

Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)



ALCOHOL REPORT (2015)



Scottish Government
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Executive Summary

Introduction

This report presents the alcohol findings from the 2015 wave of the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS). The research was commissioned by the Scottish Government and carried out by Ipsos MORI Scotland.

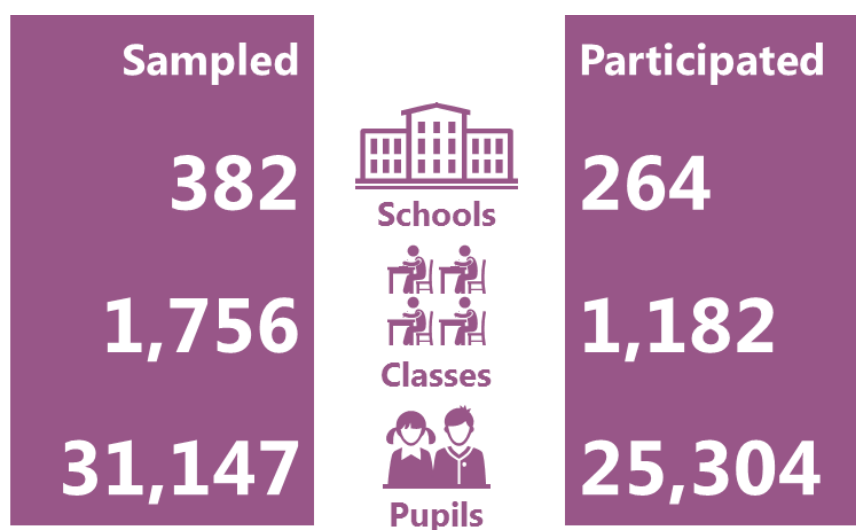
Survey background and purpose

SALSUS is a continuation of a long established series of national surveys on smoking, drinking and drug use. These were carried out jointly in Scotland and England between 1982 and 2000, to provide a national picture of young peoples' smoking (from 1982), drinking (from 1990), and drug use (from 1998) behaviours within the context of other lifestyle, health and social factors. Since 2002, Scotland has developed its own, more tailored survey, known as SALSUS.

About the survey

SALSUS is a self-completion survey administered by teachers in a mixed ability class, under exam conditions. In the past the survey has been completed on paper, but in 2015 half of the sample completed the survey online. Fieldwork was undertaken between September 2015 and January 2016.

Figure 1 Numbers sampled and participated



The overall response rate was **53%** based on class and pupil response rate¹.

For full details of the methodology please see the accompanying SALSUS 2015 Technical Report.

¹ The overall response rate excludes schools who took part in the Realigning Children's Services Survey. For more details, please see the SALSUS 2015 Technical Report, available at: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/health-community-care/social-research/SALSUS>

Key findings

Prevalence and key trends

- Less than a third of 13 year old pupils (28%) and two-thirds of 15 year olds (66%) have ever had an alcoholic drink.
- Only a small proportion had drunk alcohol in the 7 days prior to completing the survey: 4% of 13 year olds and 17% of 15 year olds.
- After a large decrease in prevalence between 2010 and 2013, drinking in the last week has remained unchanged between 2013 and 2015, with the exception of a small decrease among 15 year olds boys.
- Less than half of 13 year olds (45%) and around two-thirds of 15 year olds (68%) who had ever had alcohol, had been drunk at least once.
- The average age that 15 year olds first had a drink was 13 years and 2 months.
- The most common drinking location among 13 year olds was at their own home and among 15 year olds was at a party with friends.
- Among 13 year olds, less than half (45%) of those who had ever had a drink had experienced one (or more) negative effect as a result of drinking alcohol in the last year, compared with over half of 15 year olds (59%).
- Among both age groups, the most common negative consequence was doing something they regretted or vomiting.

Source and availability

- Among both age groups, pupils were most likely to get alcohol from their home, a friend, or a relative. Direct purchase of alcohol from a business was rare.
- The majority of pupils, who have ever had a drink, have never tried to purchase alcohol from either a 'shop, supermarket or off-licence', or a 'pub, bar or club'.
- Just over a third of 13 year olds (35%) and just over half of 15 year olds (52%) who have ever had a drink, had asked someone else to buy them alcohol in the last 4 weeks.

Attitudes to alcohol use

- Less than half of 13 year olds (40%) thought that it was 'ok' for someone their age to try drinking alcohol, while nearly three-quarters of 15 year olds (73%) thought it was 'ok'. There has been no change between 2013 and 2015 among 13 year olds, and a small decrease among 15 year olds.
- Less than one in ten 13 year olds (9%) thought that it was 'ok' for someone their age to try getting drunk, whereas 38% of 15 year olds thought that it was 'ok'. There has been no change between 2013 and 2015.

Acknowledgements

First and foremost, we would like to thank all of the pupils who participated in the 2015 Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS).

We would also like to thank the schools that participated and, in particular, the teachers who organised and administered the survey. In addition, we would like to thank individuals from Alcohol and Drug Partnerships (ADPs) and Education departments within local authorities who encouraged schools to take part.

We are grateful to the SALSUS steering group for their help and guidance over the life of the project, and in particular to Justine Geyer and Emma McCallum for their support throughout.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the contributions of many Ipsos MORI colleagues, in particular: Chris Martin, Steven Hope, David Myers, Yinka Oluwi and Anna Sperati.

Carolyn Black
Lucy Setterfield
Lorraine Murray

1 Introduction and background

This report presents the alcohol findings from the 2015 wave of the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey. The research was commissioned by the Scottish Government and carried out by Ipsos MORI Scotland.

Survey background

The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) is a continuation of a long established series of national surveys on smoking, drinking and drug use. These were carried out jointly in Scotland and England between 1982 and 2000, to provide a national picture of young peoples' smoking (from 1982), drinking (from 1990), and drug use (from 1998) within the context of other lifestyle, health and social factors. Since 2002, Scotland has developed its own, more tailored survey known as SALSUS.

Survey purpose

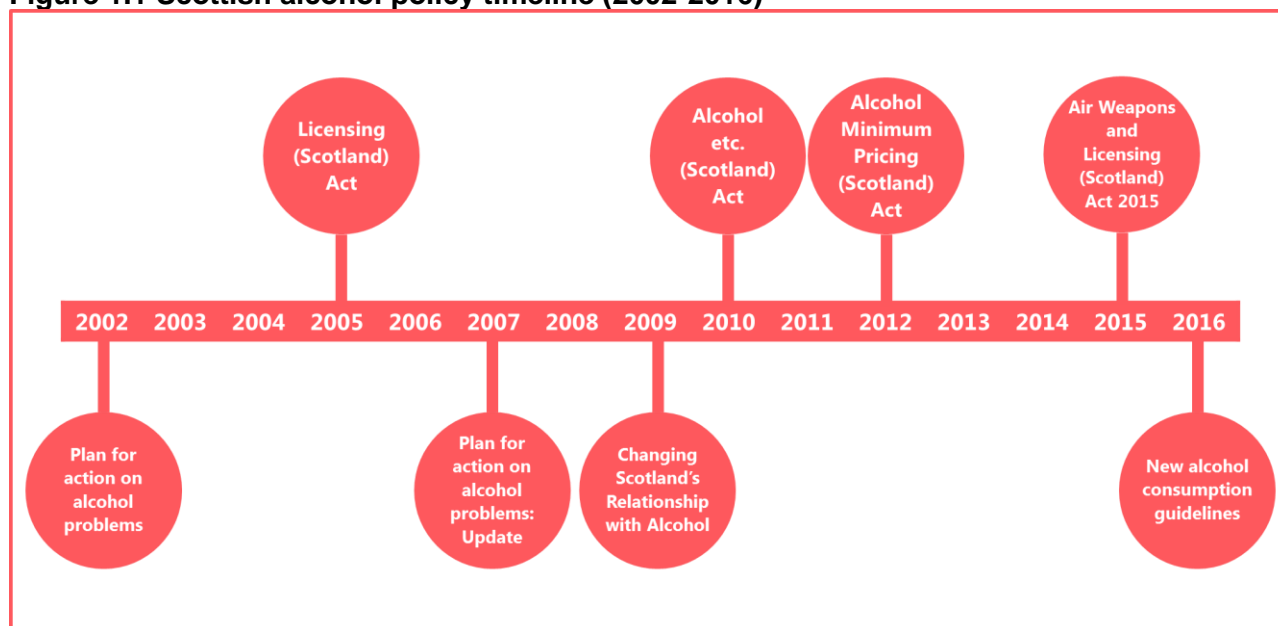
SALSUS measures progress towards Scottish Government targets for smoking and drug use, and is used to inform the Scottish Government priority of addressing harmful drinking among young people.

The survey series also provides local prevalence rates for smoking, drinking and drug use across Alcohol and Drug Partnerships (ADPs), local authorities and NHS Boards. SALSUS data are used in a number of the ADP national core indicators, which allows the ADPs to monitor their progress against a common set of outcomes. ADPs and their community planning partners make extensive use of SALSUS data in local needs assessments and in developing their strategic priorities.

Policy background

Scotland's unhealthy relationship with alcohol is well-documented. In response, successive Scottish Governments have introduced a range of measures to try to tackle the problem, outlined in Figure 1.1. The current national alcohol strategy is [Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol: A Framework for Action](#). A refresh of the Framework will be published in 2016.

Figure 1.1 Scottish alcohol policy timeline (2002-2016)



N.B. At the time of writing, the Alcohol Minimum Pricing (Scotland) Act has not yet been implemented, and some parts of the Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act have also not yet been implemented.

Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol: A Framework for Action

Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol: A Framework for Action aims to tackle alcohol misuse in Scotland and addresses current, ongoing and new commitments.

The framework identifies the need for action in four areas:

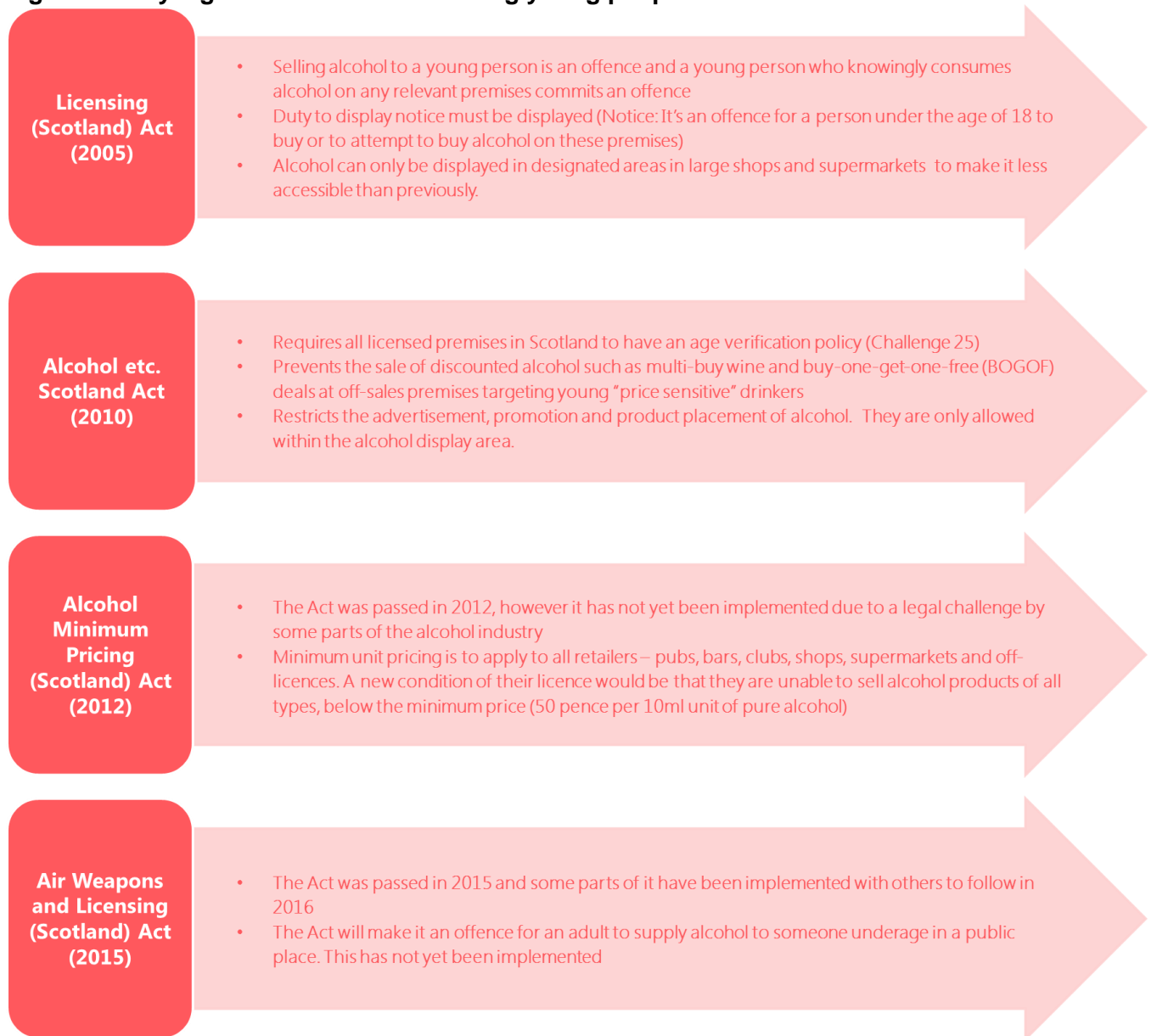
1. reduced alcohol consumption
2. supporting families and communities
3. positive public attitudes and positive choices
4. improved treatment and support.

Within these areas there are actions specifically relating to young people including: supporting third sector organisations to provide youth work and/or diversionary opportunities; improved substance misuse education in schools including Choices for Life; improved identification of, and support for, children affected by parental substance misuse; guidance for parents and carers about young people and alcohol; a review of how test purchasing has been implemented; and work with Young Scot to heighten the use and recognition of the Young Scot card as proof of age.

Key legislation

Current key policies relating to alcohol include: the [Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2005](#), the [Alcohol etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#), the [Alcohol \(Minimum Pricing\) \(Scotland\) Act 2012](#) and the [Air Weapons and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2015](#). Figure 1.2, outlines the key points from each that are relevant to young people.

Figure 1.2 key legislative measure affecting young people



Further information about policy relating to alcohol use is available at:

- NHS Health Scotland:
<http://www.healthscotland.com/topics/health/alcohol/index.aspx>

Methods

SALSUS is a self-completion survey administered by teachers in a mixed ability class, under exam conditions. In the past the survey has been completed on paper, but for the first time, in the 2015 wave, half of the sample completed the survey online².

A random, nationally representative sample of S2 and S4 pupils in Scottish schools was drawn with classes as the primary sampling unit. All local authority and independent schools in Scotland were eligible for inclusion in the sample, with the exception of special schools.

Fieldwork was completed between September 2015 and January 2016. A total of 13,607 S2 and 11,697 S4 pupils responded.

Throughout the report pupils in S2 are referred to as '13 year olds' and S4 pupils are referred to as '15 year olds' for ease. It should be borne in mind that some pupils within these categories may be slightly older or younger.

Some pupils did not answer each question. Where answers are missing, these have been excluded from the analysis and so charts and tables that describe the same population may have varying bases. When differences between estimates are specifically commented on in the report, these differences are statistically significant to the level of 0.05.

Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

For full details of the methodology, please see the SALSUS 2015 Technical Report³.

Finally, it is important to note, that while there are associations between many of the behaviours explored in this report, conclusions about causality cannot be drawn.

Changes to the questionnaire

Eighteen drinking questions were removed from the survey in 2015. These were mainly in relation to quantifying intake of different types of alcohol. For detail on alcohol question changes see Appendix A. For further details on other question changes and survey methodology see the SALSUS 2015 Technical Report and full 2015 Questionnaire⁴.

² Please see the SALSUS 2015 Mode Effect report available at:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/health-community-care/social-research/SALSUS>

³ The SALSUS 2015 Technical Report can be found at: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/health-community-care/social-research/SALSUS>

⁴ SALSUS 2015 Questionnaire is available at: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/health-community-care/social-research/SALSUS>

2 Prevalence and Key trends

Summary of key changes over time

Among all groups, the proportion of pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink has decreased since 2013 (continuing the trend seen since 2004). However, there has been an increase in the proportion of 13 year old girls and boys who reported being drunk in the past week, see Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 Summary of trends in alcohol use between 2013 and 2015

	13 year olds		15 year olds	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
EVER HAD AN ALCOHOLIC DRINK	↓	↓	↓	↓
DRANK IN THE LAST WEEK	↔	↔	↓	↔
EVER BEEN DRUNK	↔	↔	↓	↔
DRUNK IN THE LAST 7 DAYS	↑	↑	↔	↓
AGE FIRST HAD A DRINK	↔	↔	↔	↔
AGE FIRST GOT DRUNK	↔	↔	↔	↔

Ever had a drink (a whole drink, not just a sip)

2015 FIGURES

Less than a third of 13 year olds pupils (28%) have ever had an alcoholic drink, while two-thirds of 15 year olds (66%) had ever had one.

