## mustard

## Young Persons' Alcohol, Tobacco and E-Cigarette Survey 2017

## Prepared by:

Colin Auton, Managing Director
Laura Lyon, Senior Research Manager
Benjamin Ashton, Research Executive

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We would also like to thank all of the schools which have taken part
For further information about this report, please contact Kate Pike (Regional Co-ordinator) by email at kpike@warrington.gov.uk

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1. Introduction to the study

## Background and methodology

- The Young Persons' Alcohol and Tobacco Survey has been conducted in the North West every two years since 2005.
- Fieldwork for the latest survey took place between January and April 2017.
- The survey questionnaire was largely the same as that used in previous surveys to enable tracking of results. Additional questions about ecigarettes were included this year.
- We encouraged pupils to be open and honest when completing the questionnaires, and assured them that all responses would be treated confidentially.


## Questionnaire format

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|c|c|c|c|}\hline \begin{array}{c}\text { Alcohol } \\ \text { Consumption }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Purchasing } \\ \text { Alcohol }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Attitudes to } \\ \text { Drinking } \\ \text { Alcohol }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Smoking } \\ \text { Behaviour }\end{array} & \text { E-Cigarettes }\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\text { Understanding } \\ \text { Legislation }\end{array}\right\rangle$ Demographics

- 20 Trading Standards Services in the North West participated in the 2017 survey. Each assumed responsibility for the distribution of the survey in their own Local Authority area.
- Schools were given the option to administer the survey either online or on paper. The majority of respondents chose the latter option.
- A total of 9173 questionnaires were completed. A breakdown of the sample is included in the Appendix.
- Mustard assumed responsibility for collating and verifying all the data and information provided, and producing a report summarising the key research findings. Separate local authority area reports are also being produced to inform local understanding and initiatives.


2. Current trends

Drinking alcohol seems to be losing appeal among young people.
"A number of factors - less disposable income, a reaction to the overindulgence of the previous generation, the prominence of social media - have apparently converged to call time at the bar for Britain's young people."
Oscar Quine, The Independent, January 2016



At a national level, smoking also seems to be falling out of favour amongst the population as a whole. Quit rates have increased and cigarette sales are down.

1 in 6 uk adults now smoke, the lowest level ever seen

Public Health England September 2016

## 2.5 million people tried to

 give up smoking last year. Of those 2.5 million would-be quitters, one infive succeeded -the best-
ever rate. That was up from the $13.6 \%$ success rate seen as recently as 2010.

Public Health England September 2016

The number of cigarettes sold in England and Wales has plunged by
20\% in the past two years

Nielsen

There is also a downward shift in levels and perceptions of smoking among young people.


Young people today are more likely to prioritise their health, fitness and wellness. Of course alcohol and cigarettes are the antithesis of this.

## IHUFFPOSTI

# Younger Consumers Are Trending Toward More Health-Conscious Eating 

Younger Americans Embrace Healthier Eating Options
Does being younger than 30 translate to a predilection for healthier eating habits? This

Health and Wellness Survey offered surprising and detailed information about the culinary
habits of young people.

A tough job market means young people have other priorities for which they require a clear head! Also, finances are poor so the rising cost of alcohol and cigarettes is a further deterrent.


3. Alcohol consumption amongst young people in the North West

## Key Headlines - Alcohol Consumption

## Young people in the North West are drinking less

The percentage who have never drunk alcohol continues to rise, where they are drinking they are consuming less units of alcohol per week, and the percentage claiming to drink alcohol once a week or more continues to fall (although is slightly higher amongst 17 year olds).

## The percentage identifying themselves as regular binge drinkers continues to fall

Although we have seen an increase in the level of occasional binge drinking compared to two years ago.

## Where young people choose to drink has changed significantly over the last 10 years

Fewer are drinking in pubs and clubs or outside (although the percentage drinking outside has increased slightly in the last two years), and more are drinking at home or in their friends' homes under parental supervision.

## Frequency of alcohol consumption

The percentage of young people in the North West drinking alcohol once a week or more continues to fall.

How often would you say you drink alcohol? (Prompted)

$\longrightarrow$ Twice a week or more
-—Once a week
-1 to 3 times a month

- Less than once a month
$\rightarrow$ Never


## Frequency of alcohol consumption

## Analysis by gender and age

The percentage drinking alcohol once a week or more has only increased amongst 17 year olds.


## Frequency of binge drinking

Regular and occasional binge drinking levels have also fallen in the last two years amongst young people in the North West.


## Frequency of binge drinking

## Analysis by gender and age

The percentage of young people in the North West claiming to regularly binge drink has fallen across all age groups.

How often do you drink 5 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion?


## Alcohol consumption levels

Latest figures also indicate that young people in the North West are drinking less alcohol per week compared to previous years.

