 or older	29.5
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.9.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Poppers by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3290)		5.9
Gender (n=3259)	Boys	5.7
	Girls	6.2
Age* (n=3258)	12 or younger	0.4
	13	1.6
	14	5.4
	15	8.2
	16 or older	15.7
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.9.3 How Often Have You Used Poppers by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=194)		2.5	1.7	8.5	9.8	29.7	47.8
Gender (n=194)	Boys	3.1	2.3	4.7	11.0	37.6	41.3
	Girls	1.9	1.1	12.2	8.6	22.2	53.9
Age (n=194)	12 or younger	33.1	-	-	-	33.8	33.1
	13	10.2	-	-	9.8	50.1	29.9
	14	5.2	-	2.6	16.0	18.8	57.5
	15	1.9	-	5.7	5.7	33.1	53.6
	16 or older	-	3.7	13.9	10.0	29.8	42.7
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)							

Table 4.9.4 Average Age of First Use of Poppers by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=155)		13.9	14
Gender (n=155)	Boys	13.8	14
	Girls	13.9	14
Age* (n=155)	12 or younger	11.5	12
	13	11.6	11
	14	13.0	13
	15	13.9	14
	16 or older	14.5	15

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.9.5 How Many Times Have You Used Poppers by Pupil Characteristics

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=191)		35.1	14.8	15.3	21.1	5.7	7.9
Gender (n=191)	Boys	32.7	15.8	13.9	26.1	4.6	6.8
	Girls	37.4	13.8	16.6	16.3	6.8	9.0
Age (n=191)	12 or younger	66.9	33.1	-	-	-	-
	13	44.0	10.9	22.7	11.0	-	11.4
	14	34.0	18.3	10.6	29.3	5.2	2.6
	15	38.4	13.7	12.0	25.9	-	10.0
	16 or older	31.7	13.8	19.0	16.4	10.2	8.9

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.10.1 Ever Offered Tranquillisers by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3296)		2.8
Gender (n=3265)	Boys	2.4
	Girls	3.2
Age* (n=3264)	12 or younger	0.8
	13	2.0
	14	1.8
	15	4.1
	16 or older	5.8
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.10.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Tranquillisers Use by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3288)		1.1
Gender (n=3257)	Boys	1.1
	Girls	1.1
Age* (n=3256)	12 or younger	0.4
	13	0.6
	14	0.7
	15	2.1
	16 or older	1.8
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.10.3 How Often Have You Used Tranquillisers by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=36)		11.5	2.6	12.1	2.9	26.6	44.2
Gender (n=36)	Boys	11.4	5.4	18.2	-	29.7	35.4
	Girls	11.7	-	6.3	5.7	23.7	52.6
Age (n=36)	12 or younger	-	-	-	-	34.0	66.0
	13	25.5	24.5	24.5	-	-	25.5
	14	19.6	-	-	-	41.1	39.3
	15	7.5	-	8.3	7.5	30.7	46.1
	16 or older	11.3	-	21.9	-	22.2	44.7
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)							

Table 4.10.4 Average Age of First Use of Tranquillisers by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=19)		13.0	13
Gender (n=19)	Boys	12.9	13
	Girls	13.1	13
Age (n=19)	12 or younger	-	-
	13	12.0	12
	14	12.3	12
	15	12.9	13
	16 or older	13.8	15

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.10.5 How Many Times Have You Used Tranquillisers by Pupil Characteristics

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=32)		44.5	9.7	6.4	12.8	7.0	19.7
Gender (n=32)	Boys	39.0	7.2	6.8	19.6	7.2	20.1
	Girls	49.4	11.8	6.1	6.7	6.7	19.2
Age (n=32)	12 or younger	66.0	34.0	-	-	-	-
	13	25.5	-	-	24.5	-	50.0
	14	73.2	-	-	26.8	-	-
	15	35.7	8.9	17.8	18.8	-	18.8
	16 or older	44.7	10.9	-	-	22.2	22.2

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.11.1 Ever Offered Heroin by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3311)		3.6
Gender (n=3281)	Boys	3.0
	Girls	4.2
Age* (n=3280)	12 or younger	1.3
	13	3.8
	14	2.6
	15	5.3
	16 or older	5.5
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.11.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Heroin Use by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3303)		1.1
Gender (n=3273)	Boys	0.9
	Girls	1.2
Age (n=3272)	12 or younger	0.5
	13	1.7
	14	0.4
	15	1.3
	16 or older	1.6
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.11.3 How Often Have You Used Heroin by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=35)		12.1	5.7	11.7	3.3	27.1	40.1
Gender (n=35)	Boys	6.3	13.3	20.7	-	27.3	32.4
	Girls	16.5	-	4.9	5.8	26.9	45.9
Age (n=35)	12 or younger	-	-	-	-	50.0	50.0
	13	18.1	8.9	18.1	-	9.2	45.8
	14	-	-	35.4	-	-	64.6
	15	-	12.2	-	-	37.8	50.0
	16 or older	25.4	-	12.3	12.7	37.3	12.3
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)							

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=14)		12.4	12
Gender (n=14)	Boys	12.5	13
	Girls	12.4	12
Age (n=14)	12 or younger	10.0	10
	13	11.8	12
	14	14.0	14
	15	14.0	14
	16 or older	12.8	13

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=34)		35.7	28.2	11.8	9.2	-	15.0
Gender (n=34)	Boys	43.1	14.7	13.5	7.5	-	21.2
	Girls	30.6	37.6	10.7	10.4	-	10.7
Age (n=34)	12 or younger	50.0	25.0	25.0	-	-	-
	13	36.5	18.4	18.1	-	-	26.9
	14	64.6	-	-	35.4	-	-
	15	25.6	37.8	-	24.3	-	12.2
	16 or older	28.1	43.0	14.5	-	-	14.5

