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1. Introduction

Very little is known about patterns of substance use among young people over the youth-adult transition, in particular, the development of 'hazardous' use and its precursors and consequences. This is most marked in respect of smoking, very few studies having been conducted on the period after the end of statutory education. This is in large part because of the assumption that almost all smokers have started smoking by that time (West, Sweeting & Ecob, 1999). In this report we address the problem via analyses of a cohort who were resident in and around Glasgow city when first interviewed at age 15 (in 1987) as part of the West of Scotland Twenty-07 Study (Macintyre, 1987; Macintyre, Annandale and Ecob et al, 1989). The cohort has since been followed up via interviews at ages 18, 23 and 30.

Data from this cohort, especially that relating to the earlier period (ages 15–18) have been extensively analysed, with a particular focus on class and gender relationships to health and health behaviours, and associations between family life and unemployment and health. Data on labour market transitions have also been analysed up to age 23 (Furlong, Cartmel & Biggart et al., 2003). Some longitudinal analysis of smoking, again to age 23, has been undertaken (West, Sweeting & Ecob, 1999), but to date no comparable analysis has been conducted on either alcohol or drugs data.

The aims of the report are as follows:

- To present data on basic frequencies of different levels of smoking, drinking and drug use at each age.
- To represent the movement in and out of using each substance over the course of the study, thus demonstrating the complexity of substance use.
- To represent combined substance use at each age and between ages, including the associations with a level of use defined as 'hazardous' at age 30.

 To examine the associations which substance use, uptake and quitting have with socio-demographic, attitudinal, psychological and behavioural factors. These include gender, and a range of variables representing background socio-economic status, family, early contact with services, school, post-school labour market transitions, relationships and suicidal ideation.

2. Methods

Sample

The data are taken from the youngest cohort of the ongoing West of Scotland Twenty-07 Study: Health in the Community. This is a longitudinal study of three age cohorts, situated in the Central Clydeside Conurbation (CCC), a predominantly urban area in and around Glasgow city. The aim of the study is to examine the relationship between social position and health, and data relating to life circumstances, beliefs, behaviours and health are therefore being collected.

The study commenced in 1987, when the cohort was aged 15. At that date a response rate of 65% (excluding those who had moved house prior to first contact) of the issued sample was obtained, giving a total of 1009 respondents. At this baseline stage, separate interviews were also conducted with the parents of 995 respondents. An examination of bias due to nonresponse reveals a male-female ratio similar to that of the population of that age in the CCC and slight, but inconsistent, social class differences (when social class is dichotomized into non-manual Vs manual, the difference is not significant – Der, 1998) Of the baseline participants, 90% were interviewed in 1990, at the age of 18, 67% in 1995-6 (age 23) and finally, 57% in 2000-4 (age 30). The age 23 and 30 interviews were conducted using a computer aided personal interview (CAPI) program. Postal surveys were conducted in 1988 and 1993, but because the data they provide are much less detailed, their results are not included in this report. A total of 499 completed every interview; we describe this group as 'the longitudinal sample'. (Please refer to Appendix 1, Table A.1.a for further details of numbers at each interview.)

The follow-up samples were representative of baseline responders in respect of gender, longstanding (chronic) illness and, at 18 and 23, GHQ 'caseness' (a measure of psychological distress). There were greater losses among those from lower class backgrounds and areas of greater deprivation and those who, at 15 were not living with both birth parents, smoked and had

experience of drugs. However, the longitudinal sample did not differ significantly from the baseline sample in respect of gender or experience of drugs, and differences in respect of class and family structure, though significant, were not great. (Appendix 1, Table A.1.b provides further details of the baseline characteristics of responders Vs non-responders at each interview).

Measures

Smoking: At each age, respondents were asked about current smoking status ('never', 'once or twice', 'used to but gave up', 'occasional' and 'regular' at 15; 'current', 'ex' or 'never' at 18, 23 and 30). All smokers were asked about number of cigarettes smoked per day (not at 15) or, if less than one a day, per week. Among a list of smoking intentions included in the age 15 interview was the item 'I am trying to stop now'. At 18, smokers were asked whether, since they had started 'smoking properly', they had ever given up, and at ages 23 and 30 whether they had ever seriously tried to give up since the previous interview. These items were used to create a series of variables reflecting increasingly severe levels of smoking at each age, as follows:

- current smoker (current or regular);
- one or more cigarettes a week;
- one or more a day;
- 10 or more a day;
- 20 or more a day; plus
- quit (trying to stop at 15, ever at 18, since last interview at 23 and 30).

Drinking: At 15, respondents were asked to define their drinking status as 'never', 'only once or twice', 'used to but gave up', 'only special occasions', 'occasional' or 'regular drinker'. At 18, the options were 'current', 'ex' or 'never'. Drinkers were asked about frequency (not at 30) and about the previous week's drinking (not at 15). The CAGE scale (Ewing, 1984) was included at ages 18 (in respect of 'ever'), 23 and 30 ('since last interview' and 'last year'). These items were used to construct the following variables:

- ever drinker;
- current drinker;
- weekly or more frequent drinker;
- above current recommended levels in previous week (over 21 for males,
 14 for females);
- 'heavy' drinker (50 or more units in previous week for males, 35 for females);
- individual CAGE items (the 'Eye-opener' item drinking first thing in the morning to steady nerves or get rid of a hangover – is used in some analyses as evidence of physiological withdrawal state), CAGE score one or more and two or more (ever at 18, since last interview and in last year at 23 and 30).

Drugs: The interviews at each age included broadly similar drugs lists, to which respondents could indicate their answers by pointing at letters (rather than saying drug names) if they preferred. Interviewers were instructed not to include drugs prescribed for medical reasons. Individual drugs were categorised as hallucinogen (LSD or magic mushrooms), CNS depressant (barbiturates, temazepam, tranquillisers, glues and fuels etc, heroin, methadone, temgesic, morphine, opium, PCP), stimulant (amphetamines, nitrites, cocaine, crack, ecstasy), 'rave' (LSD, amphetamines, nitrites, cocaine, ecstasy, magic mushrooms) and 'hard' (barbiturates, temazepam, tranquillisers, heroin, methadone, temgesic, cocaine, crack, morphine, opium). (The drugs lists at each age, and associated categorisations can be found in Appendix 2, Tables A.2.a-c.) At 15, respondents were asked to classify their use as 'regular', 'occasional', 'past only' and 'never'; at later ages they were asked about frequency of use in the past year. Variables were therefore constructed relating to ever and (not at 15) last year, monthly and daily use of:

- all drugs;
- all except cannabis;
- each individual drug;
- hallucinogens;

- CNS depressants;
- stimulants;
- 'rave';
- 'hard' drugs.

Trajectories: In order to capture uptake and quitting between interviews, variables were also constructed to represent first occurrence/use, and stopping of selected smoking (current, 10+ and 20+ a day), drinking (current, over recommended levels, 'heavy', CAGE eye opener and CAGE score of one or more) and drugs (any drug, cannabis +/- any other drug, cannabis only, any drug except cannabis, 'hard' and monthly).

Associated variables: Parental (background - age 15) social class was measured by reference to the head of the household (Office of Population Census and Surveys, 1981) at baseline, and collapsed into three categories; non-manual (classes I, II and III-non-manual), class III-manual, and classes IV Home postcode allowed for the derivation, at age 15, of area deprivation categories (Carstairs and Morris, 1991), collapsed into lower (1-2), medium (3-5) and higher (6-7) groups. A measure of background household deprivation was also derived, based on housing tenure, car availability and household income (Sweeting, West & Richards, 1998). Own labour market position was based on information obtained at ages 18 and 23, coded as education (in full-time tertiary [further or higher] education); work (full or part-time work or training); and un/non-employed (unemployed, sick or disabled, or at home for other reasons, including child care). A measure of the complexity or 'linearity' of respondents' transitions into the labour market was constructed, those categorized as 'non-linear' having unemployment (cumulatively or between any status), more status changes and an 'abnormal' sequence of statuses (e.g. from work back into education) (Furlong, Cartmel & Biggart et al, 2003).

Information on *family structure* was available at baseline, and coded as both birth parents, reconstituted (one birth parent, generally the mother, married to

or cohabiting with a new partner) and one parent. A measure relating to *family time*, based on how often respondents reported their family engaged in a range of activities (e.g. watching tv, taking a walk) together (Sweeting & West, 1998) was also available at baseline. Among a range of questions answered by parents at baseline in respect of *early (pre age 15) service contact* were three which might indicate early psychopathology, crime or deviant lifestyle: contact with child guidance or psychiatry, with social work and with the police or children's hearings. A series of questions at baseline allowed for the classification of respondents as having a 'pro' or 'anti' *attitude to school*; information was also available in respect of *school leaving*. Questions on *relationships* were included in every interview, including experience of a boy/girlfriend at age 15, and whether married, cohabiting, going steady or no partner at 23 and 30. Finally, an item representing *suicidal ideation* (felt life not worth living) was included in respect of ever at 18, and since last interview at 23 and 30.

Analyses

Analyses were all univariate; tables present basic frequencies, crosstabulations and, in one case, odds ratios (ORs) resulting from logistic regression. Where possible, analyses were conducted on the cross-sectional samples (i.e. the full data set at each age). However, in analyses combining data from one or more ages, this was obviously impossible. In addition, since results in respect of 'uptake' and 'quitting' with age would have been confounded by respondents leaving and re-joining the study, a number of analyses are confined to the longitudinal sample. As noted above, differences between the longitudinal and baseline samples were not great. In addition, a comparison of the frequencies of substance use in the cross-sectional (see Appendix 3) and longitudinal (see Appendix 4) samples, shows remarkably little difference. For example, rates of any drugs last year at 18, 23 and 30 were 24%, 35% and 22% in the cross-sectional samples, and 21%, 33% and 22% in the longitudinal sample. However, every table and figure in this report includes a note on whether it is based on the cross-sectional or longitudinal sample.

3. Results

3.1 Basic frequencies

3.1.a Smoking

TABLE 1: Experience of smoking at each interview (cross-sectional samples) - percentages

		a	ge	
	15	18	23	30
current smoker	17.5	33.1	39.0	33.5
1+ cigarettes a week	16.7	32.3	38.7	33.0
1 + a day (15 = 7+ a week)	14.0	30.8	36.2	30.9
10+ a day (15 = 70+ a week)	4.0	22.1	24.6	23.4
20+ a day (15 = 140+ a week)	0.3	5.6	10.4	9.7
quit attempts by current smokers (15 = trying to stop, 18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview)	5.7	21.7	22.8	18.1

As Table 1 shows, rates of current smoking almost doubled between the ages of 15 (17%) and 18 (33%), and rose again between 18 and 23 (39%), thereafter falling slightly. The pattern for weekly and daily levels mirrored that for current smoking, rates of each doubling between 15 and 18, increasing further between 18 and 23, thereafter returning to the age 18 levels. Rates of smoking 10 or more cigarettes a day increased over five-fold between 15 (4%) and 18 (22%), thereafter remaining stable. At 15 years, almost no (0.3%) respondents reported smoking 20 or more cigarettes a day, but by 18 the rate was 5%, further doubling by 23 (10%), thereafter stable. Somewhat different definitions mean that it is difficult to compare rates of quit attempts at each age, although it is notable that the proportion who had tried since the previous interview fell from 23% at age 23 (when smoking rates were highest), to 18% at 30. (Note that a more detailed version of Table 1 can be found in Appendix 3, Table A.3.a.)

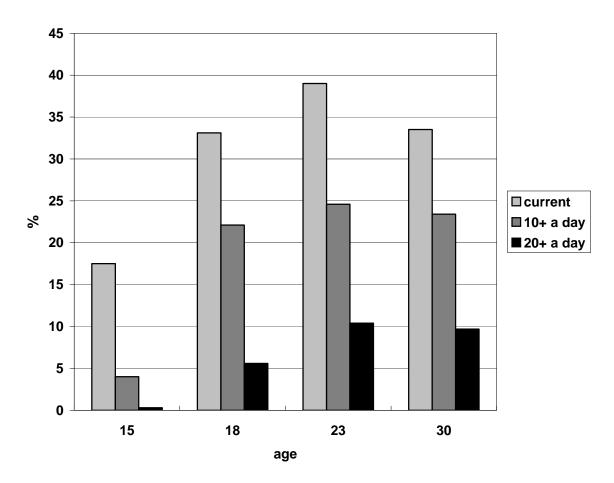


Figure 1: Smoking at each age - cross-sectional samples

Figure 1 nicely illustrates the steep increase in smoking between 15 and 18, and the slight drop in rates of current, but not heavier levels (20 or more cigarettes a day) between the ages of 23 and 30.

3.1.b Drinking

Rates of drinking at each age are shown in Table 2. By 15, over 90% had some experience of alcohol, but only a quarter described themselves as current (regular or occasional) drinkers; by 18 the rate of current drinking had risen to over 90%. Mirroring this, weekly drinking rose 10-fold (6% to 65%) between these ages, further increasing to almost three-quarters of the sample by age 23. Around 20% at ages 18, 23 and 30 reported drinking above the current recommended units in the previous week; equivalent rates of 'heavy' drinking involved around 5% of the sample at 18 and 23, but had halved by age 30. It is interesting that although rates of drinking were broadly similar

between 18 and 30, CAGE scores were highest at 18, principally because of the much higher proportion who reported feeling that they ought to cut down on their drinking at this age (probably due to social expectations, since their drinking would only just have become legal). In contrast, rates of the CAGE Eye opener item (drinking first thing in the morning to steady nerves or get rid of a hangover) were highest at age 23. (A more detailed version of Table 2 can be found in Appendix 3, Table A.3.b.)

TABLE 2: Experience of drinking at each interview (cross-sectional samples) - percentages

	age			
	15	18	23	30
ever drinker	91.7	95.5	95.4	96.3
current (regular/occasional) drinker	26.3	91.4	94.1	93.7
weekly+ drinker	6.1	65.3	71.1	
above rec levels (m=22+, f=15+ units last week)		20.2	23.9	21.8
neavy drinker (m=50+, f=35+ units last week)		4.6	5.6	2.6
CAGE Cut down (18 ever, 23 & 30 since last interview)		24.6	19.9	24.1
CAGE Annoyed (18 ever, 23 & 30 since last interview)		13.1	12.0	11.0
CAGE Guilty (18 ever, 23 & 30 since last interview)		24.0	12.2	14.3
CAGE Eye opener (18 ever, 23 & 30 since last interv)		4.9	8.3	4.7
CAGE score 1+ (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interv)		42.4	29.7	29.5
CAGE score 2+ (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interv)		18.5	14.7	15.7
CAGE score 1+ last year			24.7	21.8
CAGE score 2+ last year			12.3	10.8

The steep increase in rates of drinking between 15 and 18, and subsequent stability, with only slight reductions in heavier levels between ages 23 and 30 can be seen in Figure 2.

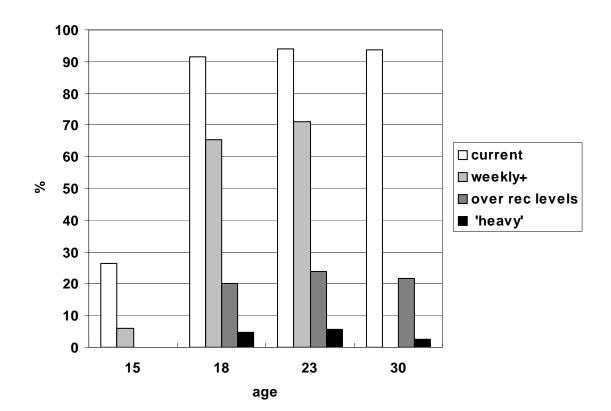


Figure 2: Drinking at each age - cross-sectional samples

3.1.c Drugs

One-in-ten reported any experience of drugs at age 15, rising to a third by 18 and over half at ages 23 and 30. However, as Table 3 demonstrates, 'ever' and 'current' (last year, monthly and daily) use were very different: although 33% had ever used drugs at 18, rates of last year (24%) and monthly use (10%) were lower, and almost none (0.7%) reported daily use. A similar pattern is seen at ages 23 and 30. Table 3 also shows that at 18, 23 and 30, rates for cannabis were almost as high as those for any drugs, meaning that almost all who had used any drugs had used cannabis (with or without other drugs); this was not the case at 15. Rates for any drug apart from cannabis, and for 'rave' drugs were approximately half those of cannabis, those of 'hard' drugs were much lower at 18 and 23, but the difference was less marked at 30.