TRENDS OVER TIME

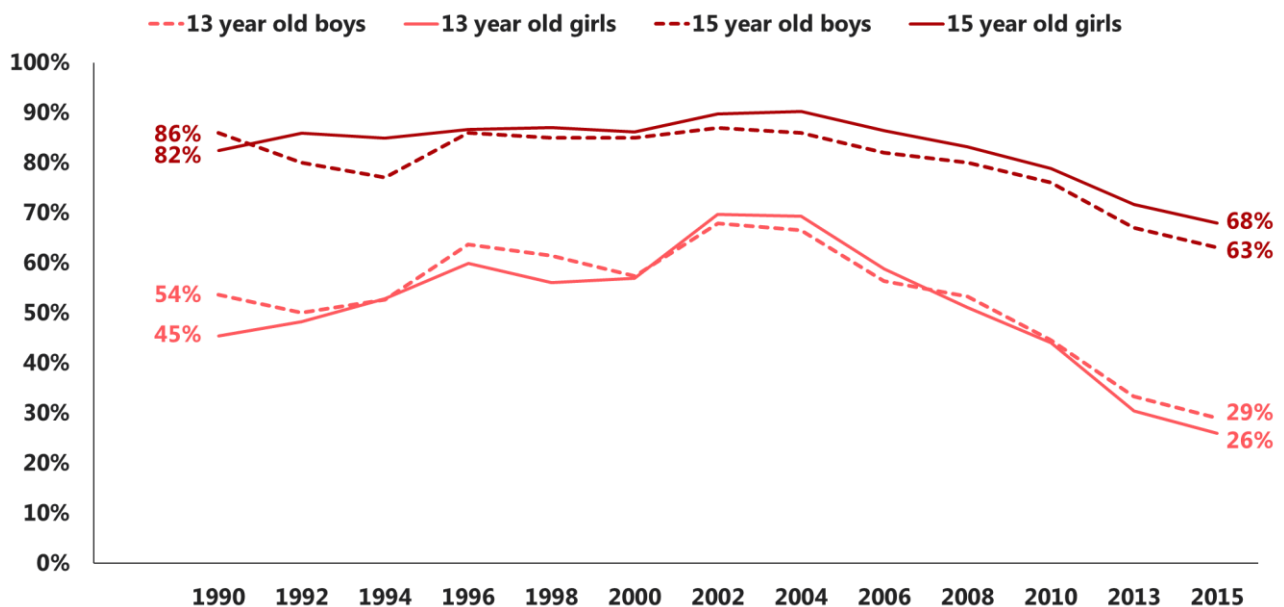
Among all groups, the proportion of pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink has been steadily decreasing since 2004 and prevalence in 2015 is at the lowest since the survey began (Figure 2.2).

GENDER DIFFERENCES

At 13 years old, boys were slightly more likely to have ever had an alcoholic drink than girls. However, at 15 years old, the pattern was reversed and girls were slightly more likely than boys to have ever had a drink (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2 Proportion of pupils who have ever had a drink, by sex and age (1990-2015)

Q. Have you ever had a proper alcoholic drink – a whole drink, not just a sip?



Base: all pupils (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Drank in the last week

2015 FIGURES Among all pupils, only a small proportion had drunk in the 7 days prior to completing the survey: 4% of 13 year olds and 17% of 15 year olds.

TRENDS OVER TIME After a large decrease in prevalence between 2010 and 2013, drinking in the last week has remained unchanged between 2013 and 2015, with the exception of a small decrease among 15 year olds boys: 19% drank in the last week in 2013, compared with 16% in 2015 (Figure 2.3).

GENDER DIFFERENCES 15 year old girls were slightly more likely than 15 year old boys to have drunk alcohol in the last week: 19% of 15 year olds girls drank in the last week, compared with 16% of 15 year old boys. There was no difference between 13 year old boys and girls (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by sex and age (1990-2015)
Q. When did you last have an alcoholic drink?



Base: all pupils (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Ever been drunk

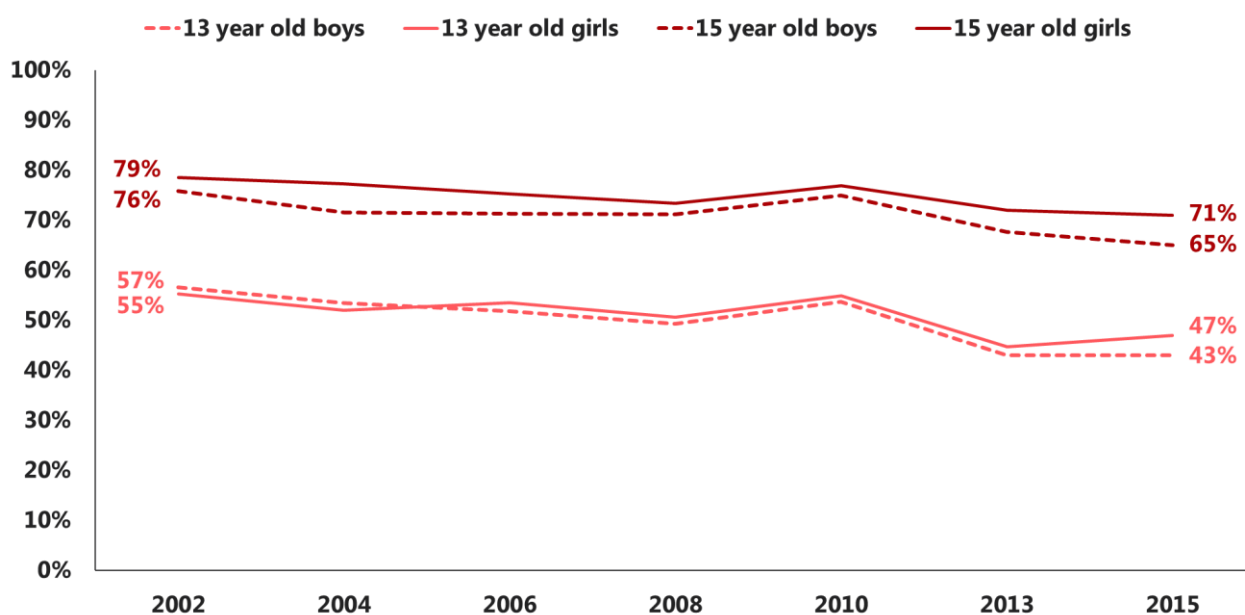
2015 FIGURES Less than half of 13 year olds (45%) and around two-thirds of 15 year olds (68%) who had ever had alcohol, had been drunk at least once.

TRENDS OVER TIME While there has been a small decline in the proportion of pupils who have ever been drunk between 2002 and 2015, there has been little change in prevalence since 2013 (Figure 2.4). The only statistically significant change has been a small decrease among 15 year old boys (from 68% in 2013 to 65% in 2015).

GENDER DIFFERENCES Among both age groups, girls were more likely than boys to have been drunk at least once, the first time a gender difference has appeared among 13 year olds for this measure (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4 Proportion of pupils, who have ever had a drink, who have ever been drunk, by sex and age (2002-2015)

Q. Have you ever been drunk?



Base: pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Been drunk in the last week

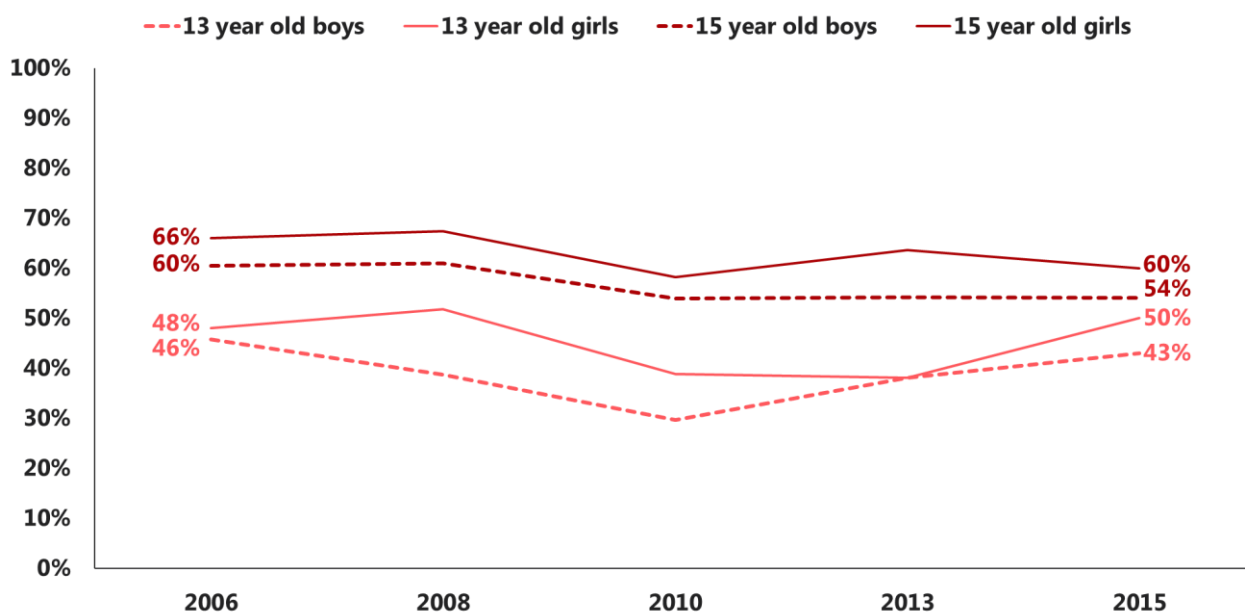
2015 FIGURES Just under half of 13 year olds (47%) and over half of 15 year olds (57%) who had a drink in the last week, had been drunk in the same time period.

TRENDS OVER TIME Among 13 year olds who had a drink in the last week, the proportion of both boys and girls who had been drunk in the same time period has increased since 2013. Among 15 year olds, there was a decrease in the proportion of girls who had been drunk in the last week and no change in the proportion of boys reporting the same (Figure 2.5).

GENDER DIFFERENCES Among those who had a drink in the last week, girls were more likely than boys to have been drunk in the same period. This was true among both 13 and 15 year olds.

Figure 2.5 Proportion of pupils who have drunk alcohol in the last week, who had been drunk in the same period, by age and sex (2006-2015)

Q. Have you been drunk in the last 7 days?



Base: pupils who have drunk alcohol in the last week (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Age first had a drink

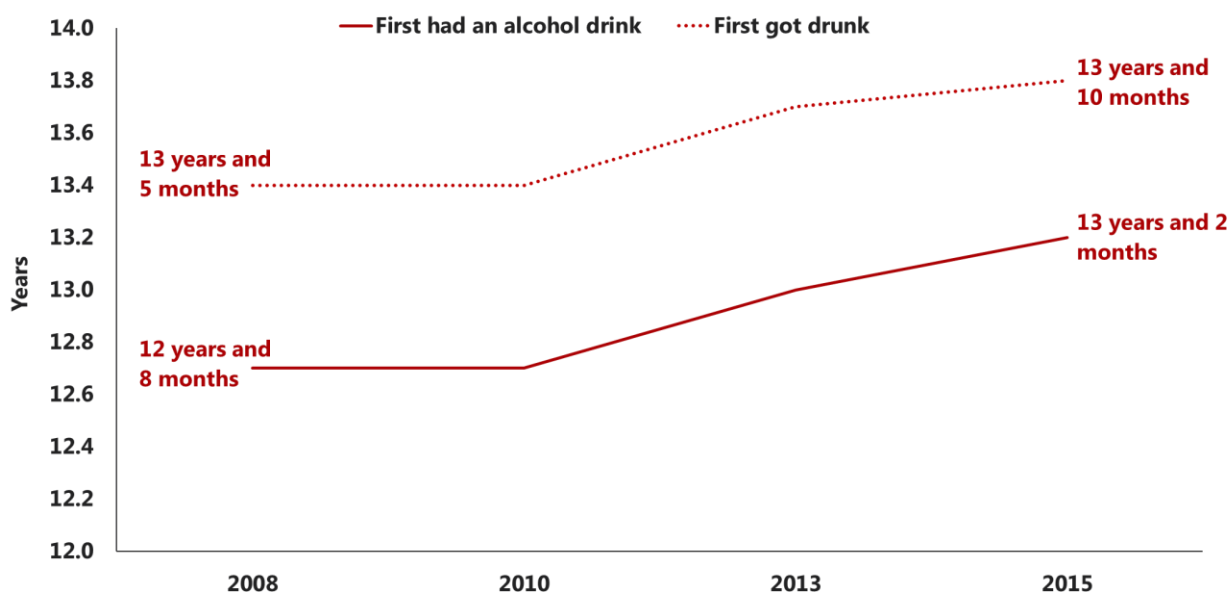
2015 FIGURES The mean age that 15 year olds first had a drink was 13 years and 2 months and the mean age they first got drunk was 13 years and 10 months.

TRENDS OVER TIME The age at which pupils first tried alcohol and first got drunk has been gradually increasing since 2010 (Figure 2.6).

GENDER DIFFERENCES 15 year old girls were slightly older than boys when they first tried drinking (13 years and 4 months among girls, compared with 13 years and 1 months among boys) and first got drunk (13 years and 11 months among girls and 13 years and 8 months among boys).

Figure 2.6 Mean age at which 15 year old pupils who have ever had a drink, first had an alcoholic drink and first got drunk (2008-2015)

Q. How old were you when you first drank alcohol/got drunk?



Base: 15 year olds who have ever had a drink (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Drinking locations

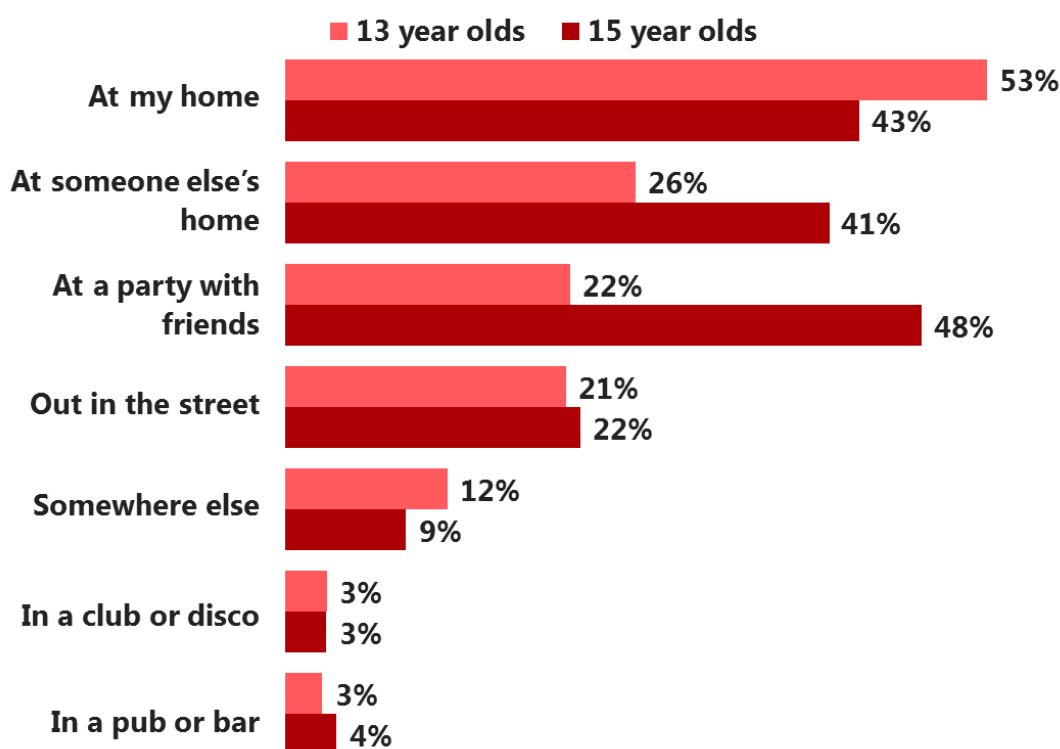
2015 FIGURES The most common drinking location for 13 year olds was at their own home. The next most common places were someone else's home, at a party with friends or out in the street. Among 15 year olds, the most common places to drink alcohol were at a party with friends, at their home and at someone else's home (Figure 2.7).

TRENDS OVER TIME Among 13 year olds, there has been an increase in the proportion of pupils who usually drink out in the street between 2013 and 2015 (21% in 2015, compared with 15% in 2013) and a decrease in the proportion of pupils usually drinking at home (53% in 2015, compared with 58% in 2013).

The only change over time among 15 year olds was a slight decrease in the proportion of pupils who usually drink at a party with friends (48% in 2015, compared with 52% in 2013).

GENDER DIFFERENCES Boys were slightly more likely than girls to drink in their own home (48% of boys, compared with 44% of girls) whereas girls were more likely than boys to have drunk at someone else's home (45% of girls, compared with 36% of boys) or at a party with friends (43% of girls, compared with 31% of boys).

Figure 2.7 Usual drinking locations, among those who have ever had a drink, by age (2015)
Q. When you drink alcohol, where are you usually?