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.12.1 Ever Offered Magic Mushrooms by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3309)		5.5
Gender* (n=3278)	Boys	4.3
	Girls	6.7
Age* (n=3277)	12 or younger	1.3
	13	2.7
	14	6.5
	15	8.1
	16 or older	9.6

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.12.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Magic Mushroom Use by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3298)		1.3
Gender (n=3267)	Boys	1.6
	Girls	1.0
Age* (n=3266)	12 or younger	0.3
	13	1.1
	14	1.1
	15	2.2
	16 or older	1.9

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.12.3 How Often Have You Used Magic Mushrooms by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=43)		9.4	2.4	9.7	2.6	34.8	41.1
Gender (n=43)	Boys	7.4	3.9	11.4	4.1	34.6	38.6
	Girls	12.8	-	6.6	-	35.1	45.4
Age (n=43)	12 or younger	-	-	48.8	-	-	51.2
	13	28.6	-	-	-	-	71.4
	14	-	-	13.4	-	49.9	36.6
	15	13.9	7.0	6.9	-	35.4	36.8
	16 or older	-	-	9.9	9.9	50.0	30.2

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.12.4 Average Age of First Use of Magic Mushrooms by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=30)		13.4	14
Gender (n=30)	Boys	13.5	13
	Girls	13.0	15
Age* (n=30)	12 or younger	7.0	7
	13	11.0	12
	14	12.7	13
	15	14.2	14
	16 or older	14.6	15

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.12.5 How Many Times Have You Used Magic Mushrooms by Pupil Characteristics

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=42)		49.9	17.9	7.7	10.0	9.6	4.8
Gender (n=42)	Boys	48.6	15.9	7.9	8.0	15.5	4.0
	Girls	52.0	21.2	7.3	13.2	-	6.2
Age (n=42)	12 or younger	51.2	-	-	-	48.8	-
	13	66.7	-	-	-	16.3	17.0
	14	48.8	25.6	12.2	13.4	-	-
	15	51.4	13.9	-	20.8	7.0	7.0
	16 or older	39.8	30.2	20.1	-	9.9	-

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.13.1 Ever Offered Crack by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3305)		4.8
Gender* (n=3274)	Boys	4.1
	Girls	5.6
Age* (n=3273)	12 or younger	2.1
	13	3.3
	14	4.8
	15	7.2
	16 or older	7.2

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.13.2 Ease of Getting Crack by Pupil Characteristics

		Very Easy	Fairly Easy	Fairly Difficult	Very Difficult	Don't Know
		%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=3266)		4.0	7.3	6.0	9.0	73.6
Gender (n=3236)	Boys	4.6	6.7	5.9	8.2	74.5
	Girls	3.5	8.1	6.0	9.9	72.5
Age* (n=3234)	12 or younger	2.2	2.8	3.4	13.1	78.4
	13	3.5	4.3	4.4	11.2	76.6
	14	3.1	8.2	5.6	7.9	75.1
	15	5.6	9.9	7.6	6.0	71.0
	16 or older	6.3	12.8	9.6	6.3	65.1

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.13.3 Lifetime Prevalence of Crack Use by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3151)		1.5
Gender (n=3121)	Boys	1.3
	Girls	1.8
Age (n=3121)	12 or younger	1.2
	13	1.3
	14	1.5
	15	2.0
	16 or older	1.7

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.13.4 How Often Have You Used Crack by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=44)		11.4	2.4	9.6	6.8	31.9	38.0
Gender (n=44)	Boys	11.1	-	11.6	11.1	32.2	34.0
	Girls	11.6	4.0	8.1	3.8	31.7	40.8
Age (n=44)	12 or younger	12.8	-	-	-	62.5	24.7
	13	28.3	-	-	14.4	28.4	28.9
	14	-	-	11.0	23.0	32.9	33.0
	15	17.8	8.9	27.7	-	8.9	36.6
	16 or older	-	-	-	-	37.5	62.5

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.13.5 Average Age of First Use of Crack by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=29)		10.5	12
Gender (n=29)	Boys	10.4	13
	Girls	10.6	12
Age* (n=29)	12 or younger	5.8	3
	13	11.1	11
	14	9.4	13
	15	13.7	14
	16 or older	14.2	15

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.13.6 How Many Times Have You Used Crack by Pupil Characteristics

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=43)		35.1	11.5	10.1	16.6	17.5	9.2
Gender (n=43)	Boys	28.7	11.5	5.3	11.6	31.8	11.1
	Girls	39.6	11.5	13.4	20.1	7.5	7.9
Age (n=43)	12 or younger	38.0	12.5	-	-	49.5	-
	13	50.4	12.2	-	12.6	-	24.7
	14	22.0	11.0	10.9	23.1	32.9	-
	15	17.8	8.9	9.9	36.6	8.9	17.8
	16 or older	57.0	14.1	28.9	-	-	-

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.14.1 Ever Offered Cocaine by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3297)		7.3
Gender* (n=3266)	Boys	5.3
	Girls	9.6
Age* (n=3265)	12 or younger	2.8
	13	4.6
	14	5.7
	15	10.7
	16 or older	14.4

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.14.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Cocaine Use by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3291)		2.6
Gender (n=3260)	Boys	2.1
	Girls	3.1
Age* (n=3259)	12 or younger	1.7
	13	2.2
	14	1.0
	15	4.2
	16 or older	4.1