In a typical week, how many units of alcohol do you drink?


## Where young people drink alcohol

There appears to be a continuing fall in young people drinking in pubs and clubs, instead choosing to drink supervised at home or their friends' houses.


[^0]
## Drinking in groups

Where young people are drinking alcohol outside, latest results suggest that slightly more are doing so in larger groups compared with two years ago.

If you do drink outside, how many other people do you usually drink with?


4. Purchasing alcohol

## Key Headlines - Purchasing Alcohol

## Young people mainly getting alcohol from family

This fits with young people increasingly drinking at home or in their friends' homes
Overall no change in percentage of young people buying alcohol themselves

However figures are up slightly amongst 14-16 year olds, and they are buying mostly from off licences and shops. Very low percentage claiming to buy alcohol online.

Significant fall in percentage of young people claiming that they are asked for ID when buying alcohol themselves
Appears to be consistent across all regions


1 in 7 claimed to have used someone else's ID to buy alcohol Increases to over a third amongst 17 year olds

## Where young people get their alcohol

Mostly getting alcohol from family. Less so from adults outside shops, pubs / nightclubs and supermarkets. Slight increase in percentage claiming to buy themselves from off licences and shops.


## Where young people get their alcohol

The percentage of young people in the North West claiming to purchase alcohol themselves is unchanged, and they are most often buying from off licences and shops.

Where do you get your alcohol from? (Prompted) \% young people who claim to buy alcohol themselves


## Where young people get their alcohol

## Analysis by gender and age

## Analysis by age, however, indicates that a slightly higher percentage of 14-16 year olds are buying alcohol themselves compared with two years ago.



## Being asked for ID when buying alcohol

## Analysis by gender and age

There appears to have been a significant fall in the percentage of young people in the North West being asked for ID when buying alcohol.

Do you ever get asked for ID when buying alcohol?


## Using someone else's ID to buy alcohol

## Analysis by gender and age

Where they have bought alcohol themselves, 1 in 7 young people claim to have used someone else's ID. Increases significantly amongst 17 year olds.

Have you ever used someone else's ID to buy alcohol?


5. Alcohol attitudes, behaviour and understanding

Young people appear to becoming more sensible towards alcohol
Big falls in the percentage who think that getting drunk is normal and fun, although attitudes towards drinking do change significantly amongst 17 year olds

Clear differences in behaviour by age and gender
Young girls are more conscious of the need to drink in groups and more concerned about their drinks being spiked. The most significant shifts in behaviour amongst young people appear to occur between the ages of 16 and 17.


Young people's understanding of legislation has fallen
Lower percentages were able to correctly answer questions regarding whether it was a criminal offence to drink and buy alcohol

## Attitudes to drinking alcohol

Results over time highlight a positive shift change in attitudes towards drinking alcohol amongst young people in the North West


## Attitudes to drinking alcohol

## Analysis by gender and age

Attitudes towards drinking alcohol clearly change as young people get older.

Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements (\% agree)

|  | Male | Female | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Getting drunk is fun | 41\% | 47\% | 33\% | 46\% | 53\% | 71\% |
| is normal to get drunk | 38\% | 45\% | 34\% | 43\% | 50\% | 63\% |
| t really worried about |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| g-term health effects of drinking alcohol | 29\% | 27\% | 23\% | 28\% | 32\% | 48\% |

## Behaviour when drinking alcohol

There is a significant increase in those claiming to drink just to get drunk compared to two years ago.


## Behaviour when drinking alcohol

## Analysis by gender and age (1)

## Clear differences in behaviour identified by age and gender.

Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements (\% agree)


## Behaviour when drinking alcohol <br> Analysis by gender and age (2)

Girls more likely to have been drunk than boys, whereas boys more likely to have pretended to be drunk.

Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements (\% agree)

|  |  | Change | GENDER |  | AGE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Overall | vs 2015 | Male | Female | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| I have been drunk in the past month | 41\% | -1\% | 38\% | 43\% | 29\% | 42\% | 47\% | 65\% |
| I have pretended to drink in the past | 6\% | -3\% | 7\% | 5\% | 8\% | 6\% | 4\% | 7\% |
| I have pretended to be drunk in the past | 7\% | -2\% | 8\% | 6\% | 9\% | 7\% | 5\% | 16\% |

## Understanding of legislation

## Young people's understanding of the legislation regarding them buying and drinking alcohol appears to have fallen in the last two years.