Base: pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink (13 year olds, 3,141) (15 year olds, 7,054)

Effects of alcohol

2015 FIGURES Among 13 year olds, less than half (45%) of those who had ever had a drink had experienced one (or more) of the negative effects listed in Figure 2.8 as a result of drinking alcohol in the last year, compared with over half of 15 year olds (59%).

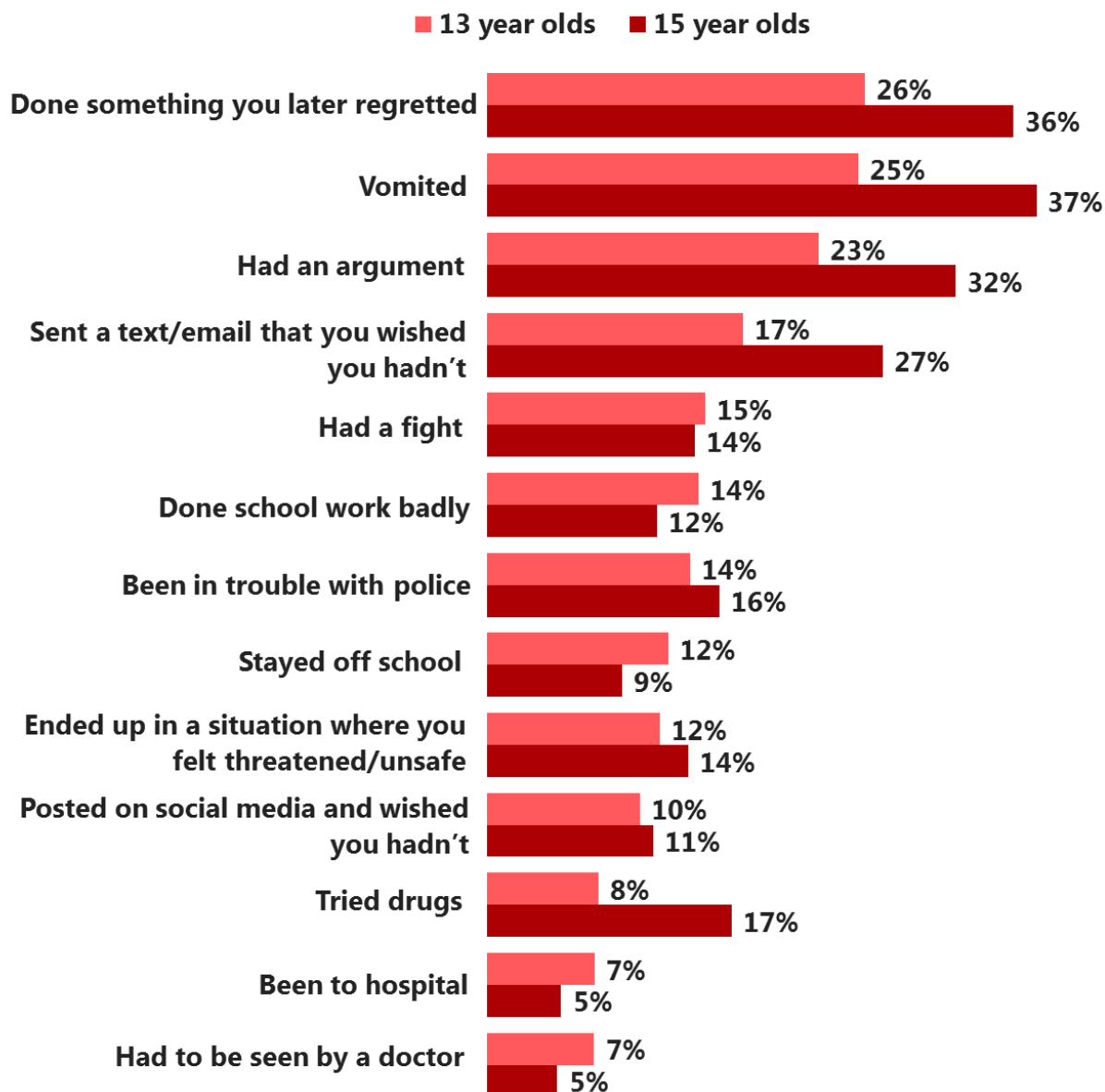
Among both age groups, the most common negative consequence was doing something they regretted or vomiting (Figure 2.8).

TRENDS OVER TIME The proportion of 13 year olds girls experiencing at least one effect increased from 44% in 2013 to 48% in 2015. The proportion of 13 year old boys and 15 year olds experiencing at least one effect remained unchanged.

GENDER DIFFERENCES There were a number of gender differences in terms of the individual effects of alcohol use. The most notable were that girls were more likely than boys to have an argument due to drinking alcohol (34% of girls compared with 24% of boys), whereas boys were more likely to have had a fight (16% of boys compared with 12% of girls).

Figure 2.8 Proportion of pupils who have ever drunk alcohol who experienced negative effects as a result of drinking alcohol, by age (2015)

Q In the past year, as a result of drinking alcohol have you...?



Base: pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink (13 year olds, 3,364) (15 year olds, 7,261)

3 Source of and availability of alcohol

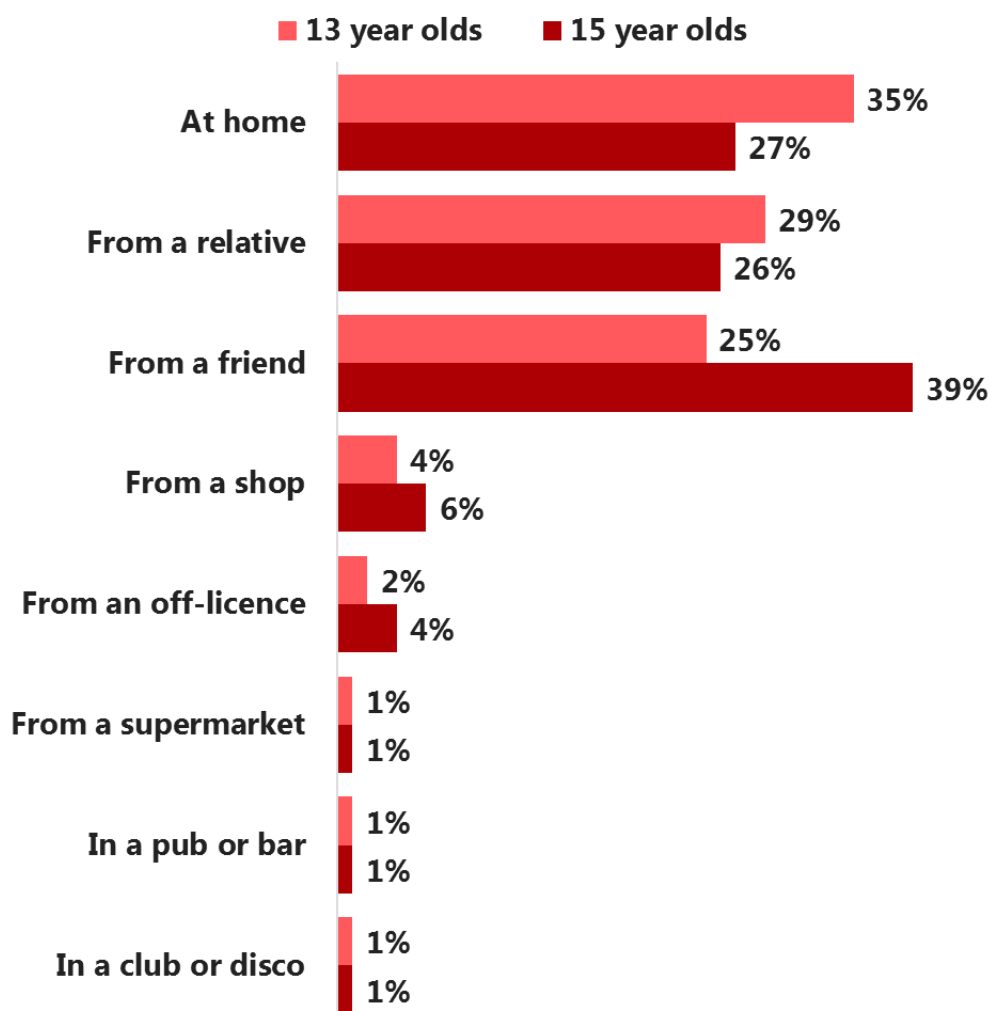
Sources of alcohol

Among both age groups, pupils were most likely to get alcohol from their home, from a friend or from a relative. Direct purchase of alcohol from a business was rare (Figure 3.1).

Thirteen year olds were most likely to get alcohol from home, (either with or without permission), whereas 15 year olds were most likely to get their alcohol from a friend (Figure 3.1).

Among both age groups, girls were more likely than boys to get alcohol from a friend (39% of girls compared with 28% of boys). There were no other gender differences.

Figure 3.1 Sources of alcohol among those who have ever had a drink, by age (2015)
Q. Where do you usually get your alcohol from?



Base: pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink (13 year olds, 2,884) (15 year olds, 6,650)

Attempts to purchase alcohol

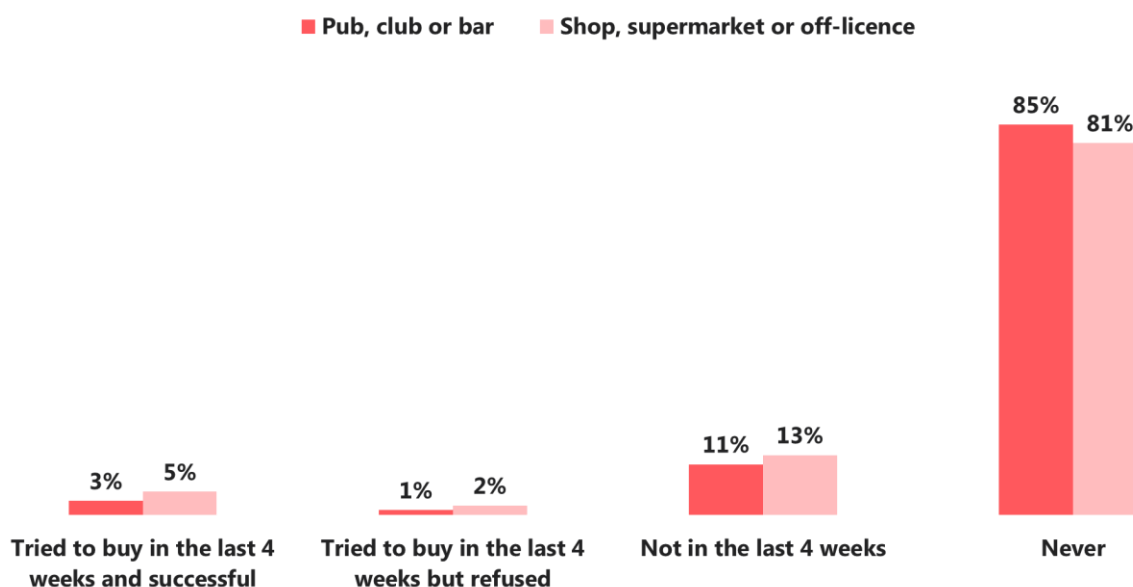
The majority of pupils, who have ever had a drink, have never tried to purchase alcohol from either a 'shop, supermarket or off-licence', or a 'pub, bar or club' (Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3).

Most of the small percentage who did try to purchase alcohol were successful. For example, 3% of 13 year olds tried to buy alcohol from 'a pub, bar or club' and were successful and 1% tried but were not. The same pattern was evident across both age groups and the different types of alcohol outlets.

It should be noted that it is likely that only those who are confident that they will be successful (e.g. because they have fake identification or look particularly old for their age) will even try and this does not suggest that if *all* pupils tried to purchase alcohol the majority would be successful.

Figure 3.2 Alcohol purchasing attempts among 13 year olds who have ever had a drink (2015)

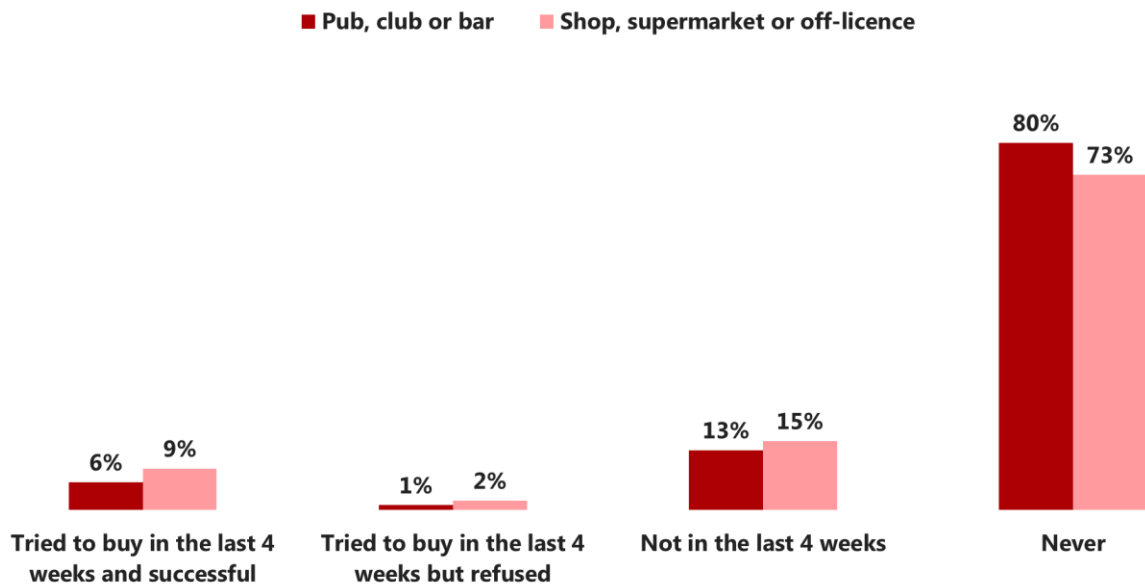
Q. In the last 4 weeks, have you bought or tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket, or off-licence/in a pub, bar, or club?



Base: pub, club or bar: 13 year old pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink (3,249), shop, supermarket or off-licence: 13 year old pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink (3,261)

Figure 3.3 Alcohol purchasing attempts among 15 year olds who have ever had a drink (2015)

Q. In the last 4 weeks, have you bought or tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket, or off-licence/in a pub, bar, or club?



Base: pub, club or bar: 15 year old pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink (7,117), shop, supermarket or off-licence: 15 year old pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink (7,127)

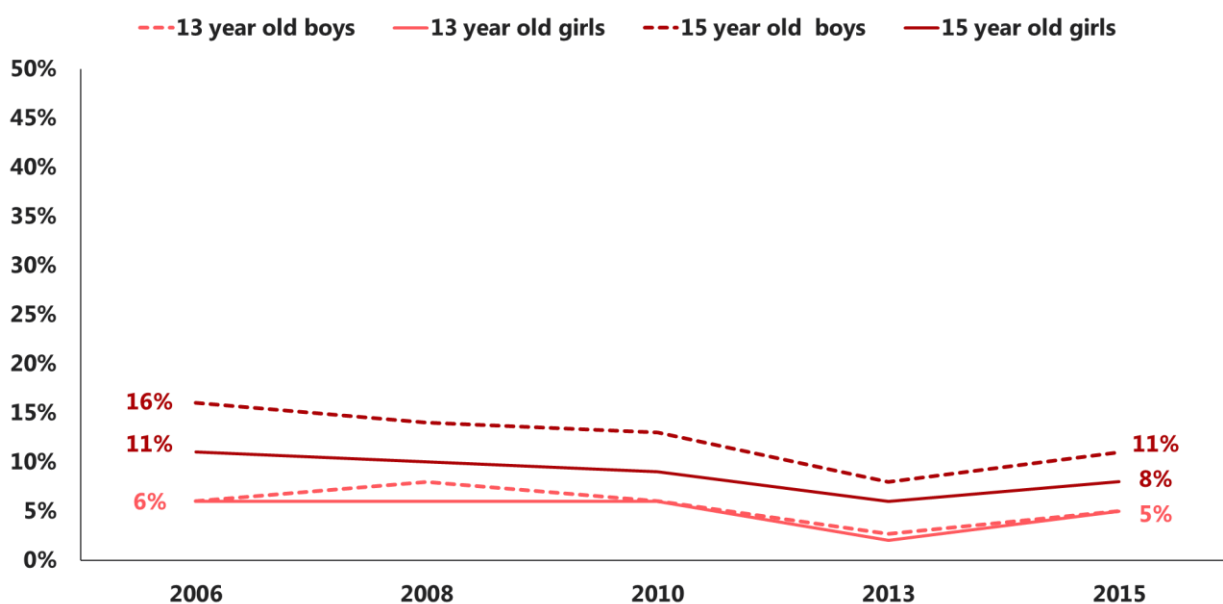
Purchasing from off-trade (shop, supermarket or off-licence)

Across both age groups and genders, the proportion making successful alcohol purchases at shops, supermarkets or off-licenses decreased over time between 2006 and 2013. However, between 2013 and 2015, there has been a small increase in the proportion of 15 year old boys and 13 year old girls who made successful purchases, but no statistically significant change among 15 year old girls and 13 year old boys (Figure 3.4).