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.14.3 How Often Have You Used Cocaine by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=84)		9.1	4.6	8.5	12.9	22.9	42.1
Gender (n=84)	Boys	16.4	5.3	11.5	8.9	27.8	30.1
	Girls	4.0	4.1	6.3	15.7	19.4	50.6
Age (n=84)	12 or younger	15.2	15.2	23.1	7.8	7.4	31.2
	13	28.2	7.0	7.0	-	14.5	43.3
	14	14.0	-	-	14.0	14.2	57.8
	15	3.7	3.7	7.7	7.8	23.0	54.1
	16 or older	-	-	4.9	28.6	38.2	28.3

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.14.4 Average Age of First Use of Cocaine by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=53)		13.4	14
Gender (n=53)	Boys	13.3	14
	Girls	13.6	14
Age* (n=53)	12 or younger	-	-
	13	10.0	10
	14	12.5	12
	15	13.7	14
	16 or older	14.8	15

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.14.5 How Many Times Have You Used Cocaine by Pupil Characteristics

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=82)		40.0	15.7	10.5	13.2	9.0	11.8
Gender (n=82)	Boys	41.6	21.4	9.4	-	11.2	16.4
	Girls	38.7	11.4	11.3	23.0	7.3	8.3
Age (n=82)	12 or younger	30.9	15.5	-	7.8	14.9	30.9
	13	43.0	-	14.5	7.3	7.0	28.2
	14	70.6	15.4	-	-	-	14.0
	15	39.4	20.4	12.0	20.2	4.2	3.9
	16 or older	34.6	19.7	15.1	15.3	15.3	-

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.15.1 Ever Offered Anabolic Steroids by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3307)		2.0
Gender* (n=3276)	Boys	2.6
	Girls	1.5
Age* (n=3275)	12 or younger	0.9
	13	0.6
	14	1.6
	15	3.1
	16 or older	4.4

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.15.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Anabolic Steroids Use by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3300)		0.8
Gender (n=3269)	Boys	1.0
	Girls	0.6
Age* (n=3268)	12 or younger	0.3
	13	0.5
	14	0.6
	15	1.9
	16 or older	1.0

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.15.3 How Often Have You Used Anabolic Steroids by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily	Few times a week	Few times a month	Few times a year	Rarely	Not any more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=27)		7.2	18.6	7.4	16.0	15.4	35.4
Gender (n=27)	Boys	5.5	22.3	5.5	25.0	6.0	35.8
	Girls	10.2	12.0	10.8	-	32.4	34.7
Age (n=27)	12 or younger	-	50.0	-	-	-	50.0
	13	67.1	-	32.9	-	-	-
	14	-	48.8	-	-	-	51.2
	15	-	17.3	8.2	16.4	32.7	25.4
	16 or older	-	-	-	39.8	-	60.2

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.15.4 Average Age of First Use of Anabolic Steroids by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=16)		13.2	14
Gender (n=16)	Boys	13.0	14
	Girls	13.8	14
Age* (n=16)	12 or younger	-	-
	13	12.0	12
	14	13.5	13
	15	12.7	14
	16 or older	14.5	14

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.15.5 How Many Times Have You Used Anabolic Steroids by Pupil Characteristics

		Once	Twice	3 Times	4-10 Times	11-24 Times	25 Times or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=27)		42.0	7.7	7.7	11.8	15.5	15.3
Gender (n=27)	Boys	34.7	11.9	6.0	18.4	17.5	11.5
	Girls	55.1	-	10.8	-	12.0	22.2
Age (n=27)	12 or younger	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
	13	-	32.9	-	-	-	67.1
	14	51.2	-	-	24.4	24.4	-
	15	40.9	-	16.4	-	25.5	17.3
	16 or older	40.3	19.9	-	39.8	-	-

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.1 Average Age When First offered Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=547)		12.9	13
Gender (n=545)	Boys	12.7	13
	Girls	13.0	13
Age (n=545)	12 or younger	10.0	10
	13	11.3	11
	14	12.4	13
	15	13.2	13
	16 or older	13.8	14

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.2 Who offered You Drugs (not including solvents) the First Time by Pupil Characteristics

	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A relative (e.g. brother/sister/uncle/cousin etc)	3.9	3.9	3.7	5.7	2.5	3.5	4.9	3.3
An adult I didn't know	7.9	8.1	7.5	15.4	13.5	8.3	7.3	4.9
An adult I knew	4.7	4.5	4.9	11.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	5.8
A friend or other person around my own age I knew	48.1	48.2	48.3	21.0	35.5	45.4	50.7	56.5
Someone my own age I didn't really know	21.9	21.3	22.6	15.4	27.8	22.4	21.8	21.4
No one offered me drugs, I got them myself	1.0	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	-
Someone Else	12.5	13.2	11.6	28.9	16.0	15.8	10.3	8.1
Base	784	390	391	49	79	164	214	276

Table 4.16.3 Where Were You Offered Drugs (not including solvents) the First Time by Pupil Characteristics

	All Pupils	Boys*	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
At home	1.8	1.5	1.8	7.8	2.5	2.4	1.0	0.4
At someone else's house	8.4	7.2	9.7	2.0	6.1	9.1	8.8	9.5
Somewhere outside such as the park, street, in an entry etc	52.8	53.3	52.4	39.1	58.0	54.9	58.1	48.5
At school	5.5	7.9	3.2	7.9	3.7	5.5	5.0	6.1
At a pub	0.7	1.1	0.3	-	-	-	0.5	1.6
At a party	7.5	7.2	7.8	5.9	7.5	5.4	7.4	9.1
At a rave, disco, club or concert	7.1	4.9	9.5	6.0	3.8	6.6	4.4	10.8
On holiday	4.1	4.4	3.8	13.8	3.7	5.4	1.1	4.1
Somewhere else	12.2	12.6	11.6	17.6	14.8	10.7	13.8	9.8
Base	777	389	385	48	78	160	214	274