TABLE 3: Experience of drugs at each interview (cross-sectional samples) - percentages

		Į.	\ ge	
	15	18	23	30
EVER USED any drugs	9.9	32.7	58.6	59.4
cannabis +/- other drugs	6.2	30.3	55.9	57.1
cannabis only 1	3.2	17.5	23.6	25.2
any drug apart from cannabis	6.5	15.2	34.7	34.2
any 'rave'	3.1	12.6	34.1	33.2
any 'hard'	0.1	4.9	12.9	17.9
LAST YEAR USE any drugs		24.1	35.5	22.4
cannabis +/- other drugs		21.8	31.4	18.9
cannabis only		14.3	17.0	11.5
any drug apart from cannabis		9.7	18.3	10.9
any 'rave'		8.8	17.6	10.2
any 'hard'		2.2	6.5	8.3
MONTHLY USE LAST YEAR any drugs		10.3	19.3	12.3
cannabis +/- other drugs		9.1	17.1	10.4
any drug apart from cannabis		3.2	8.8	4.7
any 'rave'		2.9	8.2	3.8
any 'hard'		0.6	2.1	2.4
DAILY USE LAST YEAR any drugs		0.7	2.7	3.8
cannabis +/- other drugs		0.3	2.2	3.5
any drug apart from cannabis		0.3	0.7	0.7
any 'rave'		0.3	0.1	0.2
any 'hard'		0.0	0.4	0.7

¹ Note that 'cannabis only' refers to cannabis as the only *drug*. Thus 'cannabis only' may have occurred in combination with smoking and/or drinking at each age.

Table 3 also shows that, with the exception of 'hard' drugs, the highest rates of last year (35%) and monthly (19%), but not daily use occurred at age 23, with very similar rates at 30 as had occurred at 18. For example, last year cannabis was reported by 22%, 31% and 19% at ages 18, 23 and 30 respectively, with equivalent rates of any drug apart from cannabis being 10%, 18% and 11%. In contrast, rates of (last year, monthly and daily) 'hard' drugs increased steadily with age. For example, last year 'hard' drugs were reported by 2%, 6% and 8% at ages 18, 23 and 30. (Note that Appendix 3, Tables A.3.c-f show ever, last year, monthly and daily rates for individual drugs, hallucinogens, CNS depressants and stimulants, in addition to those reported in Table 3.)

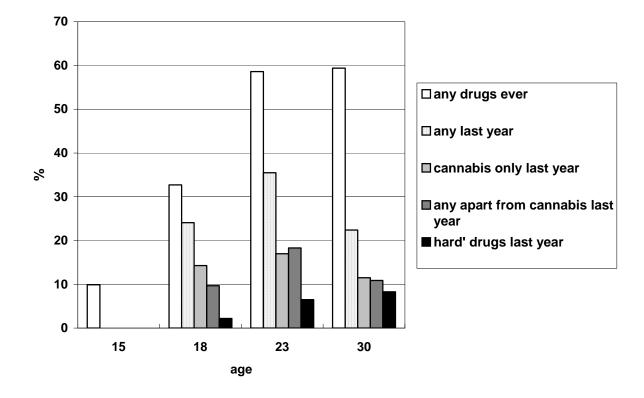


Figure 3: Drugs at each age - cross-sectional samples

Figure 3 demonstrates the age 23 peak in rates of (last year) use of any drug, cannabis only, and any apart from cannabis, compared with the steady increase in rates of 'hard' drug use with age.

3.1.d Trajectories

TABLE 4: First occurrence/use and quitting of various definitions of smoking, drinking and drugs between 15-18, 18-23 and 23-30 (longitudinal sample) - percentages

		b∈	etween ag	jes
CNACIVINIC		15-18	18-23	23-30
SMOKING current smoking	first occurred between stopped between	18.2 2.0	10.4 5.6	4.4 7.8
DRINKING drinking over recommended levels	first occurred between stopped between		13.0 9.6	7.5 10.7
CAGE Eye opener	first occurred between stopped between		5.7 2.4	3.1 5.9
DRUGS				
any drug	first occurred between stopped between	22.3 3.0	27.7 6.4	5.8 14.4
cannabis only	first occurred between returned to no drugs last year between	14.5 1.2	16.7 4.6	8.7 8.0
any drug except cannabis	first occurred between stopped between	10.3 3.4	21.8 4.2	4.2 9.5
'hard' drugs	first occurred between stopped between	3.6 0.0	10.7 1.0	6.7 2.4

As noted above, 'ever' and 'current' use are not the same thing, but even 'current' or 'last year' rates do not represent the changes which individuals may have made, moving in and out of using a particular substance over the course of the study. Table 4 attempts to do this in respect of a few key variables, showing the proportion of the sample taking up or quitting particular substances between interviews².

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² Note that uptake represents first ever occurrence/use, but it would be possible for an individual to have stopped both between 15 and 18 (defined as current smoking/ever drugs at 15, not current smoking and not last year drugs at 18) and between 23 and 30 (current smoking/last year drugs at 23, not current and not last year at 30).

Almost a fifth of the longitudinal sample became current smokers between ages 15-18, and a tenth between 18-23. At each of these ages, quit rates were lower than uptake, but between 23-30, only 4% reported uptake, while 8% who had previously reported themselves to be current smokers ceased to do so. A similar pattern was seen in respect of the two drinking and two of the four drugs measures; a balance towards uptake up to age 23, but towards quitting between 23-30. The pattern is not seen in respect of cannabis only (where rates of uptake:quit between ages 15-18, 18-23 and 23-30 were 14%:1%, 17%:5%, 9%:8%) or, more markedly, 'hard' drugs (uptake:quit rates 4%:0%, 10%:1% and 7%:2%). Note that Appendix 5, Table A.5.a shows uptake and quit rates for a wider range of variables (current, 10+ a day and 20+ a day smoking; current drinking, over recommended levels, heavy, CAGE Eye opener and CAGE score one or more; any drug, cannabis, cannabis only, any drug apart from cannabis, 'hard' and monthly drugs).

Figures 4-9 show the pathways for current smoking, drinking above recommended levels, any drugs, cannabis only, any apart from cannabis and 'hard' drugs between ages 15 and 30. These diagrams highlight the shifts in and out of the use of individual substances. Current smoking remained most consistent over time, 41 (61%) of the 67 who had been smokers at 15, and 57 (63%) of the 91 who had become smokers by 18, remaining so at age 30. In contrast, only 25 (29%) of the 86 who (although not weekly drinkers at 15), were drinking above recommended levels at 18, continued to do so up to age Of those who had experience of any drugs at 15, 39% (16 of 41) continued to report drugs at each interview; of those who had tried drugs by 18, 45% (36/79) continued. Consistent reporting of cannabis only was much less likely. None of the longitudinal sample had experience of 'hard' drugs at 15, but 7 had used them by age 18, of whom 2 continued to do so at ages 23 and 30. A further 24 had used 'hard' drugs by age 23, 12 of whom continued to do so at age 30. However, just as significantly, these figures also serve to illustrate the complexity of paths, with many respondents shifting from reporting use to non-use and back again.

FIGURE 4: Pathways for current smoking from age 15 to 30 (longitudinal sample)

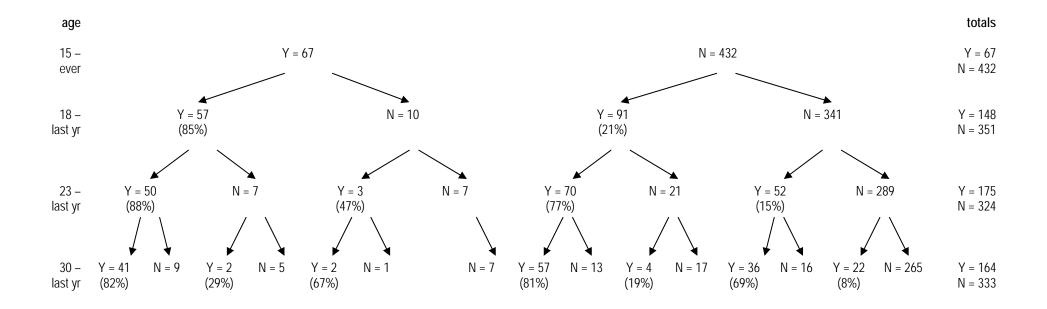


FIGURE 5: Pathways from weekly drinking at 15 to drinking above recommended limits at 18, and subsequently from 18 to 30 (longitudinal sample)

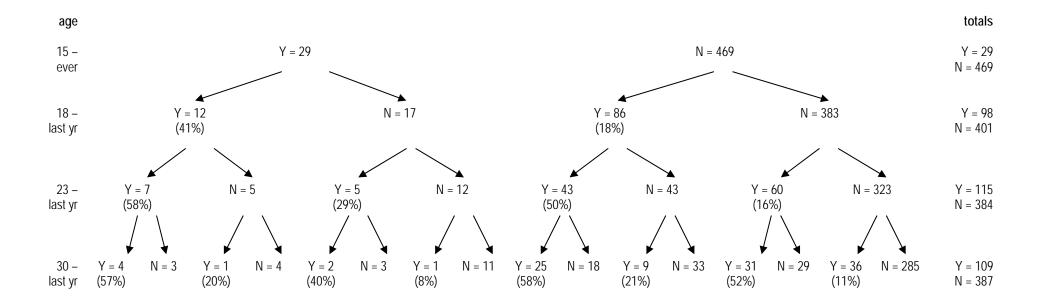


FIGURE 6: Pathways for any drug use from age 15 to 30 (longitudinal sample)

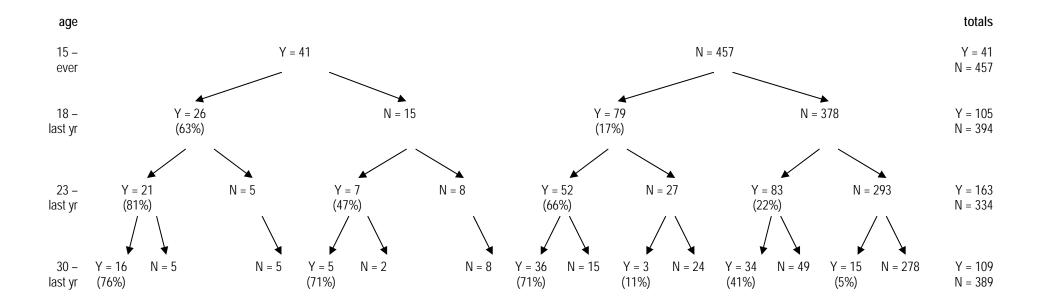


FIGURE 7: Pathways for cannabis only use from age 15 to 30 (longitudinal sample)

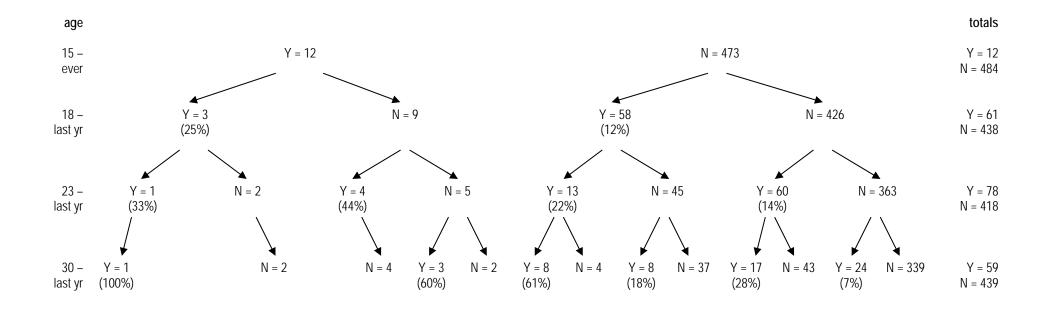


FIGURE 8: Pathways for any drugs apart from cannabis use from age 15 to 30 (longitudinal sample)

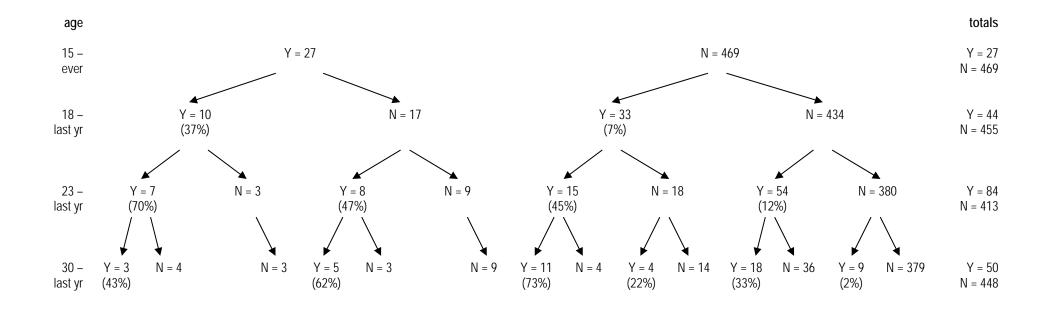
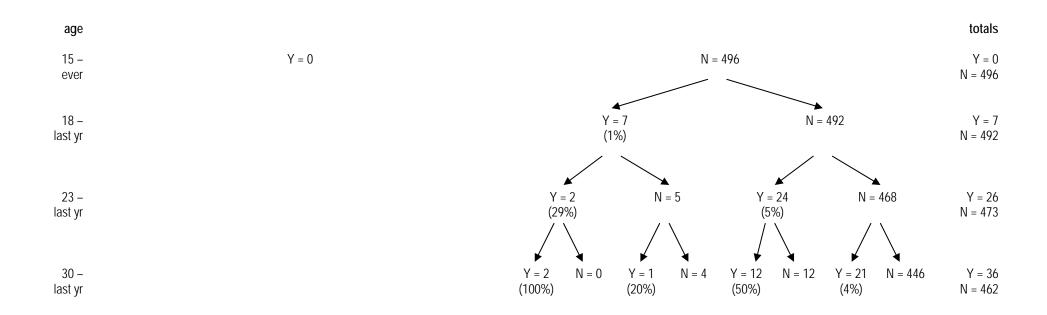


FIGURE 9: Pathways for any 'hard' drugs use from age 15 to 30 (longitudinal sample)



3.2 Combined substance use

3.2.a Combined substance use at each age

Figures 10-13 show how current smoking, drinking (weekly at 15, over recommended levels at 18-30) and drugs (any ever at 15, last year at 18-30) were combined at each age. The proportion defined as 'none' fell from 77% at age 15 to 44% at 23, thereafter rising slightly to 50% at age 30. Current smoking only rose slightly from 10% at 15 years, to 13% at 18 and then remained stable. However, the proportion of current smokers who also drank and/or used drugs increased with age, peaking at age 23. Smoking was more likely to occur in combination with drugs than drinking, this effect being particularly marked at 23, when 12% of the sample reported current smoking plus drugs last year (but not drinking), but only 2% smoking plus drinking over recommended levels (not drugs). Finally, while almost none reported all three substances at 15, the rate was 6% at 18, 8% at 23, and 5% at 30 years. (Note that the basic frequencies for the four 'combined substance' variables can be found in Appendix 6, Table A.6.a.)