Among 15 year olds, boys were more likely to have tried and successfully made a purchase than girls (Figure 3.4). There was no difference among 13 year olds.

Figure 3.4 Successful off-trade (shop, supermarket or off-licence) alcohol purchase attempts in the last 4 weeks among those who have ever had a drink, by age and sex (2006-2015)

Q. In the last 4 weeks, have you bought or tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket, or off-licence?



Base: pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

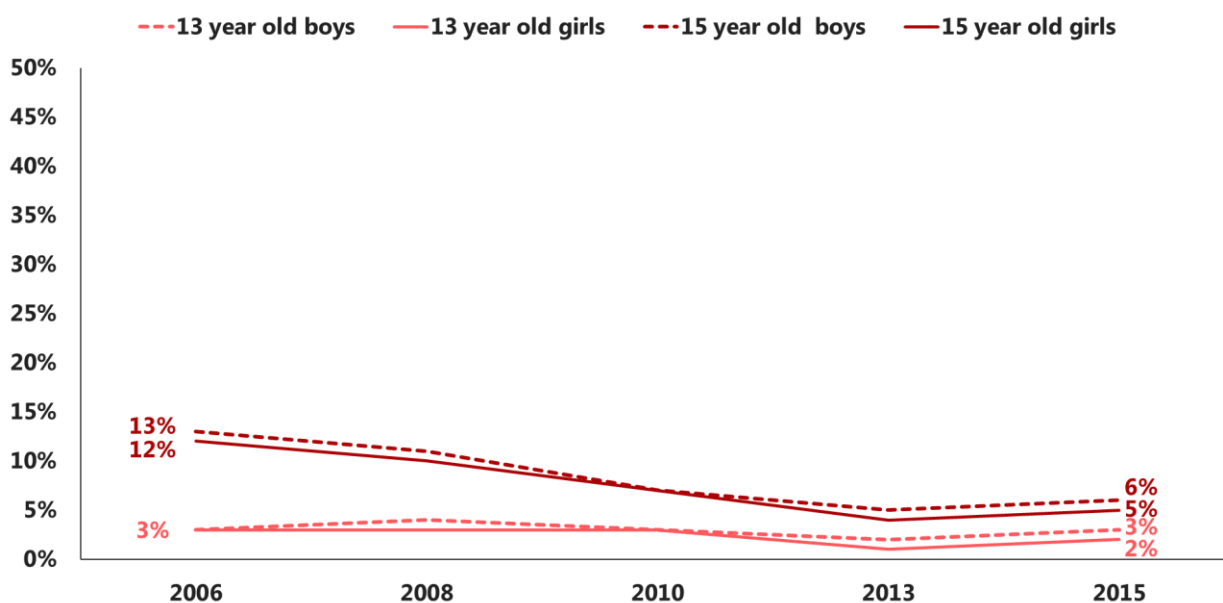
Purchasing alcohol on-trade (pub, bar or club)

Among 13 year olds, the proportion of pupils making successful attempts to purchase alcohol from a pub, bar or club has remained constant (and very low) over time. Among 15 year olds, there was a steady decrease in the proportion of pupils making successful attempts to purchase alcohol between 2006 and 2013 but there has been no change between 2013 and 2015 (Figure 3.5).

There was no statistical difference between boys and girls in either age group (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5 Successful on-trade (pub, bar or club) alcohol purchase attempts in the last 4 weeks among those who have ever had a drink, by age and sex (2006-2015)

Q. In the last 4 weeks, have you bought or tried to buy alcohol in a pub, bar, or club?



Base: pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Getting another person to purchase alcohol

Pupils were asked if they had asked someone else to buy them alcohol in the last 4 weeks.

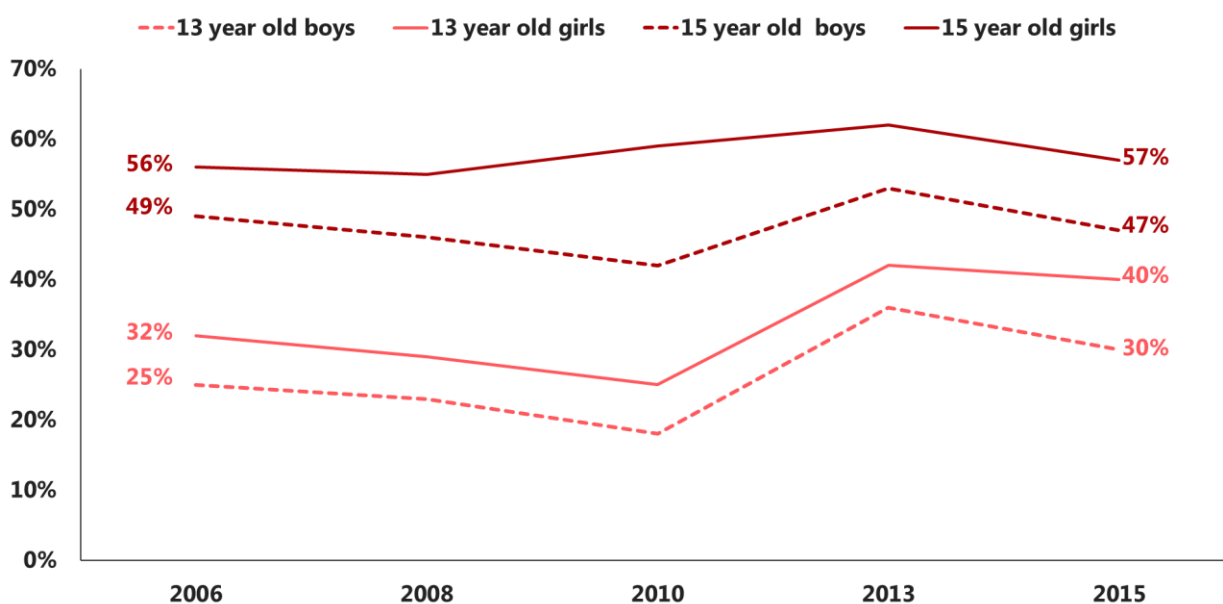
Just over a third of 13 year olds (35%) and just over half of 15 year olds (52%) who have ever had a drink, had asked someone else to buy them alcohol in the last 4 weeks.

There has been a decrease in the proportion of 13 and 15 year old boys and 15 year old girls asking someone else to buy alcohol for them, but no change among 13 year old girls (Figure 3.6).

Among both age groups, girls are more likely than boys to have asked someone else to buy alcohol on their behalf in the last 4 weeks (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6 Proportion of pupils who have ever had alcohol who have asked someone else to buy alcohol for them in the last 4 weeks, by age and sex (2006-2015)

Q. Have you got anyone else to buy any alcohol for you in the last 4 weeks?



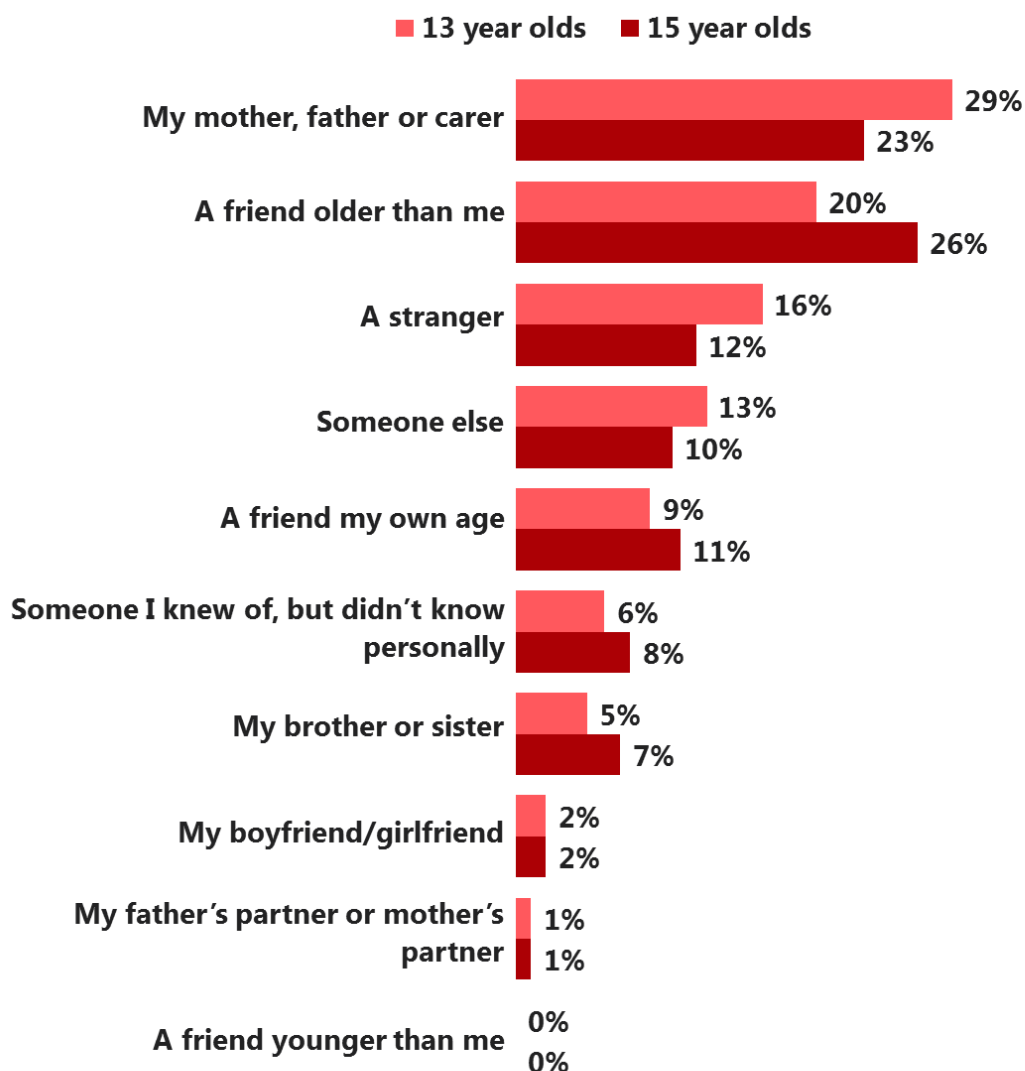
Base: pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Among 13 year olds who had someone else buy them alcohol, it was most common for it to be their mother, father or carer who did so on the last occasion. Among 15 year olds, it was most common for it to be an older friend (Figure 3.7).

To put the scale of this into perspective, the 29% of 13 year olds who had ever had a drink and had their mother, father or carer buy them alcohol in the last 4 weeks, represents 2% of *all* 13 year old pupils.

There was little change in the proportion of pupils reporting which different individuals had bought them alcohol. The exception was a decrease in the proportion of 13 year olds who said that their mother, father or carer had purchased alcohol on their behalf (29% in 2015, compared with 33% in 2013).

Figure 3.7 Proportion of pupils, who have ever had a drink and had asked someone else to get them alcohol in the last 4 weeks, who were given alcohol by each group, by age (2015)
Q. The last time someone bought you alcohol, who was it?



Base: pupils who have ever had an alcoholic drink and got someone else to buy them alcohol in the last 4 weeks (13 year olds, 993) (15 year olds 3,159)

4 Attitudes to alcohol use and alcohol education

Acceptability of trying drinking and getting drunk

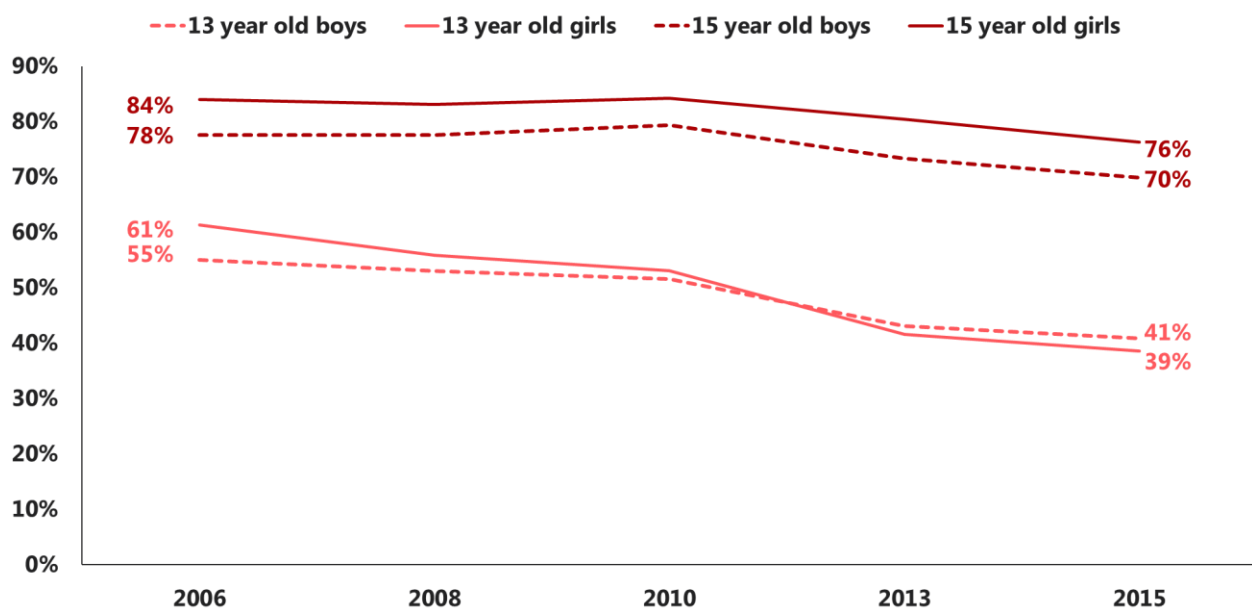
Less than half of 13 year olds (40%) thought that it was 'ok' for someone their age to try drinking alcohol, while nearly three-quarters of 15 year olds (73%) thought it was 'ok'.

Among 13 year olds, the acceptability of drinking has decreased over time, but with no statistically significant change between 2013 and 2015. Among 15 year olds, there was a small decrease among both genders in the proportion of pupils who thought it was 'ok' for someone their age to try drinking.

Among 15 year olds, girls were more likely than boys to think that trying an alcoholic drink was 'ok'. There was no statistical difference between 13 year old boys and girls. (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Acceptability of trying an alcoholic drink, by age and gender (2006-2015)

Q Do you think it is ok for someone your age to do the following? Try drinking alcohol to see what it's like



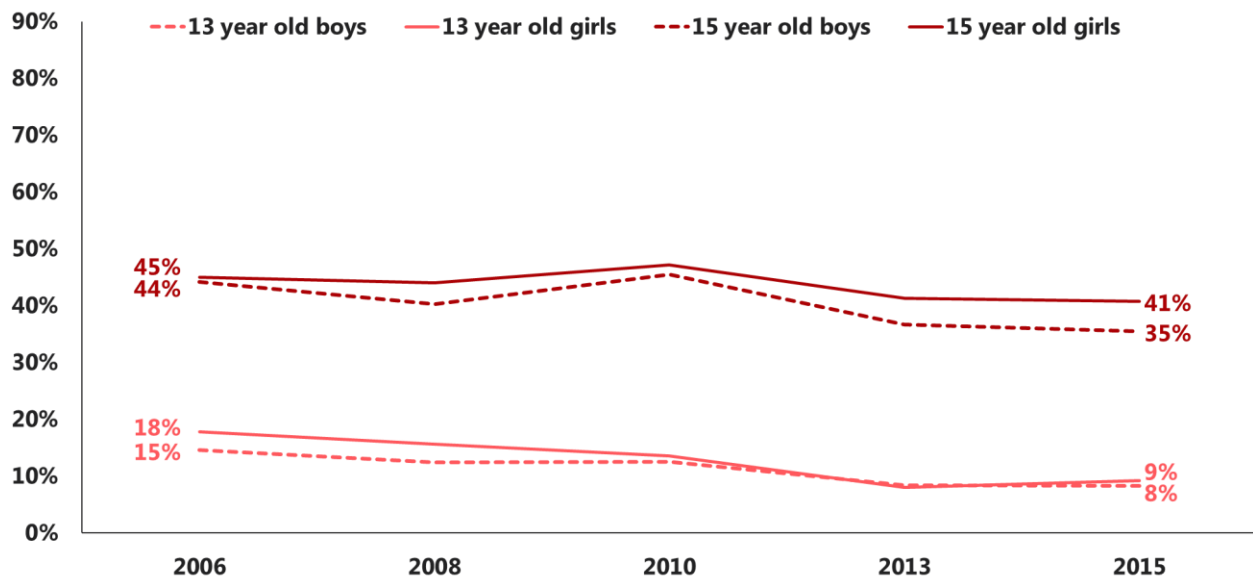
Base: all pupils (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Less than one in ten 13 year olds (9%) thought that it was 'ok' for someone their age to try getting drunk, whereas 38% of 15 year olds thought that it was 'ok'. There has been no change between 2013 and 2015.