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.4 Ever Offered Drugs (not including solvents) to Anyone Else by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3248)		2.6
Gender (n=3217)	Boys	2.7
	Girls	2.5
Age* (n=3216)	12 or younger	0.9
	13	2.2
	14	2.3
	15	3.9
	16 or older	4.0

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.5 Who Were You With the Last Time you Took Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics

	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
By myself	3.4	4.7	2.3	16.6	8.0	1.5	3.1	1.6
With a friend	33.9	40.5	27.8	29.2	19.8	34.0	32.7	37.9
With boyfriend / girlfriend	6.7	2.4	10.6	4.3	4.1	7.6	6.4	7.3
With a group of friends	45.5	41.4	49.3	20.7	44.0	49.4	51.6	43.5
With parents	1.1	1.1	1.1	8.4	-	1.5	1.0	-
With brother(s) and/or sister(s)	0.9	1.2	0.6	-	3.9	-	-	1.6
With relatives	2.7	3.2	2.2	8.4	8.2	-	1.0	3.2
With someone else	5.8	5.5	6.1	12.4	12.1	6.1	4.1	4.8
Base	351	168	183	23	24	63	102	140

Table 4.16.6 Where Were You The Last Time you Took Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics

	All	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
At home	3.6	2.8	4.5	17.7	3.8	6.0	3.1	0.8
At someone else's house	19.7	18.7	20.7	4.5	18.1	15.2	20.7	23.8
Somewhere outside such as the park, street, in an entry etc	44.8	43.8	45.8	25.6	41.0	53.1	43.9	45.5
At school	2.4	2.5	2.3	-	7.4	1.5	3.1	1.6
At a pub	0.6	1.2	-	4.3	-	-	-	0.8
At a party	6	5.5	6.4	8.8	3.8	6.0	6.3	5.7
At a rave, disco, club or concert	8.6	8.2	8.9	-	11.2	3.0	8.3	12.1
On holiday	2.9	3.0	2.8	17.6	-	3.1	2.2	1.6
Somewhere else	11.4	14.3	8.6	21.6	14.8	12.2	12.4	8.1
Base	352	171	180	22	26	63	102	139

Table 4.16.7 Ever Get into Trouble with Parents or Other Family Member as a Result of Using Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=357)		87.0	9.5	3.4
Gender (n=357)	Boys	87.3	9.8	2.9
	Girls	86.8	9.3	3.9
Age (n=357)	12 or younger	83.3	12.6	4.1
	13	83.7	6.5	9.9
	14	90.9	7.6	1.5
	15	85.5	8.4	6.1
	16 or older	87.8	11.4	0.8

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.8 Ever Get into Trouble with Local People as a Result of Using Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=347)		93.0	4.6	2.4
Gender (n=347)	Boys	92.8	4.0	3.1
	Girls	93.2	5.1	1.7
Age (n=347)	12 or younger	91.6	4.3	4.1
	13	86.5	10.1	3.4
	14	89.3	9.1	1.7
	15	92.7	4.2	3.1
	16 or older	96.7	1.6	1.7

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.9 Ever Get into Trouble At School as a Result of Using Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=345)		97.0	1.2	1.8
Gender (n=345)	Boys	96.4	1.8	1.9
	Girls	97.6	0.6	1.8
Age (n=345)	12 or younger	95.9	-	4.1
	13	93.1	3.4	3.5
	14	96.8	1.5	1.7
	15	97.9	1.1	1.0
	16 or older	97.4	0.9	1.7

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.10 Ever Get into Trouble with Police as a Result of Using Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=351)		92.3	3.7	4.1
Gender (n=351)	Boys	92.6	2.5	4.9
	Girls	91.9	4.7	3.4
Age (n=351)	12 or younger	95.9	-	4.1
	13	86.5	6.8	6.7
	14	93.8	3.2	3.0
	15	86.7	5.2	8.0
	16 or older	96.6	2.6	0.9

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.11 Ever Get into Trouble with Friends as a Result of Using Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=349)		85.3	9.6	5.1
Gender (n=349)	Boys	88.3	7.6	4.1
	Girls	82.6	11.5	5.9
Age (n=349)	12 or younger	96.1	-	3.9
	13	75.6	17.5	6.9
	14	84.7	10.8	4.5
	15	82.0	10.7	7.3
	16 or older	88.2	8.4	3.4

 * Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.12 Knowledge of The Risks/Effects of Drug Use (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics

		Know a lot	Know quite a bit	Know some	Know very little	Know nothing at all
		%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=3269)		40.4	32.9	18.1	6.3	2.4
Gender* (n=3238)	Boys	44.9	31.0	16.5	5.2	2.5
	Girls	35.8	35.0	19.7	7.3	2.3
Age* (n=3237)	12 or younger	41.0	30.9	15.9	7.8	4.4
	13	35.8	30.6	20.5	9.3	3.9
	14	38.9	32.4	21.5	6.0	1.3
	15	43.1	36.7	15.3	3.9	0.9
	16 or older	43.5	34.3	17.3	3.8	1.2

 * Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.13 Aware That it is Against The Law to Carry the Following Drugs Around With You by Pupil Characteristics