FIGURE 10: Combination of current smoking, weekly drinking and ever drugs at age 15 (longitudinal sample)

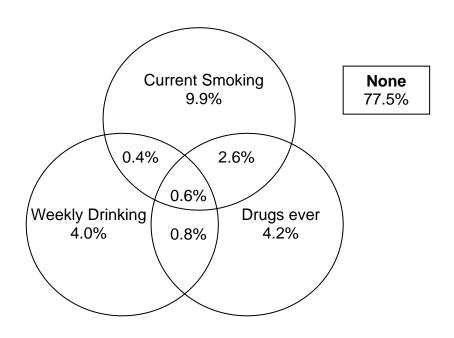


FIGURE 11: Combination of current smoking, drinking over recommended levels and last year drugs at age 18 (longitudinal sample)

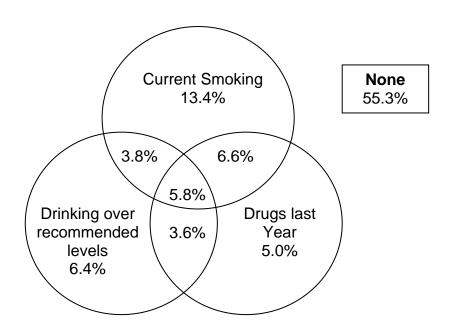


FIGURE 12: Combination of current smoking, drinking over recommended levels and last year drugs at age 23 (longitudinal sample)

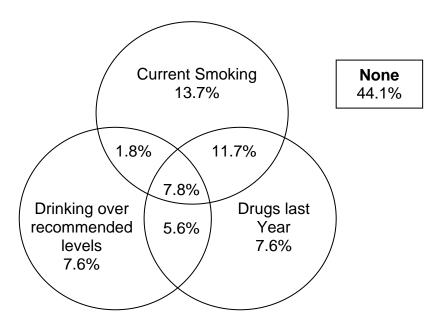
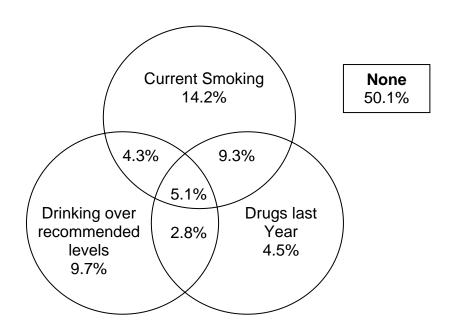


FIGURE 13: Combination of current smoking, drinking over recommended levels and last year drugs at age 30 (longitudinal sample)



3.2.b Shifts in substance use combinations with age

Table 5, which shows the result of a cross-tabulation of these substance combinations at 15 and 30, demonstrates considerable shifts between categories with age. For example, among the 380 who at 15 were categorised as 'none', 215 (56%) remained in this category at 30; while 12% were categorised as 'current smoking only', 12% as 'drinking over recommended levels only', 3% as 'last year drugs only', 3% as smoking and drinking, 6% smoking and drugs, 2% drinking and drugs and finally, 4% as smoking, drinking and drugs. Of the next largest category, those who were categorised as 'current smoking only' at 15, 33% remained so at age 30, while 23% had shifted to 'none of these', none to 'drinking over recommended levels only', 6% to 'last year drugs only', 8% to smoking and drinking, 21% smoking and drugs, 4% drinking and drugs and 4% all three substances. Forty of the possible 64 combinations in Table 5 are occupied by one respondent or more. This analysis demonstrates the diversity in trajectories of drug use, even though it is confined to very simple categories at only two ages.

TABLE 5: Categories of substance use at age 15 by categories at age 30 (longitudinal sample)

		age 15							
	none of these	current smoking only	weekly drinking only	ever drugs only	current smoking & drinking	current smoking & ever drugs	current drinking & drugs	current smoking & drinking &	TOTAL
age 30 none of these	215	11	10	5	0	4	1	0	246
current smoking only	45	16	0	4	0	1	1	2	69
Drinking over rec levels only	47	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	48
last year drugs only	13	3	1	3	0	1	0	1	22
current smoking & drinking over rec	13	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	21
current smoking & last year drugs	22	10	4	5	1	4	0	0	46
Drinking over rec & last year drugs	9	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	14
current smoking & drinking over rec & last year drugs	16	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	25
TOTAL	380	48	20	21	2	13	4	3	491

3.2.c Substances associated with 'hazardous' use at age 30

Finally, an attempt was made to assess which substances were more likely to be associated with levels which might be defined as 'hazardous' at age 30 (smoking over 20 a day, drinking over the recommended levels and 'hard' drugs last year and/or daily cannabis). A series of analyses was conducted in respect of smoking, drinking, cannabis only and use of any other drug at each age. (Note that these categories were not mutually exclusive, and in addition that 'cannabis only' refers to cannabis as the only *drug*. Thus 'cannabis only' may have occurred in combination with smoking and/or drinking.) Table 6 shows the results as odds ratios. For example, the second row of figures shows that at age 30, and in comparison with their non-smoking peers, respondents who had been smokers at age 18 were 24.2 times as likely to smoke 20 or more a day, 1.3 times as likely to drink above recommended levels and 2.4 times as likely to have used 'hard' drugs in the last year or cannabis daily. (Note that the associated percentages and chi-squares resulting from cross-tabulations can be found in Appendix 7, Table A.7.a.)

TABLE 6: Associations (shown as odds ratios) of previous and current substance use with 'hazardous' levels of smoking (over 20 a day) drinking (above recommended limits) and drug use ('hard' drugs last year and/or cannabis daily) at age 30 (longitudinal sample)

	smoking over 20 a day at age 30	drinking over recommended levels at age 30	'hard' drugs last year and/or daily cannabis at age 30
	(OR)	(OR)	(OR)
current smoking	. ,	• •	, ,
age 15	7.02 ***	0.83	1.41
age 18	24.19 ***	1.29	2.38 **
age 23	60.47 ***	1.46	5.56 ***
age 30	N/A	1.76 *	7.00 ***
Drinking			
age 15 – weekly	3.14 **	1.38	2.80 *
age 18 – over recommended levels	2.09 *	3.16 ***	3.00 ***
age 23 – over recommended levels	1.05	8.31 ***	2.36 **
age 30 – over recommended levels	1.00	N/A	3.25 ***
cannabis only			
age 15 – ever	4.74 *	1.79	7.72 **
age 18 – last year	2.56 *	2.07 *	2.91 **
age 23 – last year	1.59	2.77 ***	2.12 *
age 30 – last year	2.08	1.58	N/A
any drug apart from cannabis			
age 15 – ever	1.12	0.79	3.86 **
age 18 – last year	1.80	1.82	7.07 ***
age 23 – last year	1.64	2.11 **	16.67 ***
age 30 – last year	2.23 *	3.41 ***	N/A

As Table 6 shows, the association between previous smoking and 'hazardous' smoking at age 30 was particularly marked, and increased with age (OR = 60.5 in respect of smoking at age 23). In contrast, 'hazardous' smoking was associated with drinking and cannabis at earlier, but not later ages. It was also associated, contemporaneously with any drug apart from cannabis in the last year. Thus, by far the best predictor of 'hazardous' smoking was previous smoking, together with evidence of early substance use. The best predictor of age 30 'hazardous' drinking was, as might be expected, earlier drinking above recommended levels (but not age 15 weekly drinking). However there was no evidence that 'hazardous' drinking was associated with early substance use, since it was related to smoking only contemporaneously, to cannabis at ages 18 and 23 and other drugs from age 23.

Finally, 'hazardous' drug use at age 30 was predicted by each substance at each age (apart from early smoking), however the strongest associations occurred with smoking from age 23, early cannabis only and any drug apart from cannabis at any age (but particularly at age 23³).

Because age 30 'hazardous' drug use included cannabis and 'hard' drugs (10 respondents within this category reporting daily cannabis only, 29 'hard' drugs last year and 7 both), additional analyses were conducted in order to determine the association of previous cannabis only on age 30 'hard' drugs last year. Those with experience of cannabis only at age 15 were 10.4 times (p=.000) more likely than those with no experience to have used 'hard' drugs last year at age 30, while those who had used cannabis only last year at ages 18 and 23 were 2.7 (p=.017) and 1.3 times (p=.505) more likely to have done so than those who had not. Thus, there was also a very strong association between 'hard' (as well as 'hazardous') drug use at 30 and early use of cannabis only.

3.3 Correlates of substance use

3.3.a Quantitative analyses

Cross-tabulations were conducted between a number of measures of substance use (current smoking, smoking 20 or more a day, drinking over recommended levels, CAGE Eye opener, any drugs, cannabis and 'hard' drugs ever and last year, and monthly drugs) with gender, together with a range of measures representing background (age 15) SES and family, early (pre age 15) service use, school, labour market, relationships and suicidal ideation. Although these analyses were carried out on the cross-sectional samples, they are both prospective (earlier potential correlate with subsequent substance use) and retrospective (later potential correlate with earlier substance use), as well as contemporaneous. Thus, numbers included in any one analysis are limited to those with valid data on both measures. Tables 7-10 show the results of a selection of these analyses in relation to current smoking, drinking above recommended levels, together with ever (at 15) and last year (at 18, 23 and 30) use of any and 'hard' drugs. Full results can be found in Appendix 8.

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³ Although, since 'any drug apart from cannabis' includes the constituents of 'hard' drugs, this relationship is to be expected.

TABLE 7: Characteristics associated with current smoking at 15, 18, 23 and 30 - row %ages (cross-sectional samples)

	age 15	age 18	age 23	age 30
gender				
male	16.7	33.1	43.4	39.2
female	18.2	33.1	35.1	28.6
chi-sq (sig)	0.4 (.518)	0.0 <i>(.988)</i>	4.8 (.028)	7.2 (.007)
background social class				
non-man	13.5	30.3	38.0	30.9
III-man	16.2	32.3	38.3	38.6
IV-V	26.1	40.8	42.0	29.9
chi-sq (sig)	<i>15.9 (.000)</i>	6.3 (.043)	0.7 (.717)	3.8 (.151)
background family structure	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
both birth parents	15.0	31.6	37.8	32.8
reconstituted	21.2	47.8	51.6	48.0
one parent	29.4	34.0	41.5	33.3
chi-sq (sig)	15.7 (.000)	5.3 (.071)	2.6 (.274)	2.5 (.290)
background family time	13.7 (.000)	0.0 (.071)	2.0 (.274)	2.0 (.270)
low	22.4	41.2	44.6	37.8
medium	17.7	34.1	42.2	35.6
	14.0	26.1	32.9	28.9
high				
chi-sq (sig)	7.4 (.025)	14.3 (.001)	7.1 (.029)	3.6 (.166,
early police / children's hearing contact	40.4	F4.0	45.0	FO 4
yes	42.4	51.2	65.2	52.4
no	15.7	32.3	37.9	32.5
chi-sq (sig)	<i>27.5 (.000)</i>	6.6 <i>(.010</i>)	7.0 <i>(.008)</i>	3.6 (.058 ₎
when left school				
3 rd or 4 th year	29.6	49.1	53.1	53.7
5 th year or later	9.0	23.4	31.4	23.2
chi-sq (sig)	64.6 (.000)	63.4 (.000)	29.4 (.000)	52.0 (.000)
current labour market position				
education		19.3	31.3	
work/training		35.9	37.1	
un/non-employed		57.4	53.6	
chi-sq (sig)		<i>55.5 (.000)</i>	10.7 (.005)	
current relationship		(,,,,,	(1000)	
married			27.6	23.1
partner			48.7	45.0
steady			36.0	39.2
3			41.9	39.5
none				
chi-sq (sig)			11.7 (.008)	23.0 (.000,
current life not worth living		40.0	F0.7	FO /
yes		40.0	50.7	50.6
no		31.3	37.6	30.7
chi-sq (sig)		5.2 <i>(.023)</i>	4.8 <i>(.029)</i>	12.4 (.000)

There were no significant gender differences in current smoking rates at 15 or 18, but by 23 the proportion of males (43%) was higher than females (35%), remaining so at 30. A male excess in our measures of drinking and drug use was apparent at each age. There was a class gradient in current smoking (highest among those from semi and unskilled backgrounds) at 15 and 18, but this had disappeared by age 23. This pattern was mirrored in respect of background area deprivation, but not a measure of

TABLE 8: Characteristics associated with drinking over the current recommended units of alcohol last week at 18, 23 and 30 – row %ages (cross-sectional samples)

	age 18	age 23	age 30
gender			
Male	31.2	38.5	30.8
female	10.3	11.0	14.0
chi-sq (sig)	<i>61.8 (.000)</i>	<i>69.8 (.000)</i>	23.8 (.000)
background social class			
non-man	24.1	27.8	23.7
III-man	16.9	20.5	21.3
IV-V	19.0	22.1	17.8
chi-sq (sig)	<i>5.9 (.053)</i>	4.2 (.124)	1.6 (.444
background family structure			
both birth parents	19.4	24.8	22.2
reconstituted	17.4	19.4	20.0
one parent	27.0	21.9	15.8
chi-sq (sig)	3.4 (.162)	0.7 (.710)	1.3 (.526
background family time	, ,	. ,	•
Low	24.9	23.5	19.9
medium	21.3	21.5	24.9
High	16.3	26.6	19.5
chi-sq (sig)	6.5 (.039)	1.8 <i>(.406)</i>	2.2 (.339
early police / children's hearing contact	, ,	,	`
Yes	30.2	43.5	33.3
No	20.0	23.1	21.1
chi-sq (sig)	2.6 (.106)		
When left school	()	()	(
3 rd or 4 th year	24.4	21.1	20.3
5 th year or later	17.5	26.0	23.0
chi-sq (sig)	6.3 (.012)		
current labour market position	0.0 (.0.12)	2.0 (.700)	0.0 (. 100
education	16.2	20.8	
work/training	23.2	26.3	
un/non-employed	16.7	12.4	
chi-sq (sig)	6.4 (.040)	9.0 (.011)	
current relationship	0.4 (.040)	7.0 (.011)	
married		5.1	13.5
partner		19.8	31.0
steady		28.4	28.0
None		29.3	24.6
chi-sq (sig)		29.3 26.3 (.000)	18.8 (.000
current life not worth living		20.3 (.000)	10.0 (.000
•	24.2	21 1	ງ ၁ 0
Yes No.	24.2	31.1	23.8
No	19.0	23.1	21.5
chi-sq (sig)	2.5 (.114)	2.3 (.128)	0.2 (.645

household deprivation, those with the highest levels significantly more likely to smoke even 15 years later, at age 30 (not shown in Table 7, but available in Appendix 8, Table A.8.a). The patterning of a more severe level of smoking (20 or more a day) according to background SES remained clearer with age (see Appendix 8, Table A.8.b). In contrast, as shown in Table 8, SES effects on our measures of drinking