There was no difference between 13 year old boys and girls. However, as with trying drinking for the first time, 15 year old girls were more likely than boys to think that to try getting drunk was 'ok' (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 Acceptability of trying "getting drunk", by age and gender (2006-2015)

Q Do you think it is ok for someone your age to do the following? Try getting drunk to see what it's like



Base: all pupils (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Alcohol Education and Support

Among both age groups, around two-thirds of pupils reported that they had received lessons, videos/DVDs or discussion in class on alcohol in the last 12 months (66% of 13 year olds and 68% of 15 year olds).

There was no relationship between receiving lessons on alcohol and drinking in the last week.

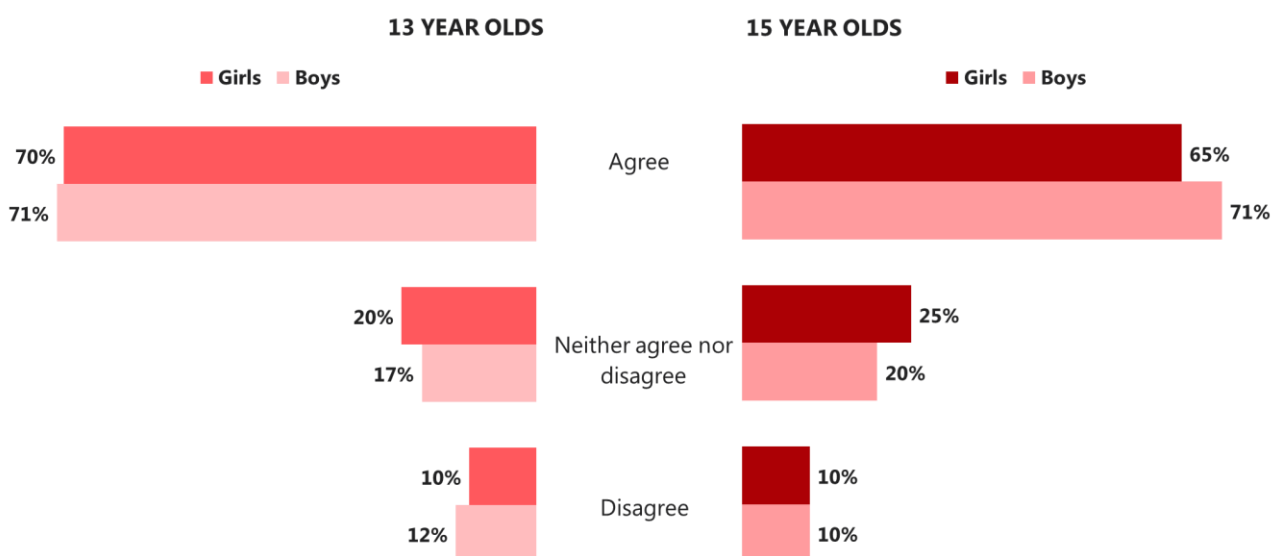
School advice and support

The majority of pupils thought that their school was providing them with enough advice and support about drinking alcohol (71% of 13 year olds and 67% of 15 year olds).

While there was no difference in the proportion of 13 year old boys and girls who thought they had enough advice and support, there was a difference among 15 year olds: 15 year old girls were less likely to agree that they had enough advice and support than 15 year old boys. This was due to a higher proportion of 15 year old girls choosing neither agree nor disagree, rather than disagreeing that they had enough advice and support (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 Advice and support about alcohol, by age and sex (2015)

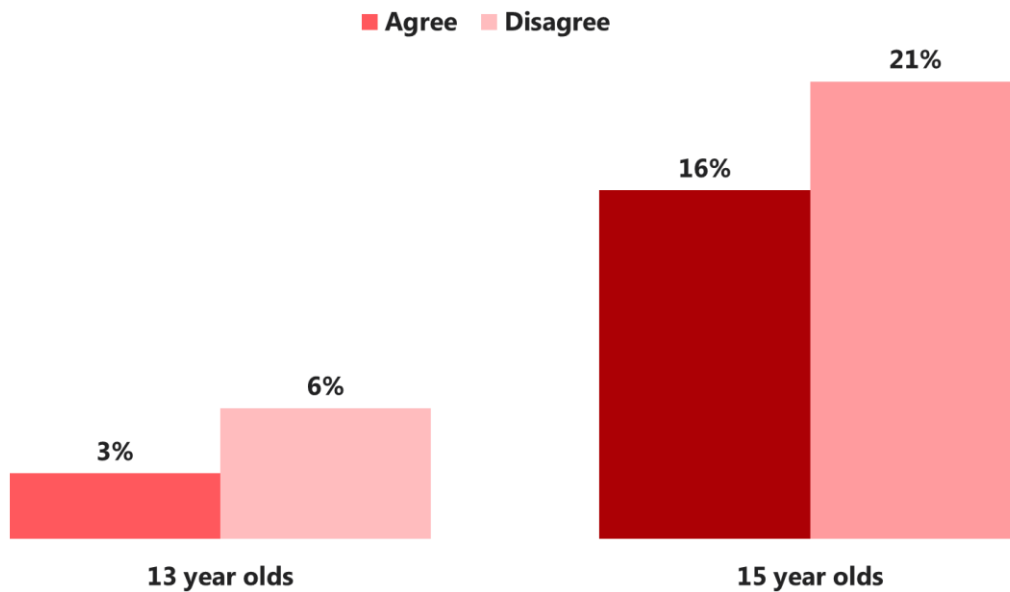
Q. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? 'My school provides me with enough advice and support about...? Drinking alcohol



Base: all pupils (13 year boys (5,744), 13 year old girls (6,169), 15 year old boys (5,158) and 15 year old girls (5,312))

Among both age groups, those that agreed that their school provided enough advice and support about alcohol were slightly less likely to have had an alcoholic drink in the last week (Figure 4.4)

Figure 4.4 Proportion of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week, by whether a pupil feels they receive enough advice and support from their school about alcohol (2015)
Q. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? 'My school provides me with enough advice and support about...? Drinking alcohol



Base: 13 year olds who agree that they receive enough advice and support (8,201), 13 year olds who disagree (1,208), 15 year olds who agree that they receive enough advice and support (6,953), 15 year olds who disagree (1,063)

Amount learned in school about alcohol

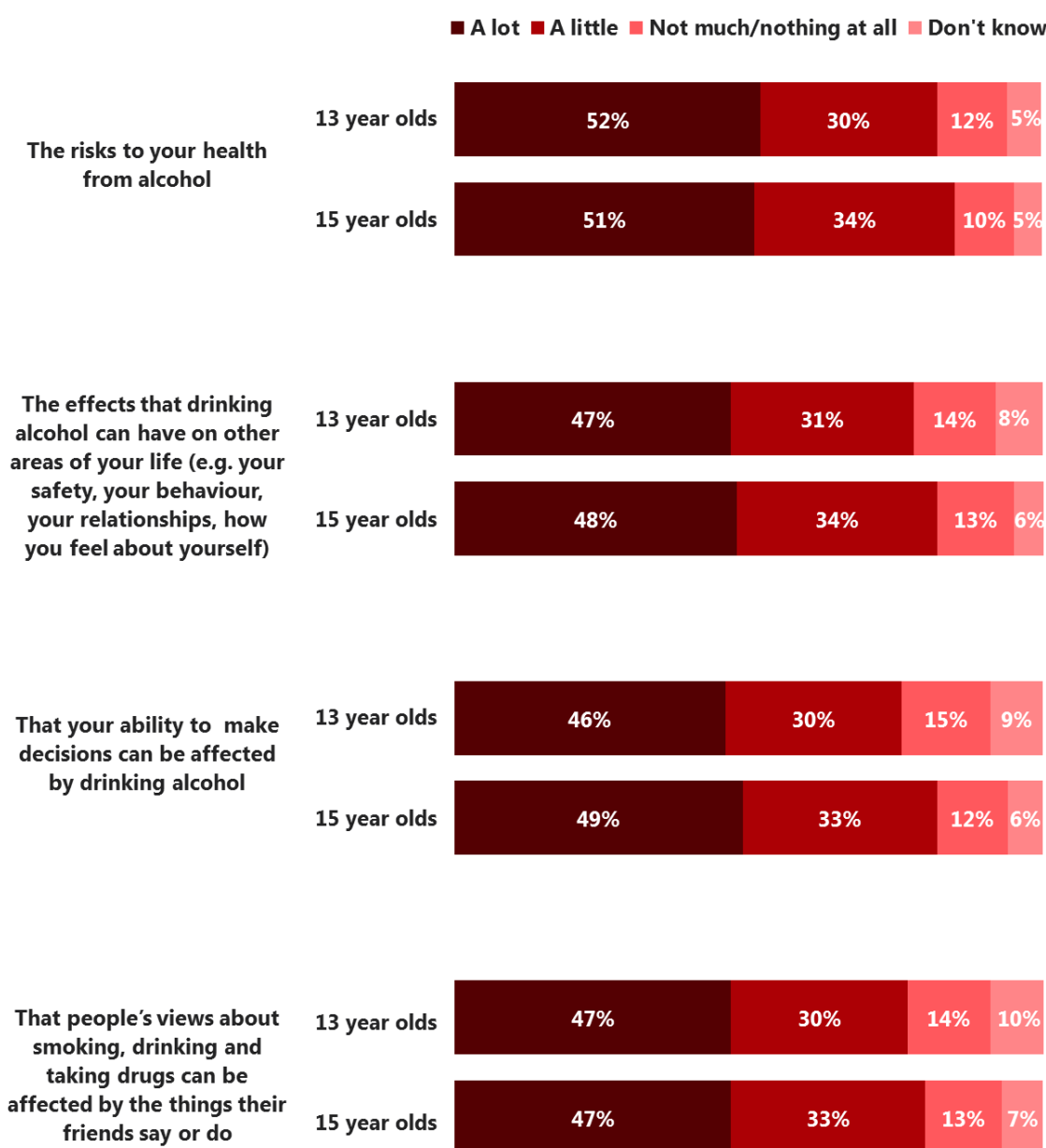
Pupils were asked how much they had learned at school about a series of topics relating to alcohol: the risks to health; the effects that alcohol can have on other areas of life; that decision-making can be affected by alcohol; and that people's views about smoking, drinking and drug use can be affected by the things their friends say or do.

Across all four topics, around half, or close to half, of pupils said that they had learned 'a lot' and a further third said they had learned 'a little' (Figure 4.5).

15 year olds were very slightly more likely than 13 year olds to say they had learned about these topics. There were no differences between boys and girls in either age group.

Figure 4.5 Amount learned about alcohol at school, by age (2015)

Q. In school, how much have you learned about the following?



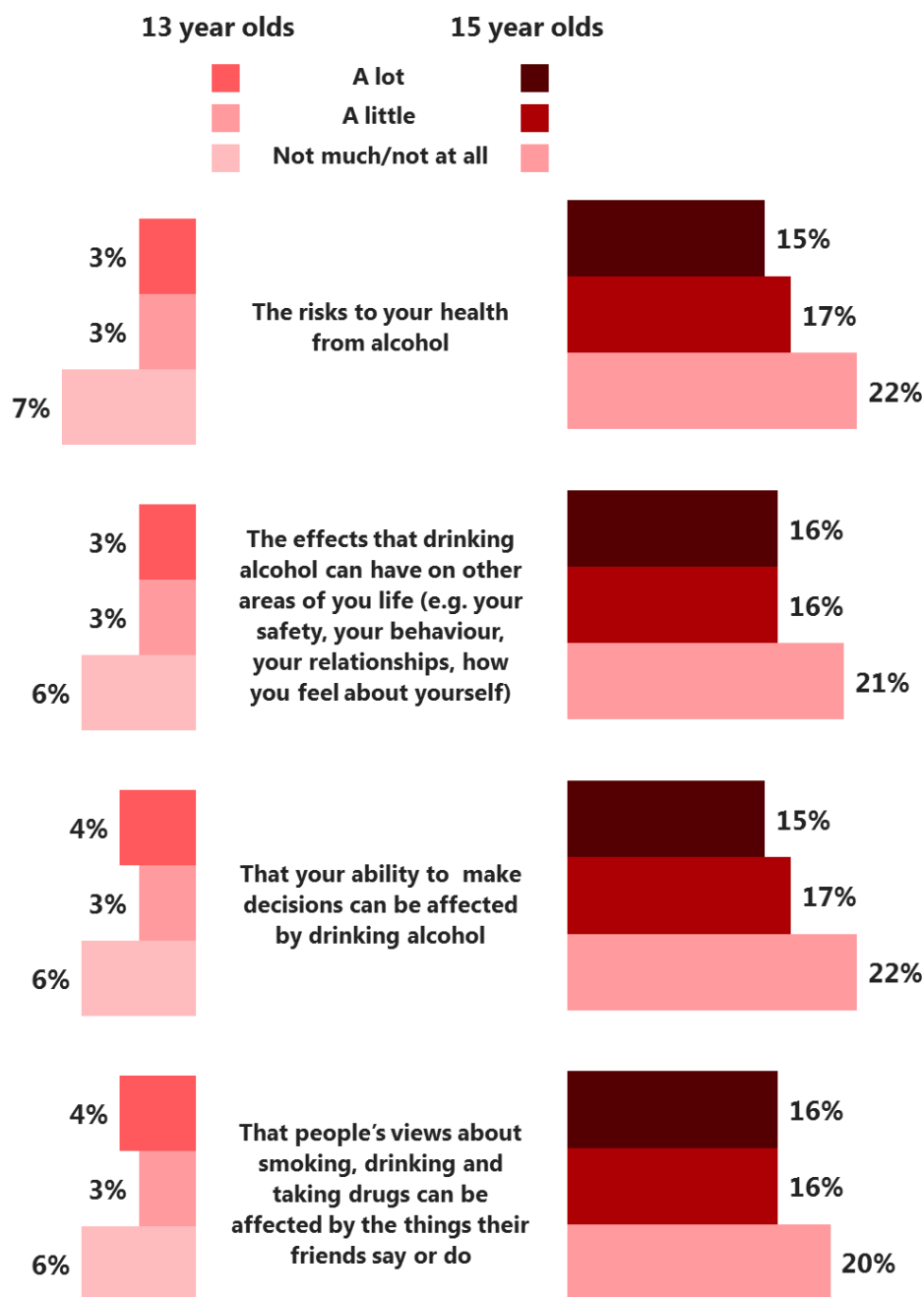
Base: all pupils (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Across all four alcohol topics, there was a relationship between pupils' drinking behaviour and whether they felt that they had learned something. Those that said they had learned a little or a lot were less likely to have had a drink in the last week than those who said they had learned not much or nothing at all (Figure 4.6).

For example, among 15 year olds, 15% of those who said they had learned a lot about the risks to their health, and 17% of those who said they had learned a little, had a drink in the last week. Of those who said they had learned not much or nothing at all, 22% had a drink in the last week.