Drug	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older
Cannabis	88.5	89.9	87.1	91.2*	92.9	88.0	86.4	83.9
Heroin	94.3	95.1	93.7	92.2*	92.9	94.6	95.5	97.3
Speed	81.3	82.3	80.6	74.2*	80.0	80.3	85.8	88.1
Cocaine	92.5	94.2*	90.8	89.6*	91.5	92.4	94.8	94.4
Ecstasy	86.6	88.5*	84.9	77.6*	84.7	87.3	91.1	94.2
Crack	87.8	90.2*	85.3	86.4	88.3	86.9	89.6	88.0
LSD	79.9	83.0*	77.0	74.2	78.6	80.1	81.8	86.4
Poppers	71.0	72.2	70.0	77.4	74.7	70.2	69.6	62.9
Magic Mushrooms	79.3	80.4	78.2	81.0	83.1	79.7	75.0	77.9
Base	3129	1586	1543	682	583	647	650	565

 * Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.14 Drug Use Education by Pupil Characteristics

Education	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older
School Based	76.2	77.7	74.9	65.3*	68.0	77.0	84.8	88.0
Youth Facility	19.9	20.5	19.3	15.6*	18.0	22.1	22.4	21.8
Somewhere Else	16.9	19.1*	14.6	16.5	19.0	18.4	15.5	15.0
None of These	14.9	14.1	15.8	24.9*	20.2	13.3	8.4	6.3
Base	3254	1627	1596	712	605	671	663	572

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.15 The Education you Received Has Made You Less Inclined to Take Drugs (not including solvents) by Pupil Characteristics

	%	
All Pupils (n=2706)	90.7	
Gender (n=2683)	Boys	90.5
	Girls	90.8
Age* (n=2681)	12 or younger	94.0
	13	93.1
	14	91.0
	15	89.6
	16 or older	86.2

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.16.16 Where Did You Get Information About Drugs From? (n=3248)

	%
School	84.3
Parents	61.6
TV	59.4
Books / Magazines	40.9
Internet	39.4
Friends	37.1
Posters / Billboards	33.1
Doctor	31.6
Other relatives	31.3
Youth club	26.4
Radio	23.7
Police	23.6
Brothers / Sisters	23.1
Church	13.6
Helpline	9.7
Other	2.1

Table 4.17.1 Alcohol Prevalence Rates by Pupil Characteristics

		Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use	Last Week Prevalence of Alcohol Use
		%	%
All Pupils (n=3264)		55.1	18.7
Gender (n=3230)	Boys	55.3	18.1
	Girls	55.5	19.5
Age (n=3230)	12 or younger	27.6*	4.4*
	13	44.1	8.8
	14	60.2	18.8
	15	68.9	24.3
	16 or older	80.7	40.7
Education & Library Board (n=3264)	BELB	53.5*	19.5
	WELB	56.5	18.5
	NEELB	57.4	18.7
	SEELB	58.7	22.1
	SELB	48.4	15.4
Eligible for Free School Meals (n=3259)	Yes	55.1	18.8
	No	55.2	18.7

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.2 Ever Had So Much Alcohol that you were Drunk by Pupil Characteristics

		Ever Drunk
		%
All Pupils (n=1788)		54.5
Gender* (n=1779)	Boys	51.3
	Girls	58.2
Age* (n=1782)	12 or younger	30.7
	13	39.6
	14	49.9
	15	57.5
	16 or older	74.4
Education & Library Board* (n=1788)	BELB	62.7
	WELB	57.1
	NEELB	51.0
	SEELB	56.3
	SELB	49.9
Eligible for Free School Meals (n=1786)	Yes	58.4
	No	53.6

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

		Drunk in Last Month
		%
All Pupils (n=971)		59.9
Gender* (n=969)	Boys	55.3
	Girls	63.9
Age* (n=970)	12 or younger	31.7
	13	50.1
	14	57.1
	15	64.3
	16 or older	66.0
Education & Library Board* (n=971)	BELB	60.5
	WELB	60.1
	NEELB	60.1
	SEELB	66.8
	SELB	50.2
Eligible for Free School Meals* (n=970)	Yes	66.1
	No	58.2

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=1306)		12.0	12
Gender* (n=1298)	Boys	11.7	12
	Girls	12.3	13
Age* (n=1300)	12 or younger	10.3	11
	13	10.8	11
	14	11.7	12
	15	12.6	13
	16 or older	13.0	13

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.5 How Many Times Have You Had an Alcoholic Drink by Pupil Characteristics

		Once	2-3 Times	4-10 Times	More than 10 Times
		%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=1779)		12.6	23.6	24.3	39.5
Gender* (n=1769)	Boys	14.0	24.3	21.7	40.0
	Girls	10.8	22.8	27.2	39.2
Age* (n=1772)	12 or younger	34.0	38.3	14.9	12.8
	13	17.1	29.7	32.0	21.2
	14	10.5	30.5	26.5	32.5
	15	9.9	20.8	25.4	43.8
	16 or older	5.0	10.9	21.4	62.7

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.6 How Did You Get the Alcoholic Drink on The Last Occasion