TABLE 9: Characteristics associated with any drugs ever at 15 and last year at 18, 23 and 30 - row %ages (cross-sectional samples)

	age 15 (ever)	age 18 (I yr)	age 23 (I yr)	age 30 (I yr)
Gender				
Male	12.6	35.0	52.2	34.5
Female	7.4	14.4	20.4	12.0
chi-sq (sig)	7.3 (.007)	<i>52.0 (.000)</i>	73.9 (.000)	41.7 (.000)
background social class				
non-man	7.2	25.9	40.6	22.4
III-man	10.0	21.5	32.2	22.2
IV-V	14.2	25.5	29.8	22.6
chi-sq (sig)	7.9 (.019)	2.0 (.360)	6.3 (.042)	0.0 (.995)
background family structure				
both birth parents	8.6	22.5	34.9	22.4
Reconstituted	17.3	37.0	46.7	28.0
one parent	15.1	31.0	33.8	20.0
chi-sq (sig)	8.5 (.014)	7.8 (.021)	1.8 (.407)	0.6 (.723)
background family time	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
Low	15.6	30.5	40.5	27.5
Medium	10.0	21.9	36.3	23.4
High	5.9	21.8	32.1	18.1
chi-sq (sig)	15.9 (.000)	7.1 (.029)	3.0 (.218)	4.4 (.108)
early police / children's hearing contact	(1000)	(()	()
Yes	23.7	53.5	65.2	42.9
No	8.9	22.7	34.2	21.6
chi-sq (sig)	13.9 (.000)	21.1 (.000)	9.4 (.002)	5.3 (.022)
when left school	70.7 (1000)	2777 (1000)	7.7 (1002)	0.0 (.022)
3 rd or 4 th year	16.1	30.8	36.6	28.2
5 th year or later	5.9	20.2	35.3	19.2
chi-sq (sig)	24.8 (.000)	13.0 (.000)	0.1 (.744)	5.8 (.016)
current labour market position	2 110 (1000)	70.0 (.000)	0.7 (.7 7.7)	0.0 (.070)
Education		21.7	35.4	
work/training		22.6	34.9	
un/non-employed		38.9	38.5	
chi-sq (sig)		14.4 (.001)	0.5 (.792)	
current relationship		14.4 (.001)	0.0 (.772)	
Married			14.3	9.5
Partner			42.7	33.6
Steady			36.8	29.7
None			39.9	33.1
chi-sq (sig)			24.0 <i>(.000)</i>	43.4 <i>(.000)</i>
current life not worth living			24.0 (.000)	43.4 (.000)
· ·		34.7	62.2	40.7
Yes		34.7 21.6	02.2 32.2	40.7 19.4
No chi-sq (sig)		21.0 14.0 (.000)	32.2 25.8 (.000)	
CIII-SY (SIY)		14.0 (.000)	23.0 (.000)	18.2 (.000)

were weak, with a trend towards greater consumption among respondents from higher status backgrounds, reducing with age. The SES patterning of drug use was particularly interesting; a class gradient towards higher (ever) use of any drug at 15 among those from working class backgrounds (7% from non-manual, compared with 14% from class IV-V backgrounds) had completely disappeared by 18 and reversed by 23 (last year use reported by 41% from non-manual, compared with 30% from

TABLE 10: Characteristics associated with 'hard' drugs last year at 18, 23 and 30 - row %ages (cross-sectional samples)

	ogo 10 (Lyr)	ogo 22 (Lur)	aga 20 (Lur)
Gender	age 18 (I yr)	age 23 (I yr)	age 30 (I yr)
Male	2.6	11.6	15.4
Female	1.9	2.0	2.3
chi-sq (sig)	0.5 (.479)	<i>25.7 (.000)</i>	32.1 (.000)
background social class	1.0	/ /	0.5
non-man	1.0	6.4	8.5
III-man	2.5	7.5	7.9
IV-V	3.8	5.3	7.5
chi-sq (sig)	4.9 (.088)	0.7 (.718)	0.1 (.946)
background family structure			
both birth parents	1.6	6.4	8.4
reconstituted	6.7	12.9	12.0
one parent	3.0	4.6	8.3
chi-sq (sig)	<i>5.9 (.052)</i>	2.5 (.292)	0.4 (.818)
background family time	, , ,	, ,	, , ,
Low	3.9	7.2	11.3
Medium	1.5	6.4	7.8
High	1.5	6.4	6.7
chi-sq (sig)	4.5 (.104)	0.1 (.933)	2.5 (.292)
	4.5 (.104)	0.1 (.755)	2.3 (.272)
early police / children's hearing contact	0.2	2/ 1	20.7
Yes	9.3	26.1	28.6
No	1.8	5.8	7.5
chi-sq (sig)	11.1 (.001)	15.1 (.000)	11.8 (.001)
when left school			
3 rd or4th year	4.4	9.6	12.8
5 th year or later	0.9	5.1	5.9
chi-sq (sig)	11.9 (.001)	<i>4.9 (.027)</i>	7.7 (.006)
current labour market position			
education	0.3	4.2	
work/training	2.2	7.0	
un/non-employed	6.6	5.2	
chi-sq (sig)	14.7 (.001)	0.9 (.629)	
current relationship	7 777 (1001)	0.7 (.027)	
Married		0.0	3.6
Partner		6.0	11.5
		8.4	12.2
Steady			
None		7.9	12.7
chi-sq (sig)		8.9 (.031)	13.5 (.004)
current life not worth living			
Yes	4.7	13.3	14.8
No	1.4	5.7	7.3
chi-sq (sig)	7.9 (.005)	6.4 (.012)	5.2 (.023)

class IV-V backgrounds), disappearing again by age 30 (see Table 9). A trend towards greater use of 'hard' drugs among those from manual class backgrounds at 18 was not apparent at either 23 or 30 (see Table 10). These effects were also apparent in respect of other measures of drug use (cannabis and monthly drugs) and of SES (area and household deprivation) – see Appendix 8, Tables A.8.e-h.

Lower levels of smoking and drug use at 15 and 18 were found among those who had been living with both birth parents, these effects disappearing with age. An effect of family time (lower substance use among those from families spending more time on joint activities) was evident for smoking between 15 and 23, drinking over recommended levels at 18 and any drugs between 15 and 18, thereafter disappearing.

Early contact with the police or children's hearings was associated with use of each substance, although the effects diminished somewhat with age and were much weaker for drinking and stronger for 'hard' drug use (rates of last year use at age 30 were 29% for those with, and 7% for those without early contact with the police or hearings). Similar, but weaker effects occurred in respect of early contact with child guidance/psychiatry or social work (see Appendix 8). Strong effects were also seen in respect of early school leaving, associated with higher smoking rates at all ages (and, more so, with heavier levels of smoking – see Appendix 8, Table A.8.b), with drinking at age 18 only, any drugs at all ages except 23 and 'hard' drugs at all ages. Reflecting this, the un- or non-employed had the highest smoking rates at 18 and 23. They also had the highest rates of (any and 'hard') drug use at 18. However, there was no relationship between labour market position and drugs at 23 (rates of 'any' drugs last year at this age for those in education, work/training and un/non-employed were 35%, 35% and 38% respectively; equivalent rates of 'hard' drugs were 4%, 7% and 5%). Rates of drinking were highest among those in work or training at each age, but much lower, at age 23, for the un- or non-employed (rates of drinking above recommended levels at this age for those in education, work/training and un/nonemployed were 21%, 26% and 12% respectively). Use of each substance was also associated with 'non-linear transitions' (greater unemployment, more status changes and an 'abnormal' sequence of statuses), this effect stronger for smoking and drugs, weaker for drinking (see Appendix 8).

Although having a boy or girlfriend at 15 was associated with higher rates of substance use (see Appendix 8), marriage was associated with much lower rates, compared with all other groups at ages 23 and 30. For example, at age 30, current smoking was reported by 23% of married, 45% of cohabiting, 39% of those with a partner and 39% of those with no relationship; equivalent rates for 'hard' drugs last year were 4%, 11%, 12% and 13%. Finally, suicidal ideation was associated with

significantly higher rates of smoking and drug use at 18, 23 and 30, and reporting a CAGE Eye opener at 18 and 30 (see Appendix 8, Table A.8.d), but not drinking over recommended levels.

3.3.b Descriptive analyses – 'hard' drug users

Appendix 9 presents a description of respondents from the longitudinal sample who reported (a) 'hard' drugs last year at ages 18, 23 and 30, and (b) daily 'hard' drugs at age 30. There were two respondents in each category. These more detailed descriptions of just four cases highlight the different circumstances of those who, in the cruder analyses, appear to be either taking the same pathway in respect of 'hard' drugs, or reporting the same level of their use. All appear to have come from 'stable' family homes, none of which suffered severe socio-economic disadvantage. But within each pair, there is one whose circumstances, at age 30, was more favourable than the other.

3.4 Correlates of taking up and quitting substance use

Cross-tabulations were also conducted for variables representing taking up and quitting⁴ current smoking, drinking above recommended levels, cannabis only, any drug apart from cannabis and 'hard' drugs in respect of gender, background SES, family, early service use, school, labour market, relationships and suicidal ideation. (Note these analyses were only undertaken where numbers were sufficiently large.) Tables 11-15 show the results of the analyses in respect of gender, background class, early school leaving and labour market position. Full results can be found in Appendix 10.

Table 11 shows no gender differences in smoking uptake between 15-18, but an excess of males thereafter. The only social class difference in uptake occurred between 18-23, when respondents from non-manual backgrounds were most likely to start smoking. This is reflected in the association with school leaving (uptake more likely among early leavers and those in un- or non-employment between 15-18, but

⁴ When considering the results in respect of quitting, readers should bear in mind that only those engaging in use are in a position to quit. In these analyses this group is therefore compared with nonas well as continuing users.

less so between 18-23). Between 18-23, ceasing to smoke was associated with unor non-employment, but from 23-30 it became more likely among those from non-manual backgrounds, who had been in tertiary education. Overall, these results suggest that this group may have taken up smoking between 18-23, and quit thereafter. (However, note that these analyses cannot tell us whether these are, in fact, the same respondents.) As Table 12 shows, males, later school leavers, those who had been in tertiary education at 18 and employed at 23, were also more likely to start drinking over recommended levels between 18-23. Rates of quitting, both between 18-23 and 23-30, were also higher among this group.

There was a particularly interesting pattern of associations in respect of cannabis only (see Table 13). Uptake between 15-18 was more likely among males, early school leavers and the un- or non-employed. In contrast, between 23-30, uptake rates were higher among those from non-manual class backgrounds, who had left school later and were in tertiary education. At this stage, early school leavers and the un- or non-employed were more likely to quit cannabis only (and return to no drugs), but between 23-30, quitting became more likely among the non-manual group with higher educational levels. There was some evidence of a similar pattern in respect of any drugs apart from cannabis, but the pattern is less marked (see Table 14). Finally, Table 15 shows that uptake of 'hard' drugs (note than small numbers meant analyses could not be carried out in respect of quitting) was more likely among males at every age. Uptake between 15-18 was more likely among those from skilled manual backgrounds; that between 15-23 among those who had left school early and, at age 18, were un- or non-employed. However, uptake of 'hard' drugs was not confined to the most disadvantaged, indeed, there was a (non-significant) trend towards greater uptake between 23-30 among those from non-manual backgrounds who had been in education at age 23.

TABLE 11: Characteristics associated with the uptake (first occurrence) and quitting of current smoking between ages 15-18, 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

UPTAKE	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
Gender			
Male	20.3	14.3	6.1
Female	16.4	7.1	3.0
chi-sq (sig)	1.3 (.257)	6.9 (.009)	2.7 (.099)
social class			
non-man	18.7	13.3	4.9
III-man	17.4	10.7	4.5
IV-V	19.1	3.4	3.4
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.927)	<i>6.7 (.035)</i>	0.3 (.838)
when left school			
3 rd or 4 th year	25.6	7.7	5.4
5 th year or later	14.6	11.9	4.0
chi-sq (sig)	9.0 (.003)	<i>2.0 (.156)</i>	0.5 (.467)
age 18 labour market position			
education	14.8	13.6	4.3
work/training	18.9	8.6	4.8
un/non-employed	27.5	10.0	2.5
chi-sq (sig)	3.7 (.161)	2.8 (.247)	0.4 (.797)
age 23 labour market position			
education	19.4	11.1	2.8
work/training	14.9	11.4	4.8
un/non-employed	39.3	3.3	3.3
chi-sq (sig)	21.2 (.000)	3.8 (.149)	0.5 (.771)
QUITTING			
Gender			
Male		5.2	7.4
female		6.0	8.3
chi-sq (sig)		0.1 (.707)	0.1 (.706)
social class			
non-man		5.3	11.6
III-man		5.1	4.5
IV-V		7.9	4.5
chi-sq (sig)		1.0 (.615)	<i>8.6 (.014)</i>
when left school			
3 rd or 4 th year		7.7	6.0
5 th year or later		4.6	8.8
chi-sq (sig)		2.1 (.146)	1.2 <i>(.265)</i>
age 18 labour market position			
education		3.1	11.8
work/training		7.2	6.2
un/non-employed		2.5	2.5
chi-sq (sig)		4.2 (.124)	6.2 (.045)
age 23 labour market position			
education		5.6	16.7
work/training		4.5	7.5
un/non-employed		13.1	4.9
chi-sq (sig)		7.5 (.024)	4.7 (.097)

TABLE 12: Characteristics associated with the uptake (first occurrence)and quitting of drinking above recommended levels between ages 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

UPTAKE	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
gender		
male	20.8	7.0
female	6.3	7.9
chi-sq (sig)	22.8 (.000)	0.1 (.711)
social class		
non-man	14.7	8.5
III-man	11.8	5.1
IV-V	11.2	9.0
chi-sq (sig)	<i>1.0 (.599)</i>	2.1 (.345)
when left school		
3 rd or 4 th year	7.7	4.2
5 th year or later	15.8	9.2
chi-sq (sig)	6.4 (.012)	4.0 (.047)
age 18 labour market position		
education	18.5	8.6
work/training	10.7	6.6
un/non-employed	10.0	7.7
chi-sq (sig)	6.0 (.050)	0.7 (.719)
age 23 labour market position		
education	8.3	8.6
work/training	14.7	7.0
un/non-employed	4.9	10.0
chi-sq (sig)	5.2 (.074)	0.8 (.685)
QUITTING		
gender		
male	12.6	15.3
female	7.1	6.7
chi-sq (sig)	4.3 (.039)	9.4 (.002)
social class		
non-man	13.3	10.3
III-man	7.9	9.0
IV-V	4.5	15.7
chi-sq (sig)	6.8 (.034)	2.9 (.239)
when left school		
3 rd or 4 th year	13.7	7.8
5 th year or later	7.3	12.2
chi-sq (sig)	5.3 (.021)	2.3 (.131)
age 18 labour market position	. ,	, ,
education	8.0	13.6
work/training	11.3	9.0
un/non-employed	2.5	12.8
chi-sq (sig)	3.8 (.148)	2.4 (.296)
age 23 labour market position	. ,	. ,
education	13.9	5.7
work/training	8.7	11.5
un/non-employed	13.1	8.3
chi-sq (sig)	2.0 (.368)	1.5 (.469)
, ()/	- (/	(/

TABLE 13: Characteristics associated with the uptake (first occurrence)and quitting (and returning to no drugs last year) of cannabis only between ages 15-18, 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

UPTAKE	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
gender			
male	19.0	17.3	9.5
female	10.4	16.0	7.8
chi-sq (sig)	7.4 (.006)	0.1 (.704)	0.4 (.503
social class			
non-man	15.1	20.4	7.1
III-man	16.3	15.7	9.6
IV-V	10.1	10.1	10.1
chi-sq (sig)	1.9 (.389)	<i>5.1 (.078)</i>	1.1 (.576
when left school			
3 rd or 4 th year	17.9	8.9	10.1
5 th year or later	12.8	20.7	7.9
chi-sq (sig)	2.3 (.127)	11.0 (.001)	0.7 (.406
age 18 labour market position			
education	14.8	22.8	9.3
work/training	13.1	14.1	8.9
un/non-employed	25.0	7.5	5.0
chi-sq (sig)	4.0 (.133)	8.3 (.016)	0.8 (.680
age 23 labour market position			
education	5.6	16.7	2.8
work/training	12.7	16.9	9.5
un/non-employed	31.1	14.8	6.6
chi-sq (sig)	17.1 (.000)	0.2 (.915)	2.2 (.326
QUITTING			
gender			
male		4.3	9.1
female		4.9	7.1
chi-sq (sig)		<i>0.1 (.782</i>)	0.7 (.412
social class			
non-man		5.8	10.2
III-man		3.4	7.3
IV-V		4.5	4.5
chi-sq (sig)		1.3 (.522)	3.1 (.217
when left school			
3 rd or 4 th year		6.5	4.2
5 th year or later		3.6	10.0
chi-sq (sig)		<i>2.1 (.145)</i>	<i>5.2 (.023</i>
age 18 labour market position			
education		4.9	13.6
work/training		4.1	5.5
un/non-employed		7.5	5.0
chi-sq (sig)		0.9 (.624)	9.9 (.008
age 23 labour market position			
education		0.0	8.3
work/training		3.7	8.5
un/non-employed		13.1	4.9
chi-sq (sig)		<i>12.5 (.002)</i>	0.9 (.636