Table 4.6 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by how much they said they had learned about alcohol topics at school (2015)

Q. In school, how much have you learned about the following?



Base: all pupils (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Confidence about health and wellbeing choices

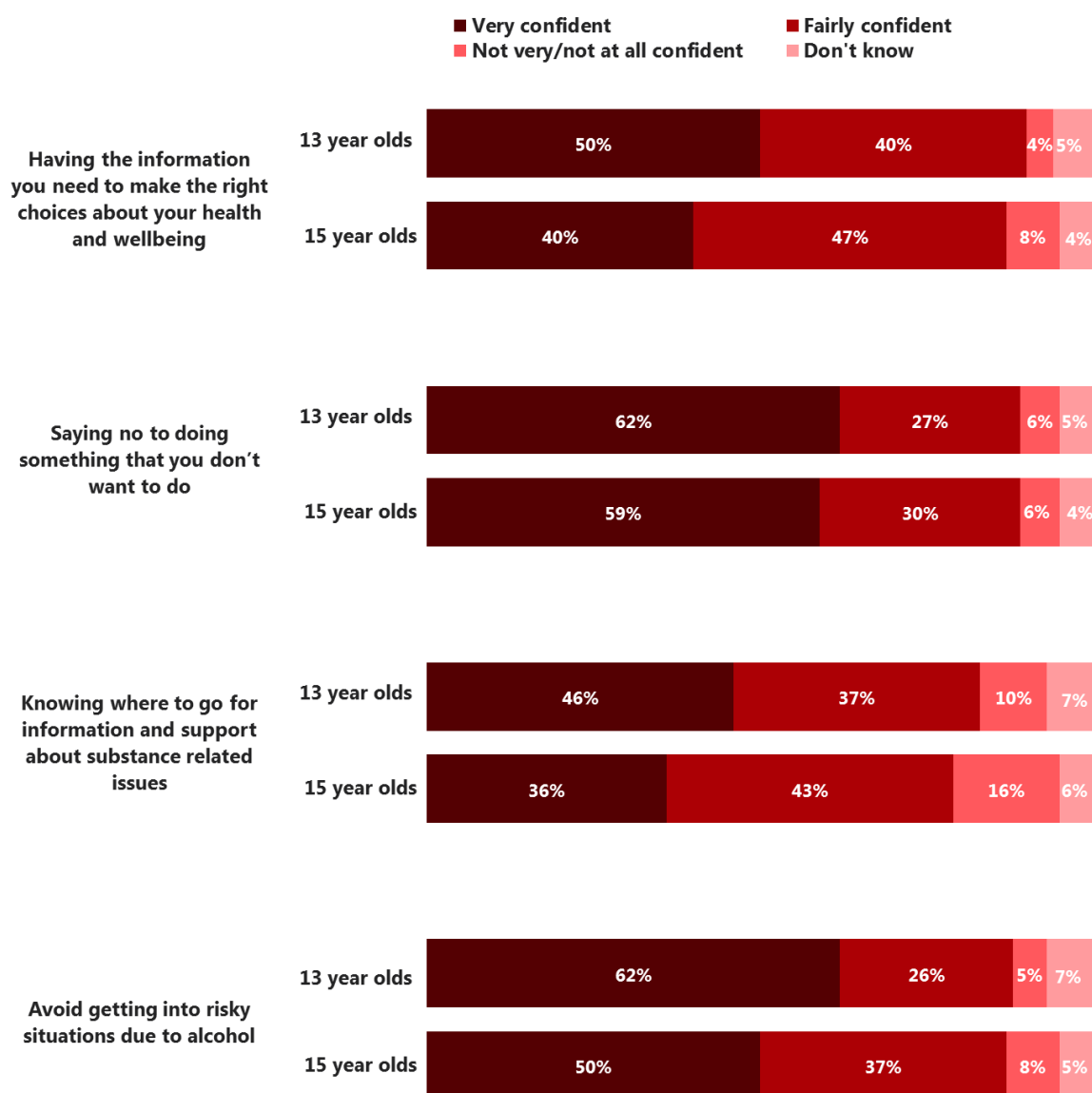
Pupils were asked how confident they were about a series of aspects of health and wellbeing: having the information they need to make the right choices; saying no to something they don't want to do; knowing where to go for information and support; and avoiding getting into risky situations due to alcohol.

Across the four aspects, most pupils reported feeling very confident or fairly confident. 13 year olds were more likely than 15 year olds to say they felt *very* confident (Figure 4.7).

Boys were more confident than girls on each aspect. This was true among both age groups but the gap was wider among 15 year olds. For example, 63% of 15 year old boys, compared with 56% of 15 year old girls, said they were very confident about saying no to doing something they didn't want to do (64% of 13 year old boys, compared with 62% of 13 year old girls, were very confident about this).

Figure 4.7 Confidence in health and wellbeing choices, by age (2015)

Q Thinking about the future, how confident do you feel about...?

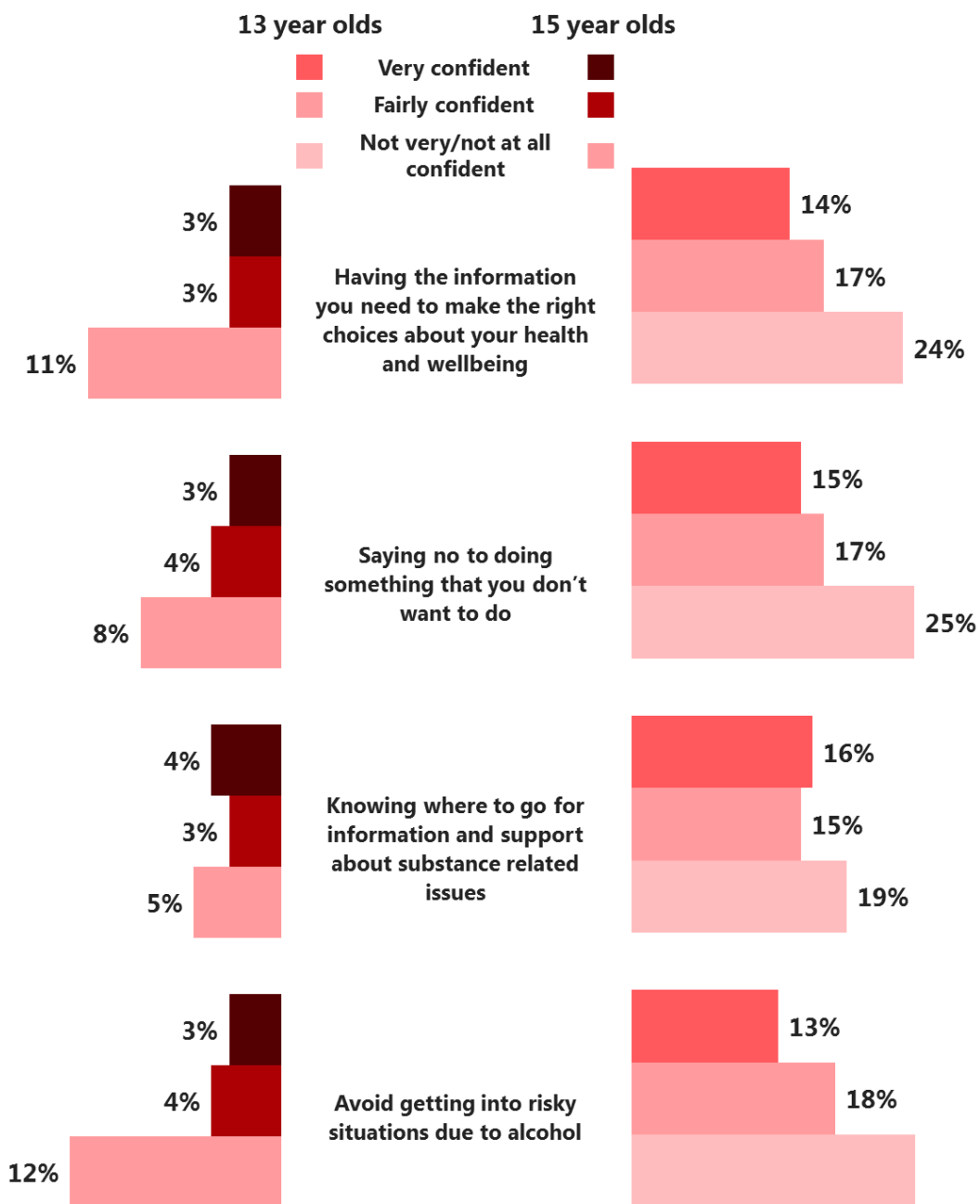


Base: all pupils (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Confidence in future health and wellbeing choices was associated with drinking behaviour. Across all four statements, pupils who felt confident were less likely to have had a drink in the last week than those who did not.

For example, among 13 year olds, 3% of those who felt very confident and 4% of those who felt fairly confident about saying no to something they didn't want to do, had a drink in the last week. Of those who were not very confident or not confident at all, 8% had drunk alcohol in the last week (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by confidence in future health and wellbeing choices (2015)



Base: all pupils (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

5 Risk and protective factors for alcohol use

Family

A number of aspects of family life were associated with a greater likelihood of having drunk alcohol in the last week. These were: living with a single or step parent; low maternal knowledge of the pupil's activities; not talking to family when feeling worried; and having caring responsibilities (Figure 5.1).

Family status

Among both age groups, but particularly 13 year olds, pupils who lived with both parents were less likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those living with a single parent or a step parent.

Parental monitoring

All pupils were asked 'How much does your mother really know about...'

- 'Who your friends are?';
- 'How you spend your money?';
- 'Where you are after school?';
- 'Where you go at night?'; and
- 'What you do in your free time?'

For each, pupils were asked whether they thought their mother knew 'a lot', 'a little' or 'nothing'. A composite score for maternal awareness was calculated. The same questions were asked to establish their father's awareness. The majority of pupils felt that their mother knew 'a lot' about them whereas fathers' knowledge was perceived as lower.

Those who thought their parents knew a below average amount about how they spend their time and money were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who reported average or above average parental knowledge. This was true for both age groups, but was particularly evident among 13 year olds.

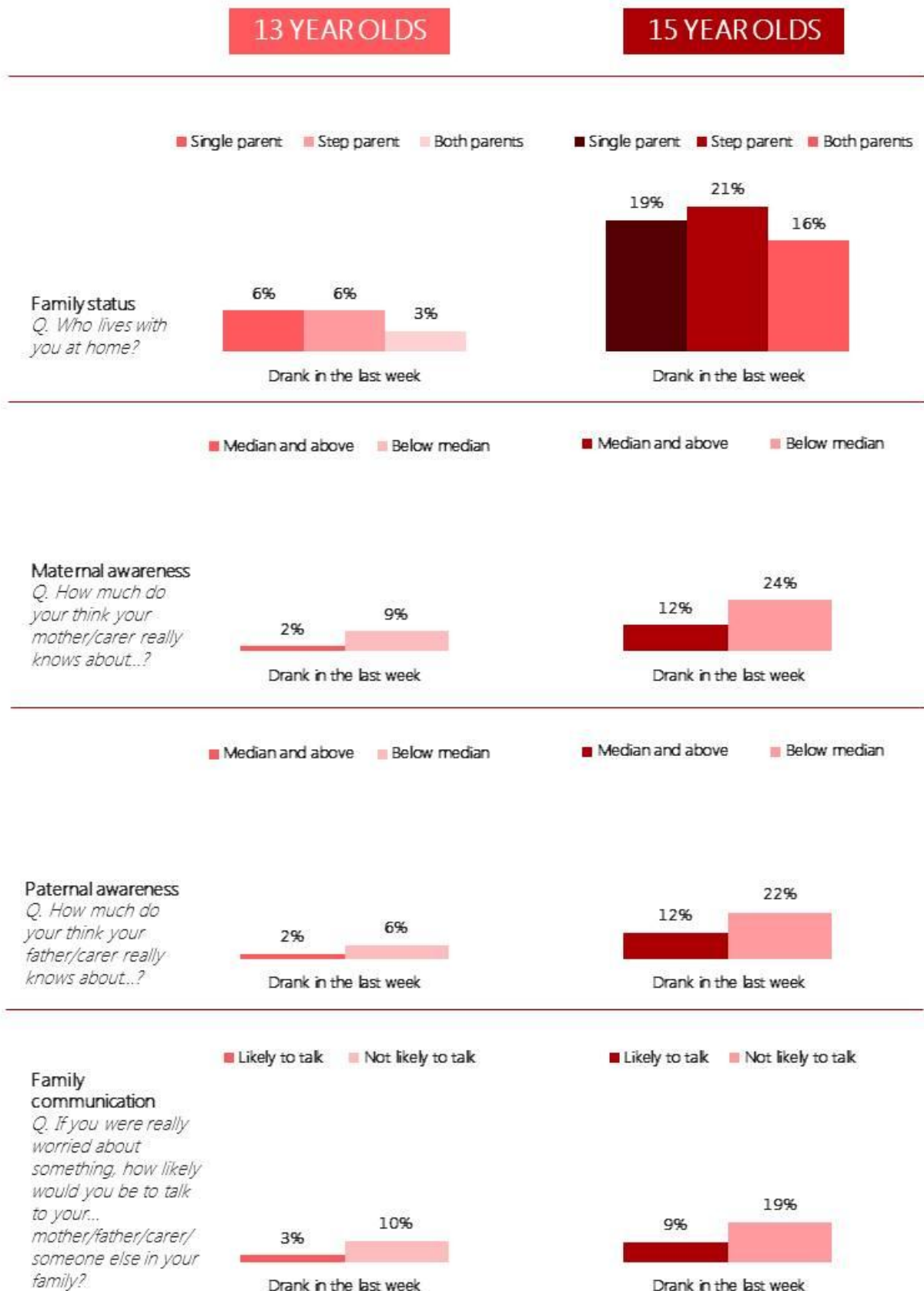
Family communication

Among both age groups, those that said they would be likely to talk to their family if they felt worried about something, were less likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who would not.

Caring responsibilities

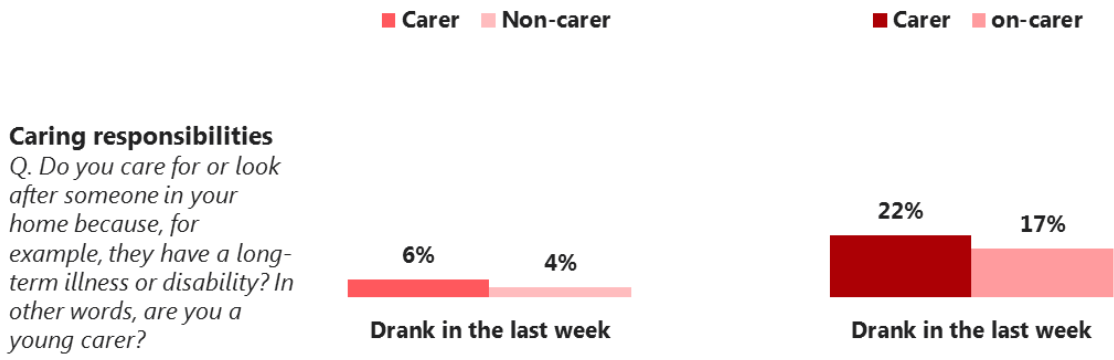
Among both age groups, those who had caring responsibilities were slightly more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who did not.

Figure 5.1 Proportion of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week, by family variables (2015)



13 YEAR OLDS

15 YEAR OLDS



Base: All pupils (for full base sizes please see Appendix B)

Whether pupils are allowed to drink at home

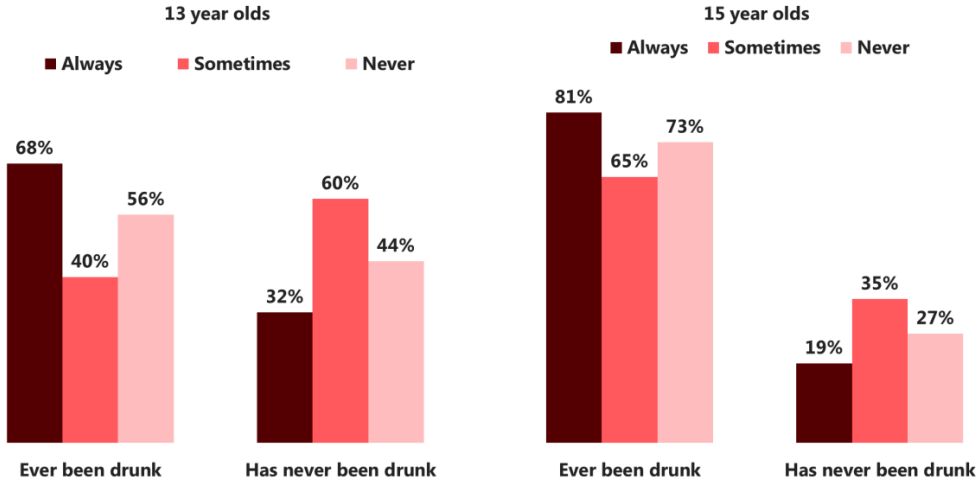
The link between drinking behaviours and whether/how often pupils were allowed to drink at home was complex.

It was common for pupils to be allowed to drink at home sometimes. Around two-thirds of both 13 year olds (66%) and 15 year olds (68%) reported that they were allowed to drink in their home ‘sometimes’. However, it was much less common for pupils to be allowed to ‘always’ drink at home (3% of 13 year olds and 8% of 15 year olds). This has remained unchanged since 2010.

Pupils who have ever been drunk were more likely to always be allowed to drink at home. This was the case for both age groups (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2 Whether a pupil is allowed to drink at home, by whether a pupil has ever been drunk (2015)

Q. Do your parents/guardians allow you to drink alcohol at home?



Base: pupils who have ever been drunk, pupils who have never been drunk (for full base size information please see Appendix B)

Friends and leisure activities

Aspects of a pupil's social life were associated with having drunk alcohol in the past week. Spending a lot of unsupervised time with friends, having more money to spend and undertaking activities with low levels of supervision were all associated with having drunk alcohol in the last week (Figures 5.3 and 5.4).

Number of close friends

Among both age groups, pupils who had no close friends were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week compared to those who had one or more friends.

Age of friends

Those with mostly older friends, or friends of mixed ages, were more likely to report having drunk alcohol in the past week than those whose friends were younger or about the same age. This was true for both age groups.

Number of evenings per week spent out with friends

Among both age groups, the greater the number of evenings pupils spent out with friends, the greater the likelihood they had drunk alcohol in the last week. This association was particularly strong among 15 year olds. Those who went out 5+ evenings per week were nearly 4 times more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who did not go out at all.