	All	Boys*	Girls	12 or Younger*	13	14	15	16 or Older
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I bought it myself from an off licence	5.8	6.4	5.3	0.5	0.4	2.3	6.1	13.7
I bought it myself in a pub	3.1	2.9	3.4	-	0.4	0.3	5.2	6.3
I bought it myself in a club/disco	5.8	4.1	7.6	1.5	1.7	3.1	5.2	12.7
I got it myself at a party/wedding etc	9.2	9.5	9.0	11.4	9.8	11.6	8.2	6.8
Friends bought it for me/gave it to me	20.3	19.3	21.4	14.2	18.7	20.3	24.7	19.8
My Mother/Father offered/gave it to me	17.0	18.6	15.4	19.6	21.7	19.7	16.1	12.1
My Brother/Sister offered/gave it to me	4.3	4.1	4.7	6.2	6.0	4.7	3.6	3.2
Another relative offered/gave it to me	5.9	6.7	5.0	8.3	8.9	7.2	5.1	3.1
Someone else bought it for me/gave it to me	13.7	11.2	16.2	6.2	11.1	18.5	14.1	13.7
I took it without permission	5.9	7.3	4.5	13.9	9.7	4.9	4.1	3.1
Other	8.9	9.9	7.5	18.1	11.5	7.4	7.6	5.5
Base	1626	824	792	182	224	373	412	428

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.7 Where Were You The Last Time You Drank Alcohol

	All	Boys *	Girls	12 or Younger*	13	14	15	16 or Older
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
At Home	20.1	23.2	17.1	30.3	24.1	21.5	16.7	16.0
At someone else's house	16.3	15.8	16.8	14.8	13.5	17.4	19.6	14.3
Somewhere outside such as the park, street or entry	18.7	17.4	20.1	9.7	21.1	23.4	17.9	17.8
At school	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.7	-
At a pub	3.1	2.7	3.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	3.3	6.3
At a party	12.0	12.6	11.4	7.6	9.5	12.1	12.3	14.8
At a rave, disco, club or concert	7.5	6.0	9.1	1.0	3.4	3.2	8.5	15.3
On holiday	7.4	7.7	6.9	15.2	8.8	6.0	6.6	5.2
At a special occasion (e.g. wedding)	9.2	7.7	10.7	13.8	13.0	11.3	7.3	5.3
Somewhere else	5.7	6.8	4.2	6.6	5.0	4.2	7.3	5.0
Base	1730	870	850	186	249	390	447	450

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.8 Who Were You With on The Last Occasion You Had an Alcoholic Drink

	All	Boys *	Girls	12 or Younger*	13	14	15	16 or Older
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
By myself	3.9	5.7	2.0	8.0	4.0	3.6	4.5	1.8
With a friend	16.8	16.4	17.2	15.3	23.0	16.0	16.0	15.5
With boyfriend / girlfriend	4.8	4.2	5.6	3.6	6.1	3.3	4.3	6.6
With a group of friends	39.1	35.2	43.2	11.2	22.6	37.3	48.0	52.5
With parents	15.1	17.0	13.1	28.3	17.7	17.2	11.0	10.4
With brother(s) and/or sister(s)	3.8	3.4	4.3	6.2	4.8	5.3	2.4	2.6
With relatives	14.4	15.6	13.0	23.3	18.5	15.4	11.5	10.5
With someone else	2.0	2.4	1.7	4.1	3.2	2.0	2.4	0.3
Base	1691	858	825	186	237	380	440	443

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.9 How Often Have You Had an Alcoholic Drink by Pupil Characteristics

		Daily / Few Times Per Week	Less than Weekly	Not any More
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=1771)		10.6	68.9	20.4
Gender (n=1761)	Boys	10.2	67.8	22.0
	Girls	11.2	70.3	18.5
Age* (n=1764)	12 or younger	3.0	56.1	40.9
	13	7.1	65.5	27.4
	14	8.4	74.1	17.5
	15	11.7	70.1	18.2
	16 or older	16.8	71.1	12.1

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.10 Ever Get into Trouble with Parents or Other Family Member as a Result of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=1736)		68.3	23.0	8.7
Gender* (n=1726)	Boys	71.7	21.4	6.9
	Girls	65.0	24.6	10.5
Age* (n=1729)	12 or younger	77.7	18.7	3.6
	13	78.0	15.6	6.4
	14	77.0	17.5	5.5
	15	62.8	26.7	10.5
	16 or older	56.9	30.3	12.8

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.11 Ever get into Trouble with Local People as a Result of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=1589)		90.0	5.9	4.0
Gender (n=1581)	Boys	90.2	5.8	4.0
	Girls	89.8	6.1	4.1
Age (n=1583)	12 or younger	94.8	3.5	1.7
	13	91.3	6.2	2.5
	14	92.2	4.9	2.9
	15	88.1	6.0	5.9
	16 or older	87.3	7.6	5.1

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.12 Ever get into Trouble with School as a Result of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=1563)		97.8	1.6	0.6
Gender (n=1555)	Boys	97.8	1.6	0.5
	Girls	97.8	1.5	0.6
Age (n=1557)	12 or younger	98.8	0.6	0.6
	13	98.7	0.8	0.4
	14	99.0	0.5	0.5
	15	97.6	1.6	0.8
	16 or older	96.2	3.3	0.5

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.13 Ever get into Trouble with Police as a Result of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=1604)		88.6	6.9	4.5
Gender (n=1596)	Boys	88.3	7.0	4.6
	Girls	88.8	6.9	4.3
Age* (n=1598)	12 or younger	95.5	3.4	1.2
	13	93.3	3.4	3.4
	14	90.8	6.6	2.6
	15	87.5	5.1	7.3
	16 or older	82.4	12.3	5.3

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.14 Ever get into Trouble with Friends as a Result of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics

		Never	Once	More than Once
		%	%	%
All Pupils (n=1606)		86.5	9.0	4.5
Gender* (n=1598)	Boys	89.8	7.2	3.0
	Girls	83.1	10.9	6.0
Age* (n=1600)	12 or younger	95.3	3.0	1.7
	13	89.3	8.6	2.1
	14	87.0	8.8	4.1
	15	84.4	9.5	6.2
	16 or older	83.1	11.3	5.6

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.15 Ever Bought Alcohol Yourself by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=1781)		27.2
Gender* (n=1771)	Boys	24.2
	Girls	30.6
Age* (n=1774)	12 or younger	1.9
	13	6.6
	14	16.1
	15	33.6
	16 or older	52.9
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.17.16 Knowledge of The Risks/Effects of Drinking Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics

		Know a lot	Know quite a bit	Know some	Know very little	Know nothing at all
		%	%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=3330)		41.7	40.1	13.9	2.6	1.6
Gender (n=3295)	Boys	43.1	39.7	13.0	2.4	1.8
	Girls	40.4	40.7	14.6	2.9	1.4
Age* (n=3294)	12 or younger	42.1	37.3	14.5	3.0	3.1
	13	36.9	40.8	16.0	4.5	1.8
	14	37.6	42.3	16.8	2.5	0.8
	15	47.8	38.8	10.3	1.6	1.4
	16 or older	44.7	42.0	10.8	1.7	0.8
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)						

Table 4.17.17 Received Any Type of Education on The Use of Alcohol in The Last Year by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3286)		85.6
Gender (n=3252)	Boys	84.8
	Girls	86.6
Age* (n=3251)	12 or younger	80.0
	13	83.0
	14	87.2
	15	89.4
	16 or older	89.5
* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)		

Table 4.17.18 Received Any Type of Education on The Use of Alcohol in The Last Year by Pupil Characteristics

Education	All Pupils	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
School Based	74.0	72.8	75.5	66.1*	68.2	74.2	82.2	81.1
Youth Facility	20.7	21.4	20.1	16.8*	21.6	23.1	22.1	20.5
Somewhere Else	20.8	24.0*	17.5	22.3	23.0	20.7	19.2	18.4
Base	3286	1645	1607	713	611	684	667	576

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.19 The Education you Received Has Made You Less Inclined to Drink Alcohol by Pupil Characteristics

	%
All Pupils (n=2778)	69.3
Gender (n=2752)	
Boys	69.7
Girls	68.7
Age* (n=2751)	
12 or younger	87.6
13	78.3
14	69.8
15	61.2
16 or older	48.7

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.17.20 Where Did You Get Information About Alcohol From? (n=3300)

	%
School	80.0
Parents	67.5
TV	63.9
Books/magazines	39.7
Internet	36.0
Friends	34.3
Other relatives	33.0
Posters/billboards	32.5
Doctor	30.5
Brothers/sisters	23.8
Youth club	22.3
Radio	20.5
Police	20.0
Church	15.0
Helpline	8.8
Other	1.7
None of these	2.0

Table 4.18.1 Smoking Prevalence Rates by Pupil Characteristics

		Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking
		%
All Pupils (n=3360)		24.2
Gender* (n=3325)	Boys	21.5
	Girls	27.3
Age* (n=3324)	12 or younger	8.2
	13	17.6
	14	24.5
	15	33.0
	16 or older	42.1
Education & Library Board* (n=3360)	BELB	28.0
	WELB	28.3
	NEELB	21.5
	SEELB	25.5
	SELB	20.4
Eligible for Free School Meals* (n=3355)	Yes	30.5
	No	22.6

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.18.2 Average Age of Smoking First Cigarette by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Age	Median Age
All Pupils (n=634)		11.8	12
Gender (n=629)	Boys	11.7	12
	Girls	11.9	12
Age* (n=629)	12 or younger	10.1	11
	13	10.6	11
	14	11.7	12
	15	12.0	13
	16 or older	12.6	13

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.18.3 How often Have You Smoked a Cigarette by Pupil Characteristics

		Every Day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not any More
		%	%	%	%
All Pupils (n=812)		24.9	6.4	4.9	63.8
Gender* (n=807)	Boys	18.4	6.7	6.0	68.8
	Girls	29.9	6.2	4.1	59.8
Age* (n=807)	12 or younger	7.6	9.3	9.2	73.9
	13	15.1	3.5	6.2	75.3
	14	23.4	10.2	4.0	62.5
	15	28.4	6.3	3.4	61.8
	16 or older	31.0	4.6	5.5	59.0

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.18.4 Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked Weekly by Pupil Characteristics

		Mean Number	Median Number
All Pupils (n=234)		38.3	30
Gender (n=232)	Boys	37.5	28
	Girls	39.0	30
Age* (n=232)	12 or younger	6.5	3
	13	19.9	20
	14	27.1	21
	15	42.8	30
	16 or older	48.2	50

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.18.5 Which of these would you be most likely to try for help giving up smoking by Pupil Characteristics?

	All	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ask an adult in school (e.g. teacher) for help/advice	3.9	5.1	3.3	-	11.1	9.3	1.5	1.4
Ask family or friends for help/advice	19.1	16.6	20.8	37.7	22.2	24.0	13.7	18.6
Use any nicotine products e.g. patches, chewing gum	27.4	20.6	30.2	12.4	22.3	13.2	25.8	38.9
Go to see your family doctor or GP	6.0	7.7	5.2	12.1	-	3.6	7.7	7.0
Phone a smokers helpline	8.4	10.5	7.4	12.9	5.7	5.4	7.7	11.4
Attend a stop smoking group or see a counsellor	2.7	1.3	3.5	-	-	7.6	1.5	1.3
Some other thing	14.3	16.1	13.5	12.1	16.7	23.8	18.7	4.3
Would not want to give up smoking	18.2	22.1	16.2	12.9	22.0	13.1	23.4	17.1
Base	227	80	145	8	17	52	69	79

Table 4.18.6 Proportions Wanting to Give up Smoking by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=202)		80.2
Gender (n=200)	Boys	78.9
	Girls	80.6
Age (n=200)	12 or younger	87.8
	13	86.5
	14	75.9
	15	81.7
	16 or older	79.2

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.18.7 Which, if any, of the Following Things Have You Done to Help You Give up Smoking?