TABLE 14: Characteristics associated with the uptake (first occurrence) and quitting of any drug apart from cannabis between ages 15-18, 18-23 and 23-30 row %ages (longitudinal sample)

UPTAKE	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
gender			
male	14.8	28.3	4.8
female	6.4	16.2	3.8
chi-sq (sig)	9.4 (.002)	10.6 (.001)	0.3 (.566)
social class	,	, ,	,
non-man	12.1	21.5	4.5
III-man	8.4	24.2	3.9
IV-V	10.2	18.2	3.4
chi-sq (sig)	1.4 (.487)	1.3 (.532)	0.2 (.899)
when left school	()	()	0,2 (,0,7)
3 rd or 4 th year	16.2	23.4	2.4
5 th year or later	7.3	20.8	5.2
chi-sq (sig)	9.3 (.002)	0.4 (.514)	2.1 (.142)
age 18 labour market position	7.5 (.002)	0.4 (.314)	2.1 (.142)
education	5.0	22.4	5.6
	11.7	20.7	4.1
work/training			
un/non-employed	20.5	25.6	0.0
chi-sq (sig)	10.1 (.007)	0.6 (.751)	2.4 (.304)
age 23 labour market position	40.4	447	.
education	19.4	16.7	5.6
work/training	9.0	21.8	4.5
un/non-employed	13.1	24.6	1.7
chi-sq (sig)	4.5 (.106)	0.8 (.659)	1.2 (.548)
QUITTING			
gender			
male	3.0	6.1	13.1
female	3.8	2.6	6.4
chi-sq (sig)	0.2 (.662)	<i>3.7 (.056)</i>	6.5 (.011)
social class			
non-man	1.3	6.3	9.9
III-man	4.5	2.8	10.2
IV-V	5.7	2.2	7.9
chi-sq (sig)	<i>5.1 (.079)</i>	3.9 (.140)	0.4 (.822)
when left school	, ,	, ,	, ,
3 rd or 4 th year	6.0	4.2	9.6
5 th year or later	2.1	4.3	9.5
chi-sq (sig)	4.9 (.026)	0.0 (.968)	0.0 (.971)
age 18 labour market position	117 (1020)	0.0 (.700)	0.0 (.77.1)
education	1.9	3.1	7.4
work/training	4.5	4.8	9.7
un/non-employed	2.6	4.6 2.6	9.7 15.8
chi-sq (sig)	2.2 (.329)	1.0 (.591)	2.6 (.272)
age 23 labour market position	2.0	12.0	2.0
education	2.8	13.9	2.8
work/training	2.8	3.7	8.5
un/non-employed	8.2	1.7	20.3
chi-sq (sig)	4.8 (.092)	9.5 (.009)	10.5 (.005)

TABLE 15: Characteristics associated with the uptake (first occurrence) of 'hard' drugs between ages 15-18, 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
gender			
male	5.2	16.1	9.6
female	2.3	5.6	4.1
chi-sq (sig)	3.1 (.079)	14.3 (.000)	5.9 (.015)
social class			
non-man	2.2	9.9	7.7
III-man	6.2	10.7	5.6
IV-V	1.1	12.5	4.5
chi-sq (sig)	6.3 (.042)	0.5 (.794)	1.3 (.527)
when left school	• •	, ,	, ,
3 rd or 4 th year	8.4	17.4	5.4
5 th year or later	1.2	7.0	7.4
chi-sq (sig)	16.1 (.000)	12.5 (.000)	0.7 (.407)
age 18 labour market position	• •	, ,	, ,
education	0.6	6.8	6.8
work/training	4.5	11.7	6.9
un/non-employed	7.7	17.9	5.3
chi-sq (sig)	6.9 (.032)	5.0 (.081)	0.1 (.930)
age 23 labour market position	• •	, ,	, ,
education	8.3	5.6	11.1
work/training	2.5	10.8	6.8
un/non-employed	8.2	11.5	3.3
chi-sq (sig)	7.3 (.025)	1.0 (.597)	2.2 (.329)

4. Summary of results

There was a substantial increase in the use of all substances in the immediate post-school period (ages 15-18), with smoking and drugs also continuing to increase between 18 and 23. The balance between uptake and quitting was towards uptake of all substances to age 23. Thereafter, with the exception of 'hard' drugs, it tipped towards quitting. Thus, for smoking there was a steep increase in rates of current and heavier levels between ages 15-18, and a continuing, but less marked increase from 18-23, with evidence of a slight drop in lighter levels thereafter. Rates of drinking showed a massive rise between 15 and 18, remaining stable to age 23, after which there was a slight drop in the very heaviest levels. CAGE scores were highest at age 18. For drugs, there were steep increases between 15-18 and 18-23, after which rates of all except 'hard' drugs returned to the age 18 levels. Although there was evidence that a majority of young people had used drugs very occasionally, more frequent (monthly) use was reported by only a minority and daily use by very few.

There was considerable fluctuation in and out of substance use with age (and over time). Smoking showed the most consistency, followed by any drugs and drinking above recommended levels, with cannabis only the least. Mirroring the tendency for most substances to increase up to age 23, so did the proportion using two, or all three substances. The overlap between smoking and drugs at each age was greater than that between smoking and drinking or drinking and drugs, highlighting the fact that drinking was more likely to occur separately from the other substances. Previous use of any one substance tended to predict 'hazardous' levels of its use at age 30. While early substance use (smoking, drinking and drugs) predicted later 'hazardous' smoking, there was no association between age 15 use of any substance and 'hazardous' levels of drinking at age 30. There was a strong association between early cannabis only use and later 'hazardous' or 'hard' drug use.

There were no gender differences in smoking rates at 15 or 18, but a male excess thereafter, and a male excess for drinking and drugs at each age. Respondents from lower SES backgrounds were more likely to be current smokers at 15 and 18 and to use drugs at 15, but this pattern did not persist at later ages. There were also trends towards higher levels of drinking among those from higher SES backgrounds, this

group, in addition, being more likely to report any drugs at 23. Early school leaving was associated with smoking and 'hard' drugs at all ages, but at 23 there was no relationship with any drugs, and this group was also somewhat less likely to drink at this age. Similarly, although young people who were un- or non-employed (at 18 and 23) had higher smoking rates at each age, and greater experience of drugs at 18, by age 23 there was no relationship between drugs and labour market position. At this age, in addition, the un- and non-employed had much lower rates of drinking than those in education or work/training.

Effects of family life (lower rates of substance use among those living with both birth parents and higher 'family time' homes) reduced with age. Although young people with a girl/boyfriend at 15 had higher levels of substance use, rates were substantially lower among those who were married at 23 or 30 compared with those who were not (including cohabiters). There was evidence of a strong relationship between early crime/deviant lifestyle (represented by contact with the police or children's hearings) and substance, particularly 'hard' drug use (this relationship continuing to age 30). Relationships between substance and early psychopathology (contact with child guidance or psychiatry) were much less pronounced. However, suicidal ideation was related to smoking and drugs at ages 18, 23 and 30 and, at 18 and 30 with requiring a drink first thing in the morning, but not drinking above recommended levels. Finally, analyses of the correlates of uptake and quitting (based on small numbers) again highlighted differences around age 23, at which point uptake, and following which, quitting, tended to be associated with greater advantage.

5. Conclusions

We start by noting two caveats in respect of our findings. The first is that although the baseline sample did not differ significantly from that from which it was drawn in respect of sex or (non-manual Vs manual) social class, it only represented 65% of the issued sample. Non-participants may have differed from participants in other respects, for example deviant behaviour (including levels of substance). Similarly, although longitudinal sample responders were less different from those who failed to complete one or more interviews than we might have expected, the fact is that they did differ, particularly in respect of area level deprivation. These difficulties associated with the sample mean that we are likely to have under-represented heavy substance users. However, our findings in respect of weak or non-existent class gradients in later use may mean that this under-representation is fairly small.

The second caveat is that the very nature of this study means that although the age 30 data were collected very recently (since 2000), the age 15 data were not (1987). There have been a number of changes in wider society since the late 1980s, including a substantial drop in youth unemployment. The cohort also experienced the peak of 'rave' culture around their 18th birthday. Care should therefore be taken when generalising from these results to today's teenagers. For example, comparison with another sample of 15 year olds, resident in exactly the same geographical area 12 years later (1999), shows not only much higher rates of use of all substances (current smoking was 1.7 times higher at the later time point, monthly drinking 3.5 times and drugs ever 4.4 times higher), but also a substantial change in gender patterning. Thus by 1999, female levels of drinking and drugs had caught up with those of their male counterparts, while female smoking rates had overtaken those of males (Sweeting & West, 2003).

However, our results challenge several assumptions about substance use in the post-school period:

• The first of these is that uptake is confined to younger ages; in this sample, rates of each substance increased up to age 18, and smoking and drugs continued to do so to age 23. It was at this age that the highest levels of each substance, apart from 'hard' drugs (which continued to rise) occurred.

- The second assumption is that substance use, particularly drugs, is invariably related to adverse socio-economic circumstances or family life. This may be the case for those who start smoking or using drugs relatively early (in the case of this sample, prior to age 18). However it does not extend to those who drink, or those starting to smoke or use drugs after age 18. Indeed, the evidence suggests that beginning to smoke or use drugs, including 'hard' drugs, at age 23, was more likely among those in tertiary education. In other words, there is a 'student' effect. Those who become 'new' users around this age remove the earlier association between smoking or drugs and disadvantage. However, this may be short-lived, since this group was subsequently most likely to quit.
- A third assumption, held by many, is that pathways through substance use follow an unremitting and set pattern (for example smoking to cannabis to 'hard' drugs). This may be the case for a handful of young people, and indeed, we found evidence of overlap between smoking and drug use, and of a strong association between early use of cannabis only and later (age 30) 'hazardous' or 'hard' drug use. However, we have demonstrated considerable complexity, both in pathways for the use of individual substances, as well as for multiple use over time.

In conclusion, although the evidence demonstrates multiple individual pathways of substance use, it also points to the importance of particular events and contexts for patterns of use. In respect of the former, the finding that young people who get married have lower use highlights the importance of this event. In respect of the latter, the 'student effect' highlights the salience of exposure to a particular culture and its associated expectations and access to substances.

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Appendices

APPENDIX 1.

Response and bias

TABLE A.1.a: Response rates at each wave

	N	% of baseline sample (N = 1009)	% of original issued sample (N = 1682)
1987 interview	1009		60.0
1990 interview	908	90.0	54.0
1995 interview	675	66.9	40.1
2000 interview	578	57.3	34.4
completed every interview	499	49.5	29.7

TABLE A.1.b: Baseline (age 15) characteristics of responders Vs non-responders at each interview

		1990 – age 18 yes no		1995 – age 23 yes no		2000 – age 30 yes no		every interview yes no	
gender male female chi-sq & sig	47.4 52.6 <i>0.6</i>	51.5 48.5 <i>ns</i>	47.1 52.9 <i>0.3</i>	49.1 50.9 ns	46.4 53.6 <i>1.1</i>	49.7 50.3 ns	46.3 53.7 <i>0.9</i>	49.2 50.8 ns	
social class non-manual III-manual IV-V chi-sq & sig	43.1 36.4 20.5 <i>11.8</i>	25.0 46.9 28.1	44.2 36.1 19.6 <i>7.5</i>	35.4 40.0 24.6	45.6 35.6 18.8 <i>11.0</i>	35.5 39.8 24.6	45.7 36.2 18.1 <i>9.6</i>	37.0 38.6 24.4	
area deprivation 1-2 = lower 3-5 6-7 = higher chi-sq & sig	18.0 60.5 21.6 <i>19.4</i>	5.0 57.4 37.6	19.4 61.6 19.0 <i>25.8</i>	11.1 57.2 31.7	18.7 64.0 17.3 <i>26.9</i>	13.9 55.0 31.1	20.0 63.7 16.2 <i>29.5</i>	13.3 56.7 30.0	
family structure both birth parents reconstituted one parent other chi-sq & sig	81.4 5.1 11.0 2.5 7.1	72.3 5.9 19.8 2.0	83.1 4.6 9.6 2.7 12.1	75.1 6.3 16.5 2.1	82.7 4.3 10.4 2.6 5.3	77.5 6.3 13.9 2.3	84.2 4.2 9.0 2.6 10.3	76.9 6.1 14.7 2.4	
current smoker yes no chi-sq & sig	16.8 83.2 <i>3.3</i>	24.0 76.0 ns	15.6 84.4 <i>5.1</i>	21.3 78.7 *	14.0 86.0 <i>11.3</i>	22.1 77.9 **	13.4 86.6 <i>11.2</i>	21.5 78.5	
drugs ever yes no chi-sq & sig	9.7 90.3 <i>0.2</i>	11.1 88.9 <i>ns</i>	8.3 91.7 <i>5.5</i>	13.0 87.0 *	8.0 92.0 <i>5.6</i>	12.5 87.5 *	8.2 91.8 <i>3.0</i>	11.5 88.5 <i>ns</i>	
longstanding illness yes no chi-sq & sig	23.1 76.9 <i>0.8</i>		20.9 79.1 <i>3.5</i>		21.8 78.2 <i>0.5</i>		21.3 78.7 <i>1.1</i>	24.0 76.0 <i>ns</i>	
GHQ 'case' yes no chi-sq & sig	14.6 85.4 <i>0.1</i>	16.2 83.8 ns	14.0 86.0 <i>1.0</i>	83.5	12.8 87.2 <i>4.2</i>	82.4	13.1 86.9 <i>2.1</i>	16.5 83.5 ns	

APPENDIX 2.