Money

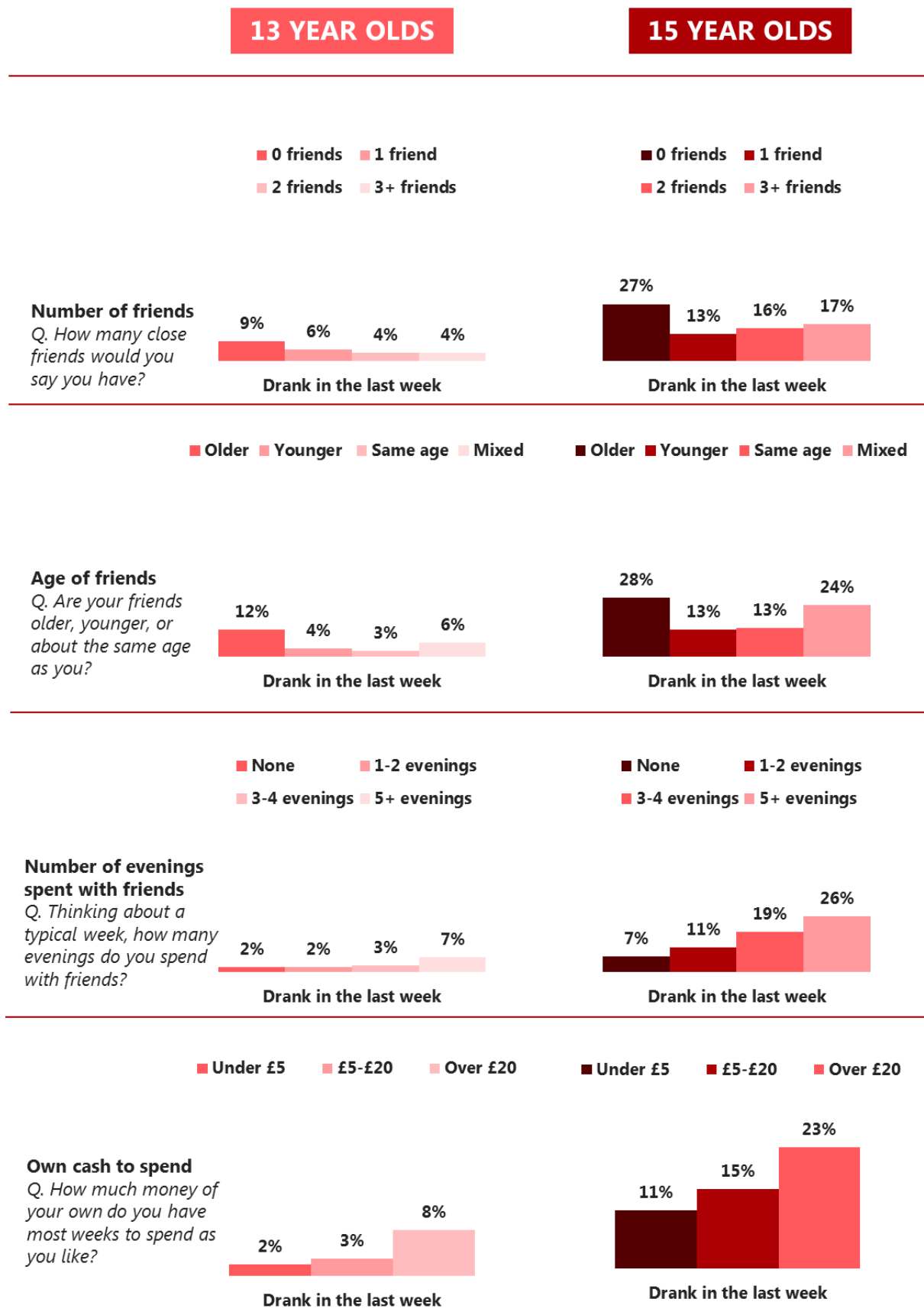
Pupils with more money of their own to spend were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who had less.

Leisure activities

Pupils were asked how often they took part in a range of leisure time activities. Lower prevalence of drinking in the last week was associated with spending time reading books and doing a hobby. Among 13 year olds, playing a sport regularly was also associated with lower prevalence.

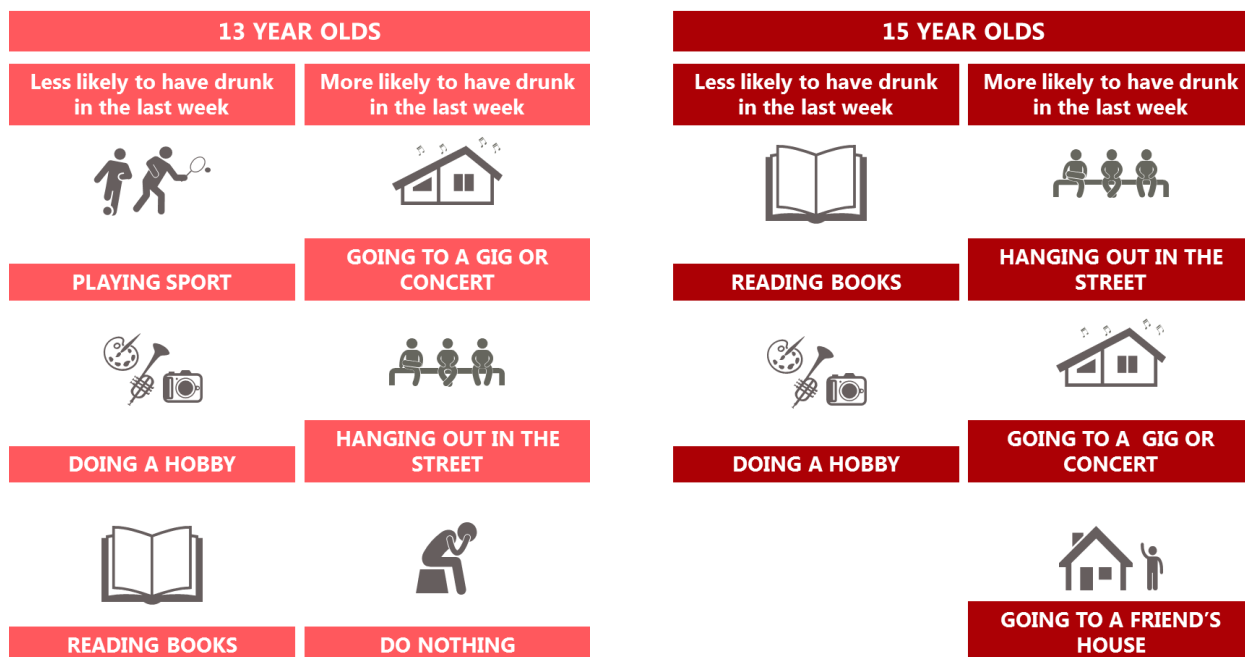
In contrast, hanging out in the street and going to concerts or gigs regularly were associated with higher prevalence of drinking in the last week. 13 year olds who reported that they did 'nothing', and 15 year olds who reported that they went to a friend's house on a weekly basis, were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.3 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by friend variables (2015)



Base: all pupils (for full base sizes please see Appendix B)

Figure 5.4 Drinking status by weekly activities in order of strength of association (2015)
 Q Here is a list of things that young people sometimes do in their free time, when they aren't at school. What about you?



Base: all pupils (for full figures and base size information please see Appendix B)

School

Factors relating to a pupil's engagement with school had a strong relationship with drinking behaviour. The more engaged a pupil was with school, the less likely they were to have had an alcoholic drink recently (Figure 5.5).

Enjoying school

The more a pupil liked school, the less likely they were to have drunk alcohol in the last week. This association was strong for both age groups.

Pressure from schoolwork

At age 13, those who felt pressured by schoolwork a lot of the time were substantially more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who never felt pressured or felt pressured only sometimes.

Among 15 year olds, those that felt pressured by schoolwork a lot of the time, were also more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who felt pressured only sometimes. However, those who *never* felt pressured by schoolwork were also more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week.

Exclusion from school

Pupils who had ever been excluded from secondary school were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who had not. Among 13 year olds, those that had been excluded were three times more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week, while 15 year olds who had been excluded were twice as likely.

Truancing from school

Truancy was strongly correlated with drinking in the last week. Among both age groups, the more frequently a pupil truanted, the more likely they were to have drunk alcohol in the week before the survey.

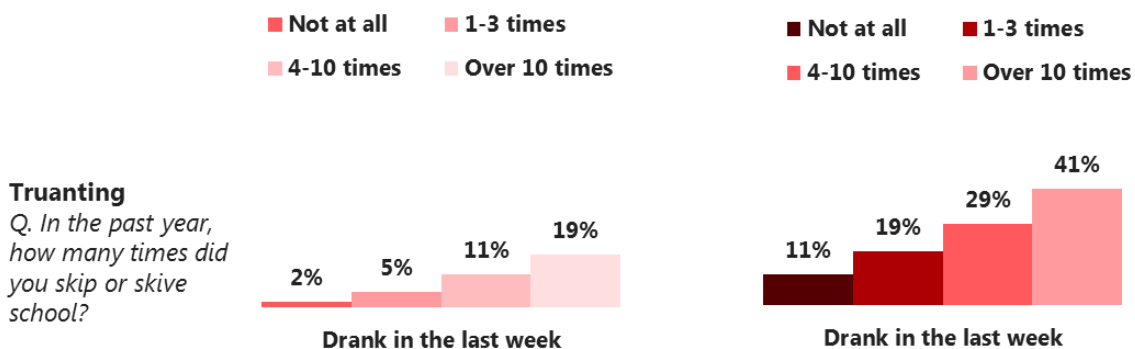
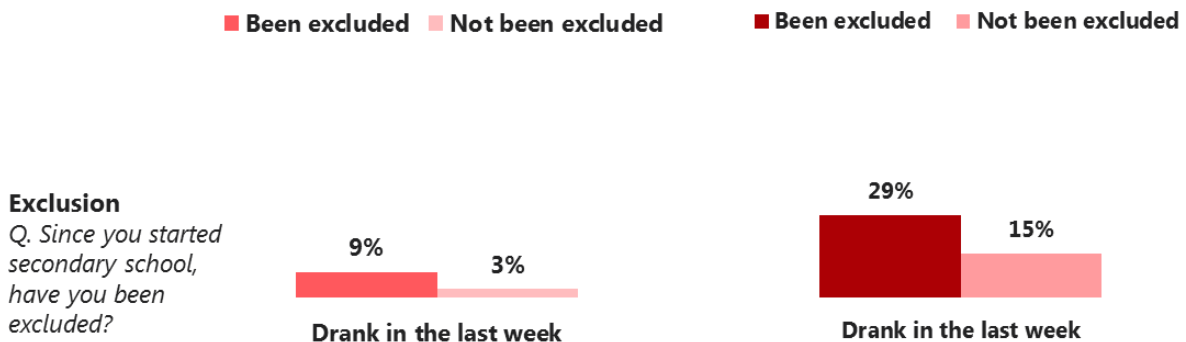
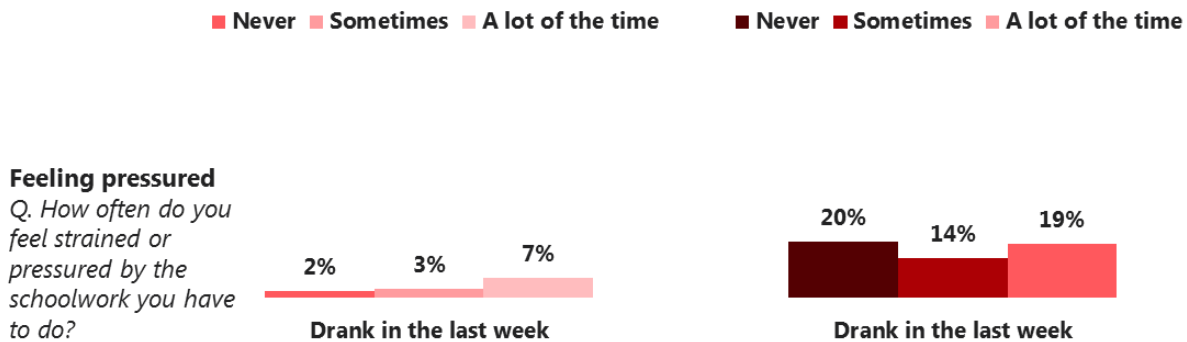
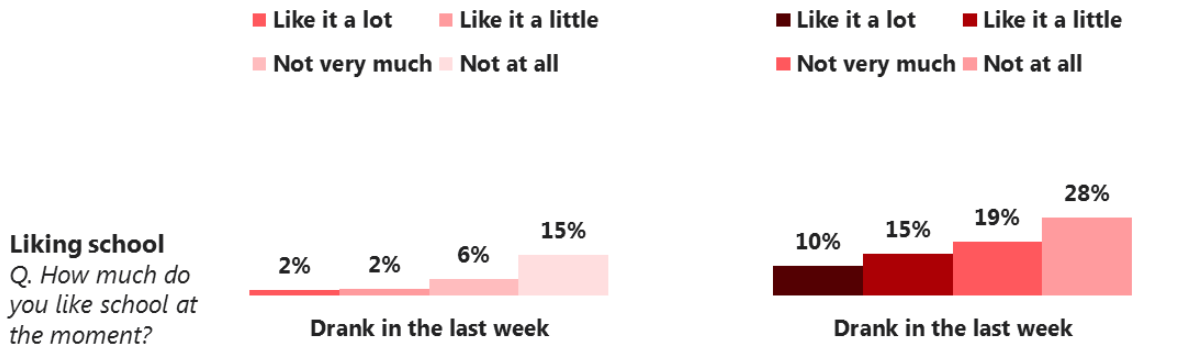
Post-school expectations

Among both age groups, those who expected to go to university after school were less likely to have had an alcoholic drink in the last week than those who expected to go to FE college, start an apprenticeship or go straight into work.

Figure 5.5 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by school variables (2015)

13 YEAR OLDS

15 YEAR OLDS



13 YEAR OLDS

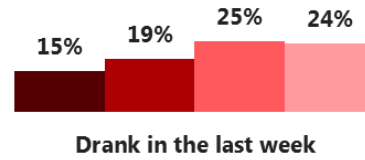
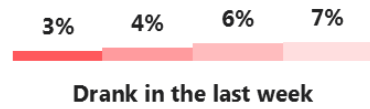
15 YEAR OLDS

■ University ■ FE College
■ Apprenticeship ■ Working

■ University ■ FE College
■ Apprenticeship ■ Working

Post-school expectations

Q. Which one of these do you think you are most likely to be doing when you leave school?



Base: all pupils (for full base sizes please see Appendix B)

Inequalities

Inequalities related to health and wellbeing had a stronger association with drinking in the last week than those linked to area deprivation and rurality. Those who rated their general health as 'bad', those who reported a long-term illness or disability and those who had an 'abnormal' score for emotional and behavioural problems were all more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who did not (Figure 5.6).

Self-rated health

Pupils with poor self-rated health were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week. Among 13 year olds, those that rated their health as 'bad' were more than 4 times as likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who rated it as 'good'. 15 year olds who rated their health as 'bad' were more than twice as likely as those who rated it as 'good' to have drunk alcohol in the last week.

Long-term illness or disability

Among both age groups, those that reported having a long-term illness or disability were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who did not.

Emotional and behavioural problems

Emotional and behavioural problems are assessed through the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) in SALSUS. The questionnaire contains 5 scales: emotional problems, conduct problems, hyperactivity problems, peer problems and pro-social behaviour. The SDQ score is a composite measure derived from the first 4 scales listed and provides an overall indicator of emotional and behavioural problems.

Among both age groups, pupils with poorer mental health and wellbeing (a 'borderline' or 'abnormal' score) were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those with better mental health and wellbeing (a 'normal' score).

Mental wellbeing

Mental wellbeing is assessed in SALSUS using the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS). This is a scale of 14 positively worded items, with five response categories per item. The scale is scored by summing the response to each item answered on a 1 to 5 Likert scale. The minimum scale score is 14 and the maximum is 70. The higher a respondent's score, the better their mental wellbeing.

Among both age groups, pupils with below average mental wellbeing were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those with average or above average mental wellbeing.

Area deprivation

Area-based deprivation is assessed using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). This is used to provide an indication of material disadvantage in individual pupils.

Among 13 year olds, those living in the most deprived areas (SIMD 1⁵) were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those living in the least deprived areas (SIMD 5). However, among 15 year olds, there was no relationship between drinking in the last week and area deprivation.

Rurality

There were no statistically significant differences in the proportion of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week by whether they lived in an urban or rural area⁶. However, those living in rural areas were more likely than those living in urban areas to have *ever* had an alcoholic drink.