	All	Boys	Girls	12 or Younger	13	14	15	16 or Older
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Asked an adult in school (e.g. teacher or) for help/advice	3.7	3.3	4.0	-	9.7	5.4	2.7	2.6
Asked family or friends for help / advice	24.6	16.5*	29.6	40.1	14.5	26.1	22.4	27.0
Used any nicotine products e.g.: patches, chewing gum	17.0	11.8	19.6	10.2	-	16.5	12.3	25.8
Been to see family doctor or GP	2.2	1.2	2.8	-	-	1.8	2.7	2.7
Phoned a smokers helpline	6.7	8.2	5.9	-	14.5	9.1	5.4	5.4
Attend a stop smoking group or saw a counsellor	2.1	1.1	2.1	-	4.8	1.8	1.4	1.4
Some other thing	18.5	15.3	19.8	9.9	4.7	24.1	21.0	16.2
None of these	49.6	56.4	46.4	39.7	61.4	50.0	49.8	48.7
Base	244	88	154	9	20	52	76	84

Table 4.18.8 Do You Agree or Disagree With the Following Statements?

	Agree %	Disagree %	n
Smoking makes you more grown up	9.9	90.1	3309
Smoking can calm you down	34.3	65.7	3274
Smoking helps you feel more confident	12.8	87.2	3279
Smoking can put you in a better mood	22.2	77.8	3279
Smoking can help you stay slim	20.7	79.3	3268
Smoking can help you make friends more easily	7.1	92.9	3285
Smokers have more fun than people who don't smoke	3.4	96.6	3289
Smokers more likely to have boyfriends/girlfriends than people who don't smoke	6.1	93.9	3281
Smokers are more boring than other people	34.3	65.7	3265
Smokers tend to be more 'hard' than people who don't smoke	36.2	63.8	3289

Table 4.18.9 Proportions Who Agree With The Following Statements by Gender

	Gender	
	Boys	Girls
	%	%
Smoking makes you more grown up (n=3274)	9.9	10.1
Smoking can calm you down (n=3238)	34.1	34.6
Smoking helps you feel more confident (n=3245)	13.9	11.9
Smoking can put you in a better mood (n=3245)	23.1	21.3
Smoking can help you stay slim (n=3234)	20.1	21.4
Smoking can help you make friends more easily (n=3251)	8.0	6.2
Smokers have more fun than people who don't smoke (n=3255)	3.7	3.1
Smokers are more boring than other people (n=3231)	37.9	30.3
Smokers tend to be more 'hard' than people who don't smoke (n=3256)	36.0	36.6
Smokers are more likely to have boyfriends / girlfriends than people who don't smoke (n=3248)	6.3	6.0

Table 4.18.10 Proportions Who Agree With The Following Statements by Age

	Age				
	<=12	13	14	15	16+
	%	%	%	%	%
Smoking makes you more grown up (n=3273)*	7.1	11.9	13.9	8.4	9.0
Smoking can calm you down (n=3237)*	17.6	25.6	40.8	43.2	47.1
Smoking helps you feel more confident (n=3244)*	5.1	10.1	17.1	15.5	17.8
Smoking can put you in a better mood (n=3244)*	9.9	18.4	24.7	30.9	29.2
Smoking can help you stay slim (n=3233)*	10.3	15.3	24.2	28.1	27.2
Smoking can help you make friends more easily (n=3251)*	3.8	6.6	9.0	9.0	7.6
Smokers have more fun than people who don't smoke (n=3254)*	3.3	3.9	2.7	4.1	3.1
Smokers are more boring than other people (n=3230)*	50.6	37.8	34.3	27.1	17.6
Smokers tend to be more 'hard' than people who don't smoke (n=3255)*	46.4	44.0	36.2	30.0	22.6
Smokers are more likely to have boyfriends / girlfriends than people who don't smoke (n=3247)*	7.2	9.1	5.4	4.3	4.7

* Statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4.18.11 Proportions of Adults in The Home Who Smoke by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=3349)		42.8
Gender* (n=3315)	Boys	39.1
	Girls	46.5
Age (n=3314)	12 or younger	42.3
	13	43.4
	14	42.5
	15	41.9
	16 or older	44.2

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.18.12 Proportions of Adults Who Smoke Inside The Home by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=1424)		57.3
Gender (n=1406)	Boys	58.1
	Girls	56.6
Age (n=1408)	12 or younger	52.0
	13	54.7
	14	61.2
	15	61.2
	16 or older	57.7
Eligible for Free School Meals* (n=1422)	Yes	67.3
	No	52.7

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

Table 4.18.13 Proportions of Visitors Smoke Inside The Home by Pupil Characteristics

		%
All Pupils (n=2858)		38.4
Gender* (n=2831)	Boys	36.6
	Girls	40.3
Age* (n=2830)	12 or younger	31.7
	13	35.9
	14	40.3
	15	41.8
	16 or older	43.5

* Statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

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