Drugs list at each age (and classifications)

TABLE A.2.a: Drugs included at age 15 (1987), and their classification as hallucinogen, CNS depressant, stimulant, 'rave' and 'hard'

age 15 (1987) drugs list	hallucinogen, CNS depressant or stimulant	'rave'	'hard'
cannabis (dope, hash, grass, pot, marijuana)	(H)		
LSD (acid)	Н	Χ	
barbiturates (barbs)	D		Χ
glues, solvents, dry-cleaning fluids	D		
fuels or gas	D		
amphetamines (speed, pep-pills)	S	Χ	
opium	D		Χ
morphine	D		Χ
heroin (smack, horse)	D		Χ
cocaine (coke)	S	Χ	Χ
crack	S		Χ
PCP (angel dust)	D		
magic mushrooms (mushies)	Н	Χ	

TABLE A.2.b: Drugs included at age 18 (1990), and their classification

age 18 (1990) drugs list	hallucinogen, CNS depressant or stimulant	'rave'	'hard'
cannabis (dope, hash, grass, pot, marijuana)	(H)		
LSD (acid)	Н	Χ	
parbiturates (e.g. trival, seconal)	D		Χ
temazepam (jellybabies, normison, euphynos)	D		Χ
sleeping pills/tranquillisers (tranks) (e.g. valium)	D		Χ
glues, solvents, dry-cleaning fluids, fuels, gas	D		
amphetamines (speed, pep-pills)	S	Χ	
amyl/butile nitrite (poppers, rush)	S	Χ	
neroin (smack)	D		Χ
methadone	D		Χ
temgesic (tems)	D		Χ
cocaine (coke)	S	Χ	Χ
crack	S		Χ
other painkillers/opiates (morphine, opium)	D		Χ
PCP (angel dust)	D		
ecstasy	S	Χ	
magic mushrooms (mushies)	Н	Χ	
other drugs			

TABLE A.2.c: Drugs included at ages 23 (1995) and 30 (2000), and their classification

ages 23 & 30 (1995 & 2000) drugs list	hallucinogen, CNS depressant or stimulant	'rave'	'hard'
cannabis (dope, hash, grass, pot, marijuana)	(H)		
LSD (acid)	Н	Χ	
temazepam (gellphix, jellies, eggs)	D		Χ
sleeping pills/tranquillisers (tranks) (e.g. valium)	D		Χ
glues, solvents, dry-cleaning fluids, fuels, gas	D		
amphetamines (speed, pep-pills)	S	Χ	
amyl/butile nitrite (poppers, rush)	S	Χ	
heroin (smack)	D		Χ
methadone	D		Χ
temgesic (tems)	D		Χ
cocaine (coke)	S	Χ	Χ
ecstasy	S	Χ	
magic mushrooms (mushies)	Н	Χ	
other drugs			

Basic frequencies – cross-sectional samples

TABLE A.3.a: Experience of smoking at each interview (cross-sectional samples)

	1987 – age 15		1990 – age 18		1995 –	age 23	2000 – age 30	
	N	% valid sample		% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
ever smoked	649/1007	64.4	379/907	41.8	332/674	49.3	274/576	47.6
current smoker	176/1007	17.5	300/907	33.1	263/674	39.0	193/576	33.5
1+ cigarettes a week	168/1004	16.7	292/905	32.3	260/672	38.7	190/576	33.0
1 + a day (15 = 7+ a week)	141/1004	14.0	279/906	30.8	243/672	36.2	178/576	30.9
10+ a day (15 = 70+ a week)	40/1004	4.0	200/906	22.1	165/670	24.6	135/576	23.4
20+ a day (15 = 140+ a week)	3/1004	0.3	51/906	5.6	70/672	10.4	56/576	9.7
quit (15 = currently trying, 18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview)	57/1007	5.7	197/907	21.7	154/674	22.8	104/576	18.1

TABLE A.3.b: Experience of drinking at each interview (cross-sectional samples)

	1987 –	age 15	1990 –	age 18	1995 –	age 23	2000 – age 30	
	N	% valid sample		% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
ever drinker	923/1007	91.7	866/907	95.5	642/673	95.4	553/574	96.3
current (regular/occasional) drinker	265/1007	26.3	829/907	91.4	633/673	94.1	538/574	93.7
weekly+ drinker	61/1004	6.1	590/904	65.3	474/667	71.1		
above recommended levels (m=22+, f=15+ units last week)			183/907	20.2	161/673	23.9	125/574	21.8
heavy drinker (m=50+, f=35+ units last week)			42/907	4.6	38/673	5.6	15/574	2.6
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) cut down			220/894	24.6	134/674	19.9	138/573	24.1
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) annoyed			117/894	13.1	81/674	12.0	63/573	11.0
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) guilty			214/892	24.0	82/673	12.2	82/573	14.3
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) eye opener			44/894	4.9	56/673	8.3	27/573	4.7
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) one or more			378/892	42.4	200/673	29.7	169/573	29.5
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) two or more			165/892	18.5	99/673	14.7	90/573	15.7
cage cut down in last year					101/671	15.1	97/573	16.9
cage annoyed in last year					69/673	10.3	48/573	8.4
cage guilty in last year					71/674	10.5	58/573	10.1
cage eye opener last year					46/672	6.8	21/573	3.7
cage one or more last year					165/669	24.7	125/573	21.8
cage two or more last year					82/669	12.3	62/573	10.8

TABLE A.3.c: Experience of (any and specific) drugs ever at each interview (cross-sectional samples)

	1987 –	age 15	1990 –	age 18	1995 –	age 23	2000 - age 30	
	N	% valid sample		% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
any drugs ever	99/1002	9.9	297/907	32.7	395/674	58.6	342/576	59.4
cannabis only	32/1000	3.2	159/907	17.5	159/674	23.6	145/576	25.2
any drug apart from cannabis	65/1000	6.5	138/907	<i>15.2</i>	234/674	34.7	197/576	34.2
cannabis	62/1000	6.2	275/907	30.3	377/674	55.9	329/576	57.1
LSD	13/1000	1.3	65/907	7.2	147/674	21.8	113/576	19.6
barbiturates	0/1000	0.0	3/907	0.3				
temazepam			19/907	2.1	58/674	8.6	55/576	9.5
sleeping pills/tranquillisers			23/907	2.5	21/674	3.1	36/576	6.3
glues, solvents, dry-cleaning fluids, fuels, gas	41/1000	4.1	32/907	3.5	34/674	5.0	39/576	6.8
amphetamine	10/1000	1.0	33/907	3.6	157/674	23.3	143/576	24.8
painkillers/opiates (morphine, opium)	0/1000	0.0	5/907	0.5				
amyl/butile nitrite (poppers, rush)			20/907	2.2	78/674	11.6	73/576	12.7
heroin	0/1000	0.0	2/907	0.2	6/674	0.9	13/576	2.3
methadone			1/907	0.1	4/674	0.6	6/576	1.0
temgesic			7/907	0.8	11/674	1.6	15/576	2.6
cocaine	0/1000	0.0	8/907	0.9	55/674	8.2	77/576	13.4
crack	1/1000	0.1	3/907	0.3				
рср	1/1000	0.1	0/907	0.0				
ecstasy			30/907	3.3	120/674	17.8	109/576	18.9
magic mushrooms	19/1000	1.9	55/907	6.1	73/674	10.8	69/576	12.0
other drugs	.,,		1/906	0.1	5/674	0.7	2/576	0.3
any hallucinogens (ex cannabis)	28/1000	2.8	93/907	10.3	161/674	23.9	127/576	22.0
any CNS depressants	42/1000	4.2	58/907	6.4	77/674	11.4	79/576	13.7
any stimulants	11/1000	1.1	65/907	7.2	203/674	30.1	176/576	30.6
any 'rave'	31/1000	3.1	114/907	12.6	230/674	34.1	191/576	33.2
any 'hard'	1/1000	0.1	44/907	4.9	87/674	12.9	103/576	17.9
combinations								
never drugs	903	90.3	610	67.3	281	41.7	234	40.6
cannabis only ever	32	3.2	159	17.5	159	23.6	145	25.2
cannabis + any other drug(s) ever	30	3.0	116	12.8	218	32.3	184	31.9
any other drug(s) only ever	35	3.5	22	2.4	16	2.4	13	2.3
total	1000		907		674		576	

TABLE A.3.d: Last year use of (any and specific) drugs at 18, 23 and 30 (cross-sectional samples)

	1990 –	age 18	1995 –	age 23	2000 –	age 30
	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
any drugs last year	219/907	24.1	238/671	35.5	129/576	22.4
cannabis only	130/906	14.3	114/670	17.0	66/576	11.5
any drug apart from cannabis	88/906	9.7	123/671	18.3	63/576	10.9
cannabis	198/907	21.8	211/673	31.4	109/576	18.9
LSD	43/906	4.7	33/674	4.9	3/576	0.5
baribititurates	1/907	0.1				
temazepam	4/906	0.4	21/674	3.1	7/576	1.2
sleeping pills/tranquillisers	10/907	1.1	10/674	1.5	12/576	2.1
glues, solvents, dry-cleaning fluids, fuels, gas	3/907	0.3	5/673	0.7	0/576	0.0
amphetamine	25/907	2.8	72/672	10.7	23/576	4.0
painkillers/opiates (morphine, opium)	2/907	0.2	,			
amyl/butile nitrite (poppers, rush)	19/907	2.1	21/673	3.1	7/576	1.2
heroin	2/907	0.2	5/674	0.7	9/576	1.6
methadone	1/907	0.1	3/674	0.4	3/576	0.5
temgesic	3/906	0.3	3/674	0.4	2/576	0.3
cocaine	5/907	0.6	29/673	4.3	38/576	6.6
crack	2/907	0.0	27/0/3	4.3	30/3/0	0.0
	0/907	0.2				
pcp			40/472	10.1	33/576	E 7
ecstasy	22/907 22/907	2.4	68/672			5.7
magic mushrooms		2.4	15/669	2.2	1/576	0.2
other drugs	1/906	0.1	2/674	0.3	2/576	0.3
any hallucinogens (ex cannabis)	55/906	6.1	40/671	6.0	4/576	0.7
any CNS depressants	17/905	1.9	30/673	4.5	16/576	2.8
any stimulants	50/907	5.5	111/672	16.5	59/576	10.2
any 'rave'	80/907	8.8	118/672	17.6	59/576	10.2
any 'hard'	20/905	2.2	44/674	6.5	48/576	8.3
combinations						
no drugs last year	688	75.9	433	64.6	447	77.6
cannabis only last year	130	14.3	114	17.0	66	11.5
cannabis + any other drug(s) last year	67	7.4	96	14.3	43	77.5 7.5
any other drug(s) only last year	21	2.3	27	4.0	20	3.5
total	906	2.0	670	4.0	576	5.5
total	700		070		570	

TABLE A.3.e: Monthly use last year of (any and specific) drugs at 18, 23 and 30 (cross-sectional samples)

	1990 –	age 18	1995 –	age 23	2000 -	age 30
	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
monthly use of any drugs last year	93/906	10.3	130/674	19.3	71/576	12.3
any drug apart from cannabis	29/905	3.2	59/674	8.8	27/576	4.7
cannabis	82/906	9.1	115/674	17.1	60/576	10.4
LSD	14/906	1.5	4/674	0.6	0/576	0.0
baribititurates	1/907	0.1				
temazepam	3/906	0.3	6/674	0.9	3/576	0.5
sleeping pills/tranquillisers	3/907	0.3	4/674	0.6	4/576	0.7
glues, solvents, dry-cleaning fluids, fuels, gas	1/907	0.1	2/674	0.3	0/576	0.0
amphetamine	9/907	1.0	29/674	4.3	10/576	1.7
painkillers/opiates (morphine, opium)	0/907	0.0				
amyl/butile nitrite (poppers, rush)	5/906	0.6	4/674	0.6	0/576	0.0
heroin	1/907	0.1	4/674	0.6	5/576	0.9
methadone	1/907	0.1	2/674	0.3	1/576	0.2
temgesic	2/906	0.2	3/674	0.4	1/576	0.2
cocaine	1/907	0.1	6/674	0.9	8/576	1.4
crack	0/907	0.0				
рср	0/907	0.0				
ecstasy	7/907	0.8	29/674	4.3	8/576	1.4
magic mushrooms	1/907	0.1	0/674	0.0	0/576	0.0
other drugs	0/906	0.0	0/674	0.0	0/576	0.0
any hallucinogens (ex cannabis)	15/906	1.7	4/674	0.6	0/576	0.0
any CNS depressants	5/905	0.6	12/674	1.8	9/576	1.6
any stimulants	14/906	1.5	52/674	7.7	22/576	3.8
any 'rave'	26/906	2.9	55/674	8.2	22/576	3.8
any 'hard'	5/905	0.6	14/674	2.1	14/576	2.4

TABLE A.3.f: Daily use last year of (any and specific) drugs at 18, 23 and 30 (cross-sectional samples)

	1990 –	age 18	1995 –	age 23	2000 –	age 30
	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
daily use of any drugs last year	6/902	0.7	18/674	2.7	22/576	3.8
any drug apart from cannabis	3/903	0.3	5/674	0.7	4/576	0.7
cannabis	3/906	0.3	15/674	2.2	20/576	3.5
LSD	1/906	0.1	1/674	0.1	0/576	0.0
baribititurates	0/907	0.0				
temazepam	0/906	0.0	2/674	0.3	1/576	0.2
sleeping pills/tranquillisers	0/907	0.0	2/674	0.3	0/576	0.0
glues, solvents, dry-cleaning fluids, fuels, gas	0/907	0.0	1/674	0.1	0/576	0.0
amphetamine	0/907	0.0	0/674	0.0	0/576	0.0
painkillers/opiates (morphine, opium)	0/907	0.0				
amyl/butile nitrite (poppers, rush)	1/906	0.1	0/674	0.0	0/576	0.0
heroin	0/907	0.0	2/674	0.3	2/576	0.3
methadone	0/907	0.0	2/674	0.3	1/576	0.2
temgesic	0/906	0.0	0/674	0.0	0/576	0.0
cocaine	0/907	0.0	0/674	0.0	1/576	0.2
crack	0/907	0.0				
рср	0/907	0.0				
ecstasy	1/907	0.1	0/674	0.0	0/576	0.0
magic mushrooms	0/907	0.0	0/674	0.0	0/576	0.0
other drugs	0/906	0.0	0/674	0.0	0/576	0.0
any hallucinogens (ex cannabis)	1/906	0.1	1/674	0.1	0/576	0.0
any CNS depressants	0/905	0.0	4/674	0.6	3/576	0.5
any stimulants	2/906	0.2	0/674	0.0	1/576	0.2
any 'rave'	3/905	0.3	1/674	0.1	1/576	0.2
any 'hard'	0/905	0.0	3/674	0.4	4/576	0.7

Basic frequencies – longitudinal sample

TABLE A.4.a: Experience of smoking at each interview (longitudinal sample)

	1987 –	age 15	1990 – a	age 18	1995 –	age 23	2000 –	age 30
	N	% valid sample		% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
ever smoked	305/499	61.1	184/499	36.9	231/499	46.3	230/497	46.3
current smoker	67/499	13.4	148/499	29.7	175/499	35.1	164/497	33.0
1+ cigarettes a week	63/499	12.6	144/497	29.0	174/498	34.9	161/497	32.4
1 + a day (1987 = 7+ a week)	54/499	10.8	139/498	27.9	159/498	31.9	150/497	30.2
10+ a day (15 = 70+ a week)	12/499	2.4	97/498	19.5	109/496	22.0	113/497	22.7
20+ a day (15 = 140+ a week)	0/499	0.0	21/498	4.2	44/498	8.8	50/497	10.1
quit (15 = currently trying, 18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview)	20/499	4.0	103/499	20.6	100/499	20.0	91/497	18.3

TABLE A.4.b: Experience of drinking at each interview (longitudinal sample)

	1987 –	age 15	1990 –	age 18	1995 –	age 23	2000 –	age 30
	N	% valid sample						
ever drinker	461/499	92.4	482/499	96.6	480/499	96.2	478/496	96.4
current (regular/occasional) drinker	131/499	26.3	461/499	92.4	473/499	94.8	465/496	93.8
weekly+ drinker	29/498	5.8	320/497	64.4	351/493	71.2		
above recommended levels (m=22+, f=15+ units last week)			98/499	19.6	115/499	23.0	109/496	22.0
heavy drinker (m=50+, f=35+ units last week)			21/499	4.2	27/499	5.4	12/496	2.4
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) cut down			127/494	25.7	96/499	19.2	118/496	23.8
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) annoyed			71/494	14.4	60/499	12.0	53/496	10.7
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) guilty			114/493	23.1	57/498	11.4	63/496	12.7
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) eye opener			20/494	4.0	37/498	7.4	23/496	4.6
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) one or more			208/493	42.2	144/498	28.9	141/496	28.4
cage (18 = ever, 23 & 30 = since last interview) two or more			97/493	19.7	66/498	13.3	76/496	15.3
cage cut down in last year					70/496	14.1	80/496	16.1
cage annoyed in last year					52/498	10.4	41/496	8.3
cage guilty in last year					49/499	9.8	45/496	9.1
cage eye opener last year					30/497	6.0	18/496	3.6
cage one or more last year					117/494	23.7	103/496	20.8
cage two or more last year					54/494	10.9	52/496	10.5

TABLE A.4.c: Experience of (any and specific) drugs ever at each interview (longitudinal sample)