"It is a criminal offence..."

| IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE |
| :--- |
| $\longrightarrow$ For under 18 s to buy alcohol |
| $\longrightarrow$ For over 18 s to buy alcohol for under 18 s |
| $\longrightarrow$ For sell alcohol to under 18 s |
| $\longrightarrow$ To use another person's ID |
| IS NOT A CRIMINAL OFFENCE |
| $\longrightarrow$ For under 18 s to drink alcohol |



## 6. Smoking behaviour

## Key headlines - Smoking behaviour

## Fewer young people in the North West are smoking

Three quarters have never smoked, and the percentage claiming to smoke has more than halved in the last 10 years.

## Fewer are starting to smoke at a young age

The percentage stating that they first tried or started smoking at 13 or under continues to fall.

## They mostly get cigarettes from their friends or try to buy themselves

Where they buy themselves it tends to be from local off licences and shops, or they get adults to buy them.

Where buying illicit cigarettes, the majority are getting them from local shops
More so than any other channel.

## Smoking Behaviour

## The percentage of young people claiming to smoke in the North West continues to fall.


parents/guardians smoke

## NON-

SMOKERS
2007: 78\%
2009: 78\%
2011: 82\%
2013: 85\%
2015: 90\%
2017: 91\%

SMOKERS:
2007: 22\%
2009: 22\%
2011: 18\%
2013: 15\%
2015: 10\%
2017: 9\%

## Smoking behaviour

## Analysis by gender and age

The downward trend in smoking is driven by females and older age groups (15+).


## Starting to smoke

The percentage starting to smoke at an early age (i.e. 13 or less) continues to fall.

How old were you when you first started to tried to smoke?


## Buying cigarettes

## Young people mostly get their cigarettes from friends or buy them in shops and off licences.

Where do/did you get your cigarettes from?


## Illicit Cigarettes

## Young people identified local shops as the main source of illicit cigarettes.



Base: 2067 Respondents
Excludes respondents who have never tried smoking

Where did you buy them from?



## Key headlines - E-cigarettes

Slight increase in young people in North West claiming to have tried e-cigarettes
More evident and increasing amongst young males in the region.
Results indicate that young people are increasingly trying e-cigarettes before real cigarettes

More so boys; girls still more likely to smoke a real cigarette first

Mostly getting e-cigarettes from friends
Relatively lower numbers buying themselves, and where they are it is mostly from e-cigarette shops, off-licences and local shops.

## Experience of E-Cigarettes

## Analysis by gender and age

## Slight increase in percentage of young people claiming to have tried e-cigarettes, and higher amongst males.



## Youth Smoking and E-Cigarette Use

The majority of smokers have also tried e-cigarettes, and over a third of regular smokers also claim to be regular e-cigarette users.


## Trying e-cigarettes

Latest responses from young people indicate a shift to trying e-cigarettes ahead of real tobacco cigarettes, more so amongst males.

Which of the following applies to you?

| I tried smoking a real <br> cigarette/tobacco before I <br> first tried an e-cigarette | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I tried an e-cigarette before <br> I first tried smoking a real <br> cigarette | $12 \%$ | $\mathbf{3 5 \%}$ | Female: $37 \%$ <br> Male: $32 \%$ |
| I have never smoked a real <br> cigarette but have tried an <br> e-cigarette | $25 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ |  |
| I don't remember | $13 \%$ | $\mathbf{3 7 \%}$ | Male: $41 \%$ <br> Female: $33 \%$ |

## Buying e-cigarettes

## Where they are or have used e-cigarettes, most claim to get them

 via friends rather than buy their ownWhere do / did you get your e-cigarettes from?

making the difference

## 8. Appendix

## Appendix 1

## Sample Breakdown by Local Authority



## Appendix 2

## Sample Breakdown by Age and Gender



## Appendix 3

## Confidence Intervals

| Gender | Number of respondents | Confidence Interval based on 95\% confidence levels <br> - Results accurate to... |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Male | 4029 | $+/-0.93 \%$ to $1.54 \%$ |
| Female | 5078 | $+/-0.83 \%$ to $1.38 \%$ |
| Age |  | $+/-1.16 \%$ to $1.93 \%$ |
| 14 | 2566 | $+/-0.89 \%$ to $1.48 \%$ |
| 15 | 2159 | $+/-1.27 \%$ to $2.11 \%$ |
| 16 | 83 | $+/-6.45 \%$ to $10.76 \%$ |
| 17 | 1052 | $+/-1.81 \%$ to $3.52 \%$ |
| Local Authority | 73 | $+/-6.88 \%$ to $11.47 \%$ |

## Keep in touch...

$3^{\text {rd }}$ Floor
56 Princess Street
Manchester
M1 6HS
UK
P $\quad+44$ (0) 1612355270
W www.mustard-research.com
E theteam@mustard-research.com
T @MustardResearch


[^0]:    Base: 2005 = 10691; 2007 = 9584; 2009 = 11041; 2011 - 10254; 2013 = 12300; 2015 =3808; $2017=4727$