⁵ This was based on the home postcodes of pupils and postcodes of their schools. For more information, see the SALSUS 2015 Technical Report and <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

⁶ Based on the Scottish Government urban rural classification. For more information, see the Technical Report and <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/About/Methodology/UrbanRuralClassification>

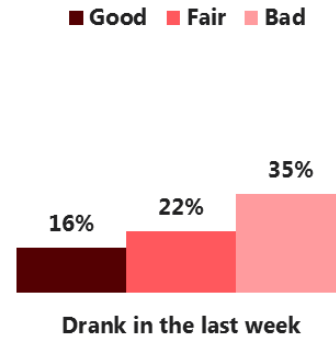
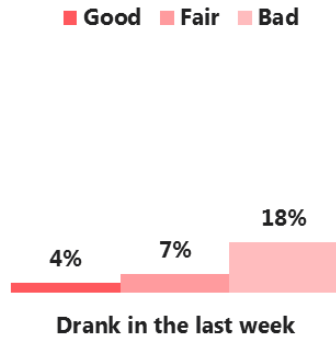
Figure 5.6 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by inequalities and geography (2015)

13 YEAR OLDS

15 YEAR OLDS

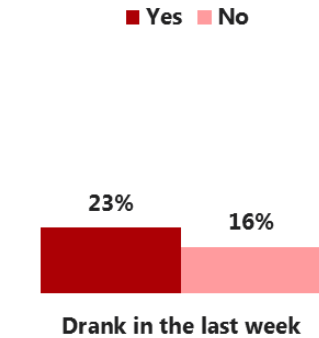
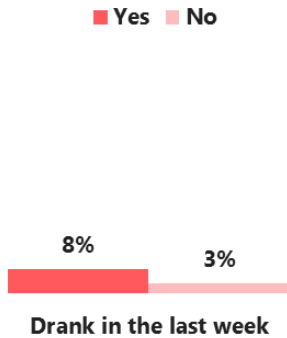
Self-rated health

Q. How is your health in general? Would you say it was...?



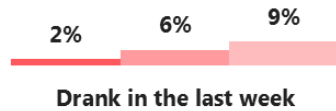
Illness or disability

Q. Do you have a physical or mental health condition or illness lasting or expected to last 12 months or more?

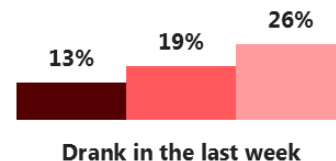


Emotional and behavioural problems

Legend: Normal (dark red), Borderline (medium red), Abnormal (light red)

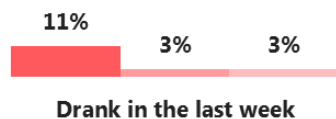


Legend: Normal (dark red), Borderline (medium red), Abnormal (light red)

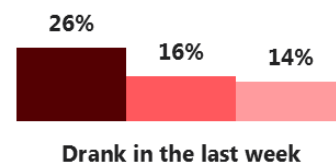


Mental wellbeing

Legend: Below average (dark red), Average (medium red), Above average (light red)

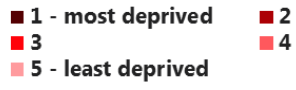
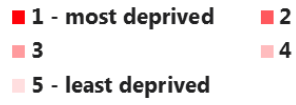


Legend: Below average (dark red), Average (medium red), Above average (light red)

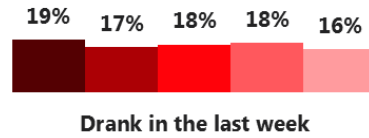
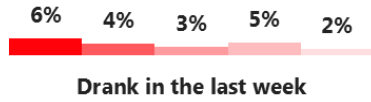


13 YEAR OLDS

15 YEAR OLDS



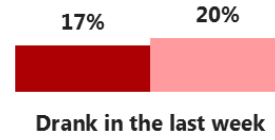
Scottish Index
of Multiple
Deprivation



■ Urban ■ Rural

■ Urban ■ Rural

Urban/Rural
classification



Base: all pupils (for full base sizes please see Appendix B)

Appendix A: Changes to Alcohol questions

Eighteen drinking questions were removed from the survey in 2015. These were mainly in relation to quantifying intake of different types of alcohol:

- 'During the last 7 days, how much NORMAL strength BEER, LAGER and CIDER have you drunk? By normal strength we mean beer/lager/cider which is less than 6% alcohol.'
- 'Write in the boxes below the number of pints, half pints, large cans, small cans and bottles of NORMAL strength BEER, LAGER and CIDER drunk in the last 7 days.'
- 'During the last 7 days, how much STRONG strength BEER, LAGER and CIDER have you drunk? By strong we mean beer/lager/cider which is more than 6% alcohol.'
- 'Write in the boxes below the number of pints, half pints, large cans, small cans and bottles of STRONG strength BEER, LAGER and CIDER drunk in the last 7 days.'
- 'During the last 7 days how much SHANDY have you drunk? Please do NOT include non-alcoholic shandy.'
- 'Write in the boxes below the number of pints, half pints, large cans and small cans of SHANDY drunk in the last 7 days.'
- 'During the last 7 days, how much WINE have you drunk?'
- 'Write in the box below the number of glasses of WINE drunk in the last 7 days.'
- 'During the last 7 days, how much FORTIFIED/DESSERT or TONIC WINE have you drunk? This includes drinks such as: Buckfast; Thunderbird; Port. This type of wine is stronger and sweeter than ordinary wine. Please do not include Sherry here.'
- 'Write in the box below the number of glasses of FORTIFIED/DESSERT/TONIC WINE drunk in the last 7 days.'
- 'During the last 7 days, how much MARTINI and SHERRY have you drunk?'
- 'Write in the box below, the number of glasses of MARTINI and SHERRY drunk in the last 7 days.'
- 'During the last 7 days, how much SPIRITS and liqueurs have you drunk?'
- 'Write in the box below, the number of glasses of SPIRITS and liqueurs drunk in the last 7 days.'
- 'During the last 7 days, how many ALCOPOPS or PRE-MIXED ALCOHOLIC DRINKS have you drunk?'

- 'Write in the boxes below the number of cans and bottles of ALCOPOPS or PRE-MIXED ALCOHOLIC DRINKS have you drunk in the last 7 days.'
- 'What is the main reason you buy/get someone to buy you a certain type of alcohol?'
- 'Does how much money you have available influence what type of alcohol you drink?'

No new questions were added and no questions were amended.

Appendix B: Base Tables

Table B.1 Bases for Figure 2.2 Proportion of pupils who have ever had a drink, by sex and age (1990-2015)

	All 13 year old boys	All 13 year old girls	All 15 year old boys	All 15 year old girls
1990	321	339	340	318
1992	380	348	292	332
1994	346	339	311	330
1996	314	302	318	276
1998	303	314	561	552
2000	624	582	592	571
2002	6027	6274	5278	5271
2004	1810	1736	1672	1742
2006	5821	5834	5649	5451
2008	2655	2710	2310	2337
2010	9788	9532	9118	8746
2013	8703	8657	8203	8047
2015	6271	6529	5592	5568

Table B.2 Bases for Figure 2.3 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by sex and age (1990-2015)

	All 13 year old boys	All 13 year old girls	All 15 year old boys	All 15 year old girls
1990	321	340	343	318
1992	381	348	294	332
1994	346	340	311	330
1996	315	302	317	275
1998	301	313	561	553
2000	620	579	591	571
2002	5943	6202	5229	5243
2004	1776	1721	1649	1729
2006	5886	5871	5687	5479
2008	2604	2665	2269	2320
2010	9715	9469	9085	8718
2013	8668	8616	8181	8028
2015	6185	6451	5506	5488

Table B.3: Bases for Figure 2.4 Proportion of pupils, who have ever had a drink, who have ever been drunk, by sex and age (2002-2015)

	13 year old boys who have ever had a drink	13 year old girls who have ever had a drink	15 year old boys who have ever had a drink	15 year old girls who have ever had a drink
2002	4091	4359	4557	4716
2004	1184	1189	1411	1553
2006	3243	3341	4614	4711
2008	1305	1325	1814	1908
2010	4074	3893	6724	6787
2013	2623	2510	5346	5654
2015	1708	1557	3465	3627

Table B.4: Bases for Figure 2.5 Proportion of pupils who have had a drink in the last week, who had been drunk in the same period, by age and sex (2006-2015)

	13 year old boys who drank in the last 7 days	13 year old girls who drank in the last 7 days	15 year old boys who drank in the last 7 days	15 year old girls who drank in the last 7 days
2006	752	840	1957	2009
2008	268	313	685	671
2010	1297	1191	2959	2900
2013	329	339	1384	1484
2015	215	227	873	962

Table B.5: Bases for Figure 2.6 Mean age at which 15 year old pupils who have ever had a drink, first had an alcoholic drink and first got drunk (2008-2015)

	15 year olds who have ever had a drink (age first drank)	15 year olds who have ever had a drink (age first got drunk)
2008	3612	2651
2010	13375	9738
2013	10075	7098
2015	6100	4127

Table B.6: Bases for Figure 3.4 Successful off-trade (shop, supermarket or off-licence) alcohol purchase attempts in the last 4 weeks among those who have ever had a drink, by age and sex (2006-2015)

	13 year old boys who have ever had a drink	13 year old girls who have ever had a drink	15 year old boys who have ever had a drink	15 year old girls who have ever had a drink
2006	3155	3273	4519	4643
2008	1267	1305	1783	1897
2010	3940	3840	6625	6761
2013	2515	2425	5257	5610
2015	1664	1550	3399	3622

Table B.7: Bases for Figure 3.5 Successful on-trade (pub, bar or club) alcohol purchase attempts in the last 4 weeks among those who have ever had a drink, by age and sex (2006-2015)

	13 year old boys who have ever had a drink	13 year old girls who have ever had a drink	15 year old boys who have ever had a drink	15 year old girls who have ever had a drink
2006	3115	3272	4503	4635
2008	1266	1304	1793	1906
2010	3906	3819	6598	6742
2013	2496	2409	5242	5596
2015	1662	1544	3388	3624

Table B.8: Bases for Figure 3.6 Proportion of pupils who have ever had alcohol who have asked someone else to buy alcohol for them in the last 4 weeks, by age and sex (2006-2015)

	13 year old boys who have ever had a drink	13 year old girls who have ever had a drink	15 year old boys who have ever had a drink	15 year old girls who have ever had a drink
2006	3208	3312	4583	4687
2008	1274	1304	1777	1901
2010	3917	3814	6616	6737
2013	2534	2439	5294	5632
2015	1686	1548	3425	3599

Table B.9: Bases for Figure 4.1 Acceptability of trying an alcoholic drink, by age and gender (2006-2015)

	All 13 year old boys	All 13 year old girls	All 15 year old boys	All 15 year old girls
2006	5382	5558	5343	5309
2008	2430	2578	2202	2304
2010	9056	9137	8678	8552
2013	8074	8311	7793	7822
2015	6075	6482	5390	5465

Table B.10: Bases for Figure 4.2 Acceptability of trying getting drunk, by age and gender (2006-2015)

	13 year old boys who have ever had a drink	13 year old girls who have ever had a drink	15 year old boys who have ever had a drink	15 year old girls who have ever had a drink
2006	5374	5556	5328	5296
2008	2432	2584	2215	2304
2010	9059	9143	8675	8547
2013	8081	8309	7790	7809
2015	5390	5465	5377	5451

Table B.11: Bases for Figure 4.5 Amount learned about alcohol at school, by age (2015)

	All 13 year olds	All 15 year olds
The risks to your health from alcohol	12282	10731
The effects that drinking alcohol can have on other areas of your life	12258	10712
That your ability to make decisions can be affected by drinking alcohol	12238	10707
That people's views about smoking, drinking and taking drugs can be affected by the things their friends say or do	12231	10682

Table B.12: Bases for Figure 4.6 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by how much they said they had learned about alcohol topics at school (2015)

The risks to your health from alcohol

	13 year olds	15 year olds
A lot	6207	5323
A little	3553	3511
Not much/not at all	1399	1107

The effects that drinking alcohol can have on other areas of your life

	13 year olds	15 year olds
A lot	5673	5063
A little	3610	3449
Not much/not at all	1625	1322

That your ability to make decisions can be affected by drinking alcohol

	13 year olds	15 year olds
A lot	5499	5129
A little	3526	3391
Not much/not at all	1763	1263

That people's views about smoking, drinking and taking drugs can be affected by the things their friends say or do

	13 year olds	15 year olds
A lot	5552	4909
A little	3463	3402
Not much/not at all	1637	1373

Table B.13: Bases for Figure 4.7 Confidence in health and wellbeing choices, by age (2015)

	All 13 year olds	All 15 year olds
Having the information you need to make the right choices about your health and wellbeing	12142	10626
Saying no to doing something that you don't want to do	12115	10606
Knowing where to go for information and support about substance related issues	12076	10577
Avoid getting into risky situations due to alcohol	12066	10591

Table B.14: Bases for Figure 4.8 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by confidence in future health and wellbeing choices (2015)

Having the information you need to make the right choices about your health and wellbeing

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Very confident	6024	4300
Fairly confident	4543	4795
Not very/not at all confident	531	788

Saying no to doing something that you don't want to do

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Very confident	7363	6181
Fairly confident	3097	3099
Not very/not at all confident	625	605

Knowing where to go for information and support about substance related issues

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Very confident	5421	3868
Fairly confident	4305	4278
Not very/not at all confident	1113	1575

Avoid getting into risky situations due to alcohol

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Very confident	7391	5289
Fairly confident	2963	3669
Not very/not at all confident	555	834

Table B.15: Bases for Figure 5.1 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by family variables (2015)

Family status

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Single parent	2546	2444
Step parent	1004	971
Both parents	8580	7162

Maternal awareness

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Median and above	3849	4587
Below median	8386	6155

Paternal awareness

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Median and above	4452	5193
Below median	7179	4936

Family communication

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Likely to talk	11133	9018
Not likely to talk	1378	1896

Caring responsibilities

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Yes	1455	949
No	10868	9962

Table B.16: Bases for Figure 5.2 Whether a pupil is allowed to drink at home, by whether a pupil has ever been drunk (2015)

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Always	92	545
Sometimes	2131	4837
Never	1013	1709

Table B.17: Bases for Figure 5.3 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by friend variables (2015)

Number of friends

	13 year olds	15 year olds
0	190	261
1	417	426
2	1349	1452
3+	10068	8465

Age of friends

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Older	492	523
Younger	179	183
Same aged	8086	6938
Mixed	3279	2952

Number of evenings spent with friends

	13 year olds	15 year olds
None	1209	1098
1-2 evenings	3315	3352
3-4 evenings	3889	3564
5+ evenings	2339	1669

Own cash to spend per week

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Less than £5	2848	1581
£5-£20	6602	5157
More than £20	2705	3873

Table B.18: Proportion of 13 year olds who drank in the last week, by weekly activities (2015) – Percentages (Figure 5.4)

	Weekly	Less than weekly
Playing sport	3%	5%
Going to a gig or concert	11%	3%
Doing a hobby	3%	5%
Hanging out in the street	7%	2%
Reading books	3%	5%
Do nothing	6%	3%

Table B.19: Proportion of 15 year olds who drank in the last week, by weekly activities (2015) – Percentages (Figure 5.4)

	Weekly	Less than weekly
Reading books	12%	19%
Hanging out in the street	27%	11%
Doing a hobby	14%	20%
Going to a gig or concert	47%	48%
Going to a friend's home	21%	10%

Table B.20: Proportion of 13 year olds who drank in the last week, by weekly activities (2015) – Bases (Figure 5.4)

	Weekly	Less than weekly
Playing sport	8629	3509
Going to a gig or concert	687	11381
Doing a hobby	7260	4835
Hanging out in the street	4602	7481
Reading books	5694	6466
Do nothing	2694	9025

Table B.21: Proportion of 15 year olds who drank in the last week, by weekly activities (2015) – Bases (Figure 5.4)

	Weekly	Less than weekly
Reading books	3472	7163
Hanging out in the street	3621	6987
Doing a hobby	5513	5082
Going to a gig or concert	820	9772
Going to a friend's home	6969	3642

Table B.22: Bases for Figure 5.5 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by school variables (2015)

How much do you like school at the moment?

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Like it a lot	2872	1537
Like it a little	5948	4959
Not very much	1901	2395
Not at	1097	1589

Feeling pressured by schoolwork

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Never	1967	634
Sometimes	7188	4381
A lot of the time	2596	5427

Exclusion

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Has been excluded	1092	10546
Has not been excluded	231	3503

Truancing

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Not at all	7812	6025
1-3 times	2699	2579
4-10 times	725	998
More than 10 times	358	690

Post-school expectations

	13 year olds	15 year olds
University	7166	6085
FE college	1356	1649
Apprenticeship	315	860
Working	1225	881

Table B.23: Bases for Figure 5.6 Proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by inequalities and geography variables (2015)

Self-rated health

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Good	11039	9043
Fair	1411	1720
Bad	212	336

Illness or disability

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Yes	1736	1889
No	10415	8742

Over SDQ score

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Normal	8078	6485
Borderline	1546	1748
Abnormal	1479	1661

WEMWBS Score

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Below average	1370	1834
Average	7739	7227
Above average	1954	1151

SIMD

	13 year olds	15 year olds
1-most deprived	2232	2012
2	2744	2408
3	2154	1714
4	3074	2639
5- least deprived	2534	2355

Urban/rural classification

	13 year olds	15 year olds
Urban	10672	9251
Rural	2066	1877

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Correspondence and enquiries

For enquiries about this publication please contact:

Peter Whitehouse,

Health and Social Care Analysis,

Telephone: 0131 244 5431,

e-mail: peter.whitehouse@gov.scot or SALSUS@gov.scot

For general enquiries about Scottish Government statistics please contact:

Office of the Chief Statistician, Telephone: 0131 244 0442,

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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at
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