	1987 –	age 15	1990 –	age 18	1995 –	age 23	2000 –	age 30
	N	% valid sample		% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
any drugs ever	41/498	8.2	147/499	29.5	282/499	56.5	291/498	58.4
cannabis only	12/496	2.4	77/499	<i>15.4</i>	111/499	22.2	127/498	<i>25.5</i>
any drug apart from cannabis	27/496	5.4	70/499	14.0	170/499	34.1	164/498	32.9
cannabis	23/496	4.6	137/499	27.4	269/499	53.9	279/498	56.0
LSD	5/496	1.0	31/499	6.2	104/499	20.8	94/498	18.9
barbiturates	0/496	0.0	0/499	0.0				
temazepam			8/499	1.6	40/499	8.0	44/498	8.8
sleeping pills/tranquillisers			8/499	1.6	13/499	2.6	27/498	5.4
glues, solvents, dry-cleaning fluids, fuels, gas	15/496	3.0	15/499	3.0	27/499	5.4	31/498	6.2
amphetamine	5/496	1.0	17/499	3.4	110/499	22.0	118/498	23.7
painkillers/opiates (morphine, opium)	0/496		1/499	0.2				2017
amyl/butile nitrite (poppers, rush)			12/499	2.4	60/499	12.0	64/498	12.9
heroin	0/496	0.0	1/499	0.2	3/499	0.6	8/498	1.6
methadone			0/499	0.0	1/499	0.2	5/498	1.0
temgesic			0/499	0.0	8/499	1.6	12/498	2.4
cocaine	0/496	0.0	4/499	0.8	35/499	7.0	63/498	12.7
crack	0/496	0.0	1/499	0.2	00, . , ,	,,,,	00/1/0	
рср	0/496	0.0	0/499	0.0				
ecstasy	0, 1, 0	0.0	16/499	3.2	85/499	17.0	88/498	17.7
magic mushrooms	9/496	1.8	31/499	6.2	47/499	9.4	57/498	11.4
other drugs	7/170	7.0	1/499	0.2	3/499	0.6	2/498	0.4
any hallucinogens (ex cannabis)	12/496	2.4	46/499	9.2	113/499	22.6	105/498	21.1
any CNS depressants	15/496	3.0	27/499	5.4	57/499	11.4	64/498	12.9
any stimulants	5/496	1.0	35/499	7.0	147/499	29.5	146/498	29.3
any 'rave'	13/496	2.6	61/499	12.2	166/499	33.3	159/498	31.9
any 'hard'	0/496	0.0	18/499	3.6	59/499	11.8	85/498	17.1
combinations								
never drugs	457	92.1	352	<i>70.5</i>	218	43.7	207	41.6
cannabis only ever	12	2.4	77	15.4	111	22.2	127	<i>25.5</i>
cannabis + any other drug(s) ever	11	2.2	60	12.0	158	31.7	152	<i>30.5</i>
any other drug(s) only ever	16	3.2	10	2.0	12	2.4	12	2.4
total	496		499		499		498	

TABLE A.4.d: Last year use of (any and specific) drugs at 18, 23 and 30 (longitudinal sample)

	1990 –	age 18	1995 –	age 23	2000 –	age 30
	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
any drugs last year	105/499	21.0	163/497	32.8	109/498	21.9
cannabis only	61/499	12.2	78/496	<i>15.7</i>	59/498	11.8
any drug apart from cannabis	44/499	8.8	84/497	16.9	50/498	10.0
cannabis	94/499	18.8	145/498	29.1	90/498	18.1
LSD	21/499	4.2	22/499	4.4	2/498	0.4
baribititurates	0/499	0.0				
temazepam	0/499	0.0	13/499	2.6	5/498	1.0
sleeping pills/tranquillisers	3/499	0.6	5/499	1.0	10/498	2.0
glues, solvents, dry-cleaning fluids, fuels, gas	2/499	0.4	4/498	0.8	0/498	0.0
amphetamine	12/499	2.4	50/498	10.0	18/498	3.6
painkillers/opiates (morphine, opium)	0/499	0.0				
amyl/butile nitrite (poppers, rush)	11/499	2.2	13/498	2.6	6/498	1.2
heroin	1/499	0.2	3/499	0.6	7/498	1.4
methadone	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	3/498	0.6
temgesic	0/499	0.0	1/499	0.2	2/498	0.4
cocaine	2/499	0.4	15/498	3.0	28/498	5.6
crack	1/499	0.2	10/1/0	0.0	20/1/0	0.0
рср	0/499	0.0				
ecstasy	12/499	2.4	48/497	9.7	29/498	5.8
magic mushrooms	12/499	2.4	8/495	1.6	1/498	0.2
other drugs	1/499	0.2	0/499	0.0	2/498	0.4
any hallucinogens (ex cannabis)	26/499	5.2	27/497	5.4	3/498	0.6
any CNS depressants	5/499	1.0	20/498	4.0	13/498	2.6
any stimulants	26/499	5.2	77/498	15.5	47/498	9.4
any 'rave'	42/499	8.4	82/498	16.5	47/498	9.4
any 'hard'	7/499	1.4	26/499	5.2	36/498	7.2
combinations						
no drugs last year	394	79.0	334	67.3	389	<i>78.1</i>
cannabis only last year	61	12.2	78	<i>15.7</i>	59	11.8
cannabis + any other drug(s) last year	33	6.6	66	13.3	31	6.2
any other drug(s) only last year	11	2.2	18	3.6	19	3.8
total	499		496		498	-

TABLE A.4.e: Monthly use last year of (any and specific) drugs at 18, 23 and 30 (longitudinal sample)

	1990 –	age 18	1995 –	age 23	2000 –	age 30
	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
monthly use of any drugs last year	38/498	7.6	86/499	17.2	59/498	11.8
any drug apart from cannabis	10/499	2.0	43/499	8.6	20/498	4.0
cannabis	34/498	6.8	75/499	15.0	51/498	10.2
LSD	4/499	0.8	3/499	0.6	0/498	0.0
baribititurates	0/499	0.0				
temazepam	0/499	0.0	3/499	0.6	3/498	0.6
sleeping pills/tranquillisers	0/499	0.0	1/499	0.2	3/498	0.6
glues, solvents, dry-cleaning fluids, fuels, gas	0/499	0.0	2/499	0.4	0/498	0.0
amphetamine	3/499	0.6	20/499	4.0	8/498	1.6
painkillers/opiates (morphine, opium)	0/499	0.0				
amyl/butile nitrite (poppers, rush)	3/499	0.6	1/499	0.2	0/498	0.0
heroin	0/499	0.0	2/499	0.4	4/498	0.8
methadone	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	1/498	0.2
temgesic	0/499	0.0	1/499	0.2	1/498	0.2
cocaine	0/499	0.0	3/499	0.6	6/498	1.2
crack	0/499	0.0				
рср	0/499	0.0				
ecstasy	3/499	0.6	22/499	4.4	6/498	1.2
magic mushrooms	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	0/498	0.0
other drugs	0/499	0.0	0/499	0/0	0/498	0.0
any hallucinogens (ex cannabis)	4/499	0.8	3/499	0.6	0/498	0.0
any CNS depressants	0/499	0.0	8/499	1.6	7/498	1.4
any stimulants	7/499	1.4	37/499	7.4	16/498	3.2
any 'rave'	10/499	2.0	40/499	8.0	16/498	3.2
any 'hard'	0/499	0.0	8/499	1.6	11/498	2.2

TABLE A.4.f: Daily use last year of (any and specific) drugs at 18, 23 and 30 (longitudinal sample)

	1990 –	age 18	1995 –	age 23	2000 -	age 30
	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
daily use of any drugs last year	4/498	0.8	11/499	2.2	18/498	3.6
any drug apart from cannabis	2/499	0.4	2/499	0.4	2/498	0.4
cannabis	2/498	0.4	10/499	2.0	17/498	3.4
LSD	0/499	0.0	1/499	0.2	0/498	0.0
baribititurates	0/499	0.0				
temazepam	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	1/498	0.2
sleeping pills/tranquillisers	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	0/498	0.0
glues, solvents, dry-cleaning fluids, fuels, gas	0/499	0.0	1/499	0.2	0/498	0.0
amphetamine	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	0/498	0.0
painkillers/opiates (morphine, opium)	0/499	0.0				
amyl/butile nitrite (poppers, rush)	1/499	0.2	0/499	0.0	0/498	0.0
heroin	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	1/498	0.2
methadone	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	1/498	0.2
temgesic	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	0/498	0.0
cocaine	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	0/498	0.0
crack	0/499	0.0				
рср	0/499	0.0				
ecstasy	1/499	0.2	0/499	0.0	0/498	0.0
magic mushrooms	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	0/498	0.0
other drugs	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	0/498	0.0
any hallucinogens (ex cannabis)	0/499	0.0	1/499	0.2	0/498	0.0
any CNS depressants	0/499	0.0	1/499	0.2	2/498	0.4
any stimulants	2/499	0.4	0/499	0.0	0/498	0.0
any 'rave'	2/499	0.4	1/499	0.2	0/498	0.0
any 'hard'	0/499	0.0	0/499	0.0	2/498	0.4

Basic frequencies of first occurrence (uptake) and quitting variables – longitudinal sample

TABLE A.5.a: First occurrence, and quitting of various levels of smoking, drinking and use of (any and specific) drugs at between 15-18, 18-23 and 23-30 (longitudinal sample)

		1987 ages 1		1990 ages		1995- ages	
		N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample	N	% valid sample
SMOKING current smoking	first occurred between stopped between	91/499 10/499	18.2 2.0	52/499 28/499	10.4 5.6	22/497 39/497	4.4 7.8
10+-a-day smoking	first occurred between stopped between	85/498 0/498	17.1 0.0	41/495 28/495	8.3 5.7	20/493 29/494	4.1 5.9
20+-a-day smoking	first occurred between stopped between	21/498 0/498	4.2 0.0	33/497 10/497	6.6 2.0	21/495 19/496	4.2 3.8
DRINKING							
current drinking	first occurred between stopped between	339/499 9/499	67.9 1.8	21/499 16/499	<i>4.2 3.2</i>	2/496 17/496	0.4 3.4
drinking over rec. levels	first occurred between stopped between			65/499 48/499	13.0 9.6	37/496 53/496	7.5 10.7
heavy drinking (>50/35 units)	first occurred between stopped between			21/499 15/499	<i>4.2 3.0</i>	8/496 24/496	1.6 4.8
Cage eye-opener	first occurred between stopped between			28/493 12/493	5.7 2.4	15/490 29/495	3.1 5.9
Cage score 1+	first occurred between stopped between			50/492 116/492	10.2 23.6	30/489 59/495	6.1 11.9
DRUGS any drug	first use between stopped between	111/498 15/498	22.3 3.0	138/498 32/497	27.7 6.4	29/498 71/496	5.8 14.3
cannabis (+/- any other drg)	first use between stopped between	116/496 7/496	23.4 1.4	137/496 28/498	27.6 5.6	31/495 67/497	6.3 13.5
cannabis only	first use between returned to no drugs last year between	72/496 6/496	14.5 1.2	83/496 23/498	16.7 4.6	43/495 40/497	8.7 8.0
any drug except cannabis	first use between stopped between	51/496 17/496	10.3 3.4	108/496 21/497	21.8 4.2	21/495 47/496	4.2 9.5
'hard' drugs	first use between stopped between	18/496 0/496	3.6 0.0	52/496 5/499	10.5 1.0	33/495 12/498	6.7 2.4
monthly drugs	first use between stopped between			58/498 11/498	11.6 2.2	14/497 43/498	2.8 8.6

Complex substance variables at each age – basic frequencies – longitudinal sample

TABLE A.6.a: Complex substance variables at each age

	1987 –	age 15	1990 – age 18		1995 –	age 23	2000 –	age 30
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
none	385	77.5	276	55.3	219	44.1	247	50.1
current smoking only	49	9.9	67	13.4	68	13.7	70	14.2
weekly drinking (at 15), over	20	4.0	32	6.4	38	7.6	48	9.7
recommended levels (18-30) only any drugs (ever at 15), last year	21	4.2	25	5.0	38	7.6	22	4.5
(18-30) only smoking & drinking	2	0.4	19	3.8	9	1.8	21	4.3
smoking & drugs	13	2.6	33	6.6	58	11.7	46	9.3
drinking & drugs	4	0.6	18	3.6	28	5.6	14	2.8
smoking, drinking & drugs	3	0.6	29	5.8	39	7.8	25	5.1
total	497		499		497		493	

Associations with 'hazardous' substance use at age 30 – longitudinal sample

TABLE A.7.a: Associations of previous and current substance use with 'hazardous' levels of smoking (over 20 a day) drinking (above recommended limits) and drug use ('hard' drugs last year and/or cannabis daily) at age 30 - row %ages and odds ratios for 'yes' (longitudinal sample)

	smoki	ng	drinkii	ng	drug	S
	row %	(OR)	row %	(OR)	row %	(OR)
CURRENT SMOKING		, ,		• •		
age 15						
yes	32.8	(7.02)	19.4	(0.83)	11.9	(1.41)
no	6.5		22.4		8.8	
chi-sq (sig)	44.4 (.000)		0.3 (.584)		0.7 (.408)	
age 18	, ,		, ,		. ,	
yes	29.7	(24.19)	25.2	(1.29)	14.9	(2.38)
no	1.7	, ,	20.6	, ,	6.8	` '
chi-sq (sig)	90.1 (.000)		1.2 (.265)		8.0 (.005)	
age 23	, ,		, ,		, ,	
yes	27.4	(60.47)	26.3	(1.46)	18.9	(5.56)
no	0.6	,	19.6	, ,	4.0	`
chi-sq (sig)	90.0 (.000)		2.9 (.087)		29.9 (.000)	
age 30	()		()		()	
yes	N/A		28.8	(1.76)	20.7	(7.00
no			18.7	(- /	3.6	,
chi-sq (sig)			6.5 (.011)		38.4 (.000)	
DRINKING			(,		()	
age 15 – weekly						
yes	24.1	(3.14)	27.6	(1.38)	20.7	(2.80
no	9.2	(0)	21.7	()	8.5	(2.00
chi-sq (sig)	6.7 (.010)		0.5 (.456)		4.8 (.028)	
age 18 – over recommended levels	0.7 (.0.0)		0.0 (1.00)		(
yes	16.3	(2.09)	40.2	(3.16)	18.4	(3.00
no	8.5	(2.07)	17.5	(0.10)	7.0	(0.00
chi-sq (sig)	5.3 (.021)		23.4 (.000)		12.2 (.000)	
age 23 – over recommended levels	0.0 (.021)		20.7 (.000)		12.2 (.000)	
yes	10.4	(1.05)	53.9	(8.31)	15.7	(2.36)
no	9.9	(1.00)	12.3	(0.01)	7.3	(2.00
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.879)		89.1 (.000)		7.4 (.007)	
age 30 – over recommended levels	0.0 (.077)		37.1 (.000)		7.4 (.007)	
yes	10.1	(1.00)	N/A		18.3	(3.25)
no	10.1	(1.00)	1 1// 1		6.5	(0.20)
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.991)				14.6 (.000)	

TABLE A.7.a: continued ...

	smoking		drinking		drugs	
	row %	(OR)	row %	(OR)	row %	(OR)
CANNABIS ONLY		` ,		` ,		` '
age 15 – ever						
yes	33.3	(4.74)	33.3	(1.79)	41.7	(7.72)
no	9.5		21.8		8.5	
chi-sq (sig)	7.3 (.007)		0.9 (.343)		15.3 (.000)	
age 18 – last year	. ,		, ,		, ,	
yes	19.7	(2.56)	34.4	(2.07)	19.7	(2.91)
no	8.7	, ,	20.2	, ,	7.8	` ,
chi-sq (sig)	7.1 (.008)		6.3 (.012)		9.1 (.003)	
age 23 – last year	(/		, ,		(/	
yes	14.1	(1.59)	39.0	(2.77)	15.4	(2.12)
no	9.4	(*****)	18.8	(=/	7.9	(=::=)
chi-sq (sig)	1.6 (.204)		15.5 (.000)		4.5 (.034)	
age 30 – last year	()		()		()	
yes	16.9	(2.08)	29.3	(1.58)	N/A	
no	8.9	(=:==)	20.8	()		
chi-sq (sig)	3.8 (.052)		2.2 (.141)			
ANY DRUG APART FROM CANNABIS	3.2 (.332)		(,			
age 15 – ever						
yes	11.1	(1.12)	18.5	(0.79)	25.9	(3.86)
no	10.1	()	22.3	(0.7.7)	8.3	(0.00)
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.861)		0.2 (.644)		9.4 (.002)	
age 18 – last year	0.0 (.00.)		0.2 (.07.)		777 (1002)	
yes	15.9	(1.80)	32.6	(1.82)	34.1	(7.07)
no	9.5	(1.00)	21.0	(1.02)	6.8	(1.01)
chi-sq (sig)	1.8 (.177)		3.1 (.080)		<i>35.7 (.000)</i>	
age 23 – last year	1.0 (.177)		0.7 (.000)		00.7 (.000)	
yes	14.3	(1.64)	33.7	(2.11)	36.9	(16.67)
no	9.2	(1.01)	19.5	(2.11)	3.4	(10.07)
chi-sq (sig)	1.9 (.162)		8.2 (.004)		95.2 (.000)	
age 30 – last year	(0.2 (.004)		70.2 (.000)	
yes	18.0	(2.23)	44.9	(3.41)	N/A	
no	9.0	(2.20)	19.3	(0.71)	14//1	
chi-sq (sig)	4.1 (.042)		17.0 (.000)			

Correlates of substance use – contemporaneous, retrospective and prospective analyses – cross-sectional samples

TABLE A.8.a: Characteristics associated with current smoking at 15, 18, 23 and 30 - row %ages – boxed = contemporaneous associations (cross-sectional samples)

	age 15	age 18	age 23	age 30
gender	J	3	3	3
male	16.7	33.1	43.4	39.2
female	18.2	33.1	35.1	28.6
chi-sq (sig)	0.4 (.518)	0.0 (.988)	4.8 (.028)	7.2 (.007)
BACKGROUND SES				
social class		Ī		
non-man	13.5	30.3	38.0	30.9
III-man	16.2	32.3	38.3	38.6
IV-V	26.1	40.8	42.0	29.9
chi-sq (sig)	15.9 (.000)	6.3 (.043)	0.7 (.717)	<i>3.8 (.151)</i>
area deprivation		1		
1-2 = lower	17.4	36.2	40.5	27.8
3-5	15.5	31.8	37.3	33.2
6-7 = higher	22.7	34.2	43.3	41.0
chi-sq (sig)	6.2 (.046)	1.3 (.533)	1.6 (.441)	<i>4.1 (.127)</i>
household deprivation		1		
low	12.1	29.5	39.2	29.3
med	15.5	31.2	34.1	31.9
high	27.5	43.8	50.4	46.3
chi-sq (sig)	24.2 (.000)	12.5 (.002)	10.0 (.007)	9.8 (.007)
BACKGROUND FAMILY				
family structure		1		
both birth parents	15.0	31.6	37.8	32.8
reconstituted	21.2	47.8	51.6	48.0
one parent	29.4	34.0	41.5	33.3
chi-sq (sig)	15.7 (.000)	5.3 (.071)	2.6 (.274)	<i>2.5 (.290)</i>
family time	1	Ī		
low	22.4	41.2	44.6	37.8
medium	17.7	34.1	42.2	35.6
high	14.0	26.1	32.9	28.9
chi-sq (sig)	7.4 (.025)	14.3 (.001)	7.1 (.029)	3.6 (.166)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE				
early child guidance / psychiatry contact				
yes	28.6	34.6	56.4	52.9
no	16.6	33.2	37.8	32.0
chi-sq (sig)	5.8 <i>(.016)</i>	0.0 (.831)	<i>5.4 (.020)</i>	<i>6.3 (.012)</i>
early social work contact				
yes	45.7	42.9	64.0	47.1
no	16.0	32.9	37.9	32.8
chi-sq (sig)	26.8 (.000)	1.5 <i>(.219)</i>	6.9 (.009)	1.5 <i>(.221)</i>
early police / children's hearing contact	40.4	F4 0	45.0	FO 4
yes	42.4	51.2	65.2	52.4
no	15.7	32.3	37.9	32.5
chi-sq (sig)	<i>27.5 (.000)</i>	6.6 (.010)	7.0 (.008)	3.6 (.058)
SCHOOL				
school attitude	0.5	ا محم	22.5	27.7
pro	8.5	25.3	32.5	27.7
anti	27.0	41.8	47.1 14.9 (000)	40.6 10.5 (001)
chi-sq (sig)	58.7 (.000)	27.6 (.000)	14.8 (.000)	10.5 (.001)
when left school	20.7	40.1	E0 1	E2 7
3rd or 4th year	29.6	49.1	53.1	53.7
5 th year or later	9.0	23.4	31.4	23.2
chi-sq (sig)	<i>64.6 (.000)</i>	<i>63.4 (.000)</i>	29.4 (.000)	52.0 (.000)

TABLE A.8.a: continued ...

	age 15	age 18	age 23	age 30
LABOUR MARKET				
age 18 labour market position		_	7	
education	7.2	19.3	32.4	23.0
work/training	17.9	35.9	38.3	36.0
un/non-employed	37.4	57.4	64.6	60.0
chi-sq (sig)	51.8 (.000)	55.5 (.000)	22.1 (.000)	24.3 (.000)
age 23 labour market position				
education	8.3	29.2	31.3	16.7
work/training	14.8	28.1	37.1	31.8
un/non-employed	23.7	54.3	53.6	51.6
chi-sq (sig)	7.0 (.030)		10.7 (.005)	14.5 (.001)
age 23 linear labour market transitions	,	,		, ,
linear	12.5	24.6	30.1	26.2
non-linear	18.5	39.8	48.4	41.2
chi-sq (sig)	4.6 (.033)		23.3 (.000)	12.5 (.000)
RELATIONSHIPS	1.0 (.000)	77.0 (.000)	20.0 (.000)	12.0 (.000)
age 15 boy/girlfriend				
current	29.8	48.5	55.6	49.6
	18.9	34.6	37.9	33.7
in past never	8.2	22.0	30.3	23.4
chi-sq (sig)	46.3 (.000)	41.0 (.000)	25.8 (.000)	23.9 (.000)
age 23 relationship	10.4	25.1	07./	1 20.0
married	18.4	35.1	27.6	29.9
partner	17.9	36.9	48.7	46.9
steady	15.2	29.6	36.0	29.4
none	14.0	29.9	41.9	32.3
chi-sq (sig)	1.5 <i>(.674)</i>	2.7 (.441)	11.7 (.008)	8.4 (.038)
age 30 relationship				
married	13.1	27.8	27.0	23.1
partner	13.0	35.5	47.4	45.0
steady	13.3	19.4	36.5	39.2
none	17.6	34.2	39.8	39.5
chi-sq (sig)	1.6 (.654))	<i>15.0 (.002)</i>	23.0 (.000)
SUICIDAL IDEATION				
age 18 – life not worth living			_	
yes	21.1	40.0	48.8	39.8
no	15.5	31.3	36.5	31.7
chi-sq (sig)	3.3 (.068)		6.7 (.010)	2.5 (.115)
age 23 – life not worth living	, ,		. , /	, ,
yes	13.3	36.1	50.7	44.7
no	15.9	31.3	37.6	32.1
chi-sq (sig)	0.3 (.562)		4.8 (.029)	3.0 (.081)
age 30 – life not worth living	0.0 (.002)	3.7 (1.7.0)	(1027)	1 2.0 (.001)
yes	11.1	38.5	44.8	50.6
no	14.5	28.3	34.0	30.7
chi-sq (sig)	0.7 (.417)		2.9 (.086)	12.4 (.000)
GII 39 (319)	0.7 (.417)	J.J (.007)	2.7 (.000)	12.4 (.000)

TABLE A.8.b: Characteristics associated with smoking 20 or more cigarettes a day at 18, 23 and 30 - row %ages – boxed = contemporaneous associations (cross-sectional samples)

	age 18	age 23	age 30
gender			
male	6.8	13.0	10.4
female	4.6	8.1	9.1
chi-sq (sig)	2.0 (.157)	4.2 (.041)	0.3 (.584)
BACKGROUND SES			
social class			
non-man	3.6	9.8	7.3
III-man	5.2	8.8	10.9
IV-V	10.9	13.8	12.1
chi-sq (sig)	12.3 (.002)	2.4 (.295)	2.7 (.254)
area deprivation	, , ,	(, , , ,	(- /
1-2 = lower	3.1	6.9	4.6
3-5	4.2	11.3	10.6
6-7 = higher	11.7	11.2	12.0
chi-sq (sig)	17.8 (.000)	2.2 (.334)	4.1 (.128)
household deprivation	17.0 (.000)	2.2 (.334)	4.1 (.120)
low	3.4	10.6	5.9
med	5.3	7.5	10.6
high	10.0	15.7	13.0
chi-sq (sig)	9.5 (.009)	6.6 (.037)	5.1 (.079)
BACKGROUND FAMILY			
family structure	4.0	10.0	0.5
both birth parents	4.9	10.0	9.5
reconstituted	17.4	9.7	8.0
one parent	6.0	15.6	11.7
chi-sq (sig)	<i>12.7 (.002)</i>	1.9 (.377)	0.4 (.827)
family time			
low	7.3	7.8	11.9
medium	4.8	13.5	11.1
high	5.2	9.3	6.6
chi-sq (sig)	<i>1.8 (.414)</i>	<i>4.1 (.129)</i>	<i>3.5 (.169)</i>
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE			
early child guidance / psychiatry contact			
yes	1.9	17.9	20.6
no	6.0	9.6	8.8
chi-sq (sig)	1.5 <i>(.225)</i>	2.8 (.095)	5.2 (.023)
early social work contact	, ,	, ,	, ,
yes	5.7	8.3	17.6
no	5.7	10.2	9.3
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.999)	0.1 (.767)	1.3 (.245)
early police / children's hearing contact	0.0 ()	011 (1101)	7.0 (12.70)
yes	9.3	13.0	14.3
no no	5.4	10.0	9.3
chi-sq (sig)	1.2 (.281)	0.2 (.636)	0.6 (.447)
SCHOOL	1.2 (.201)	0.2 (.000)	0.0 (.447)
school attitude			
	2.1	6.7	6.5
pro			
anti	9.5	14.9	13.4
chi-sq (sig)	22.8 (.000)	11.9 (.001)	7.9 (.005)
when left school	11.0	1/7	20.7
3 rd or 4 th year	11.0	16.7	20.7
5 th year or later <i>chi-sq (sig)</i>	2.3	6.3	4.6
chi ca (cia)	30.3 (.000)	17.9 (.000)	36.0 (.000)

TABLE A.8.b: continued ...

	age 18	age 23	age 30
LABOUR MARKET			
age 18 labour market position		1	
education	1.0	6.8	2.1
work/training	6.8	10.7	10.9
un/non-employed	13.0	15.6	35.6
chi-sq (sig)	23.5 (.000)	5.0 (.082)	46.1 (.000)
age 23 labour market position			
education	0.0	2.1	0.0
work/training	4.6	9.7	8.9
un/non-employed	13.2	18.6	21.9
chi-sq (sig)	14.0 (.001)	10.8 (.005)	14.6 (.001)
age 23 linear labour market transitions			
linear	5.2	7.8	7.0
non-linear	5.8	12.1	13.7
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.757)	3.4 (.064)	6.1 (.013)
RELATIONSHIPS	()	()	()
age 15 boy/girlfriend			
current	7.8	12.5	15.2
in past	6.8	11.6	12.2
never	3.0	8.0	3.4
chi-sq (sig)	7.0 (.030)	2.7 <i>(.260)</i>	15.3 (.000)
age 23 relationship	7.0 (.000)	2.7 (.200)	70.0 (.000)
married	9.3	7.1	16.1
partner	9.0	20.5	11.1
steady	3.1	8.0	7.1
none	4.5	9.3	8.7
chi-sq (sig)	8.1 (.044)	15.5 (.001)	5.7 <i>(.127)</i>
age 30 relationship	0.1 (.044)	10.0 (.001)	0.7 (.127)
married	3.6	9.0	8.0
partner	4.8	11.2	12.2
•	2.8	4.8	8.1
steady none	5.1	10.8	11.8
chi-sq (siq)	0.9 (.817)	2.3 (.509)	2.6 (.460)
7 . 07	0.9 (.017)	2.3 (.309)	2.0 (.400)
SUICIDAL IDEATION			
age 18 – life not worth living	0.5	1 11 /	10 /
yes	9.5	11.6	12.6
no obi og (oig)	4.4	9.4	9.3
chi-sq (sig)	7.4 (.007)	0.6 (.444)	1.0 (.311)
age 23 – life not worth living		14.0	1 47.0
yes	6.9	16.0	17.0
no	5.3	9.7	9.2
chi-sq (sig)	0.3 (.560)	2.8 (.094)	2.9 (.090)
age 30 – life not worth living	_		
yes	5.1	14.9	14.8
no	3.9	8.5	8.9
chi-sq (sig)	0.2 (.622)	2.9 (.090)	2.8 (.095)

TABLE A.8.c: Characteristics associated with drinking over the current recommended units of alcohol last week at 18, 23 and 30 - row %ages – boxed = contemporaneous associations (cross-sectional samples)

	age 18	age 23	age 30
gender	04.0	22.5	22.2
male	31.2	38.5	30.8
female	10.3	11.0	14.0
chi-sq (sig)	61.8 (.000)	69.8 (.000)	23.8 (.000)
BACKGROUND SES			
social class	0.4.4	07.0	00.7
non-man	24.1	27.8	23.7
III-man	16.9	20.5	21.3
IV-V	19.0	22.1	17.8
chi-sq (sig)	<i>5.9 (.053)</i>	4.2 (.124)	1.6 (.444)
area deprivation	00.4	00.0	04.5
1-2 = lower	22.1	28.2	21.5
3-5	21.4	24.8	23.2
6-7 = higher	15.3	16.7	17.0
chi-sq (sig)	<i>3.7 (.155)</i>	<i>5.1 (.076)</i>	1.8 <i>(.415)</i>
household deprivation	00.0	00.0	00.0
low	23.3	30.0	23.3
med	19.7	20.0	20.6
high	19.4	21.4	21.1
chi-sq (sig)	1.6 (.447)	7.3 (.025)	0.5 (.785)
BACKGROUND FAMILY			
family structure	10.4	0.4.0	00.0
both birth parents	19.4	24.8	22.2
reconstituted	17.4	19.4	20.0
one parent	27.0	21.9	15.8
chi-sq (sig)	<i>3.4 (.162)</i>	0.7 (.710)	1.3 (.526)
family time	04.0	00.5	10.0
low	24.9	23.5	19.9
medium	21.3	21.5	24.9
high	16.3	26.6	19.5
chi-sq (sig)	6.5 (.039)	1.8 (.406)	2.2 (.339)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE			
early child guidance / psychiatry contact	00.0	0/.0	0.4.5
yes	28.8	26.3	26.5
no	20.0	23.7	21.2
chi-sq (sig)	2.4 (.124)	0.1 (.711)	0.5 (.472)
early social work contact	47.4	00.0	44.0
yes	17.1	20.0	11.8
no	20.6	24.0	21.9
chi-sq (sig)	0.2 (.616)	0.2 (.647)	1.0 (.319)
early police / children's hearing contact	20.0	40.5	22.2
yes	30.2	43.5	33.3
no (1/2)	20.0	23.1	21.1
chi-sq (sig)	2.6 (.106)	5.1 (.024)	1.8 (.181)
SCHOOL			
school attitude	15.0	25.3	22.2
pro	15.8	25.3	22.2
anti	25.1	22.4	21.3
chi-sq (sig)	11.8 (.001)	0.8 (.374)	0.1 (.803)
when left school	24.4	01.4	20.2
3 rd or 4 th year	24.4	21.1	20.3
5 th year or later	17.5	26.0	23.0
chi-sq (sig)	6.3 (.012)	2.0 (.155)	0.5 (.466)

TABLE A.8.c: continued ...

	age 18	age 23	age 30
LABOUR MARKET			
age 18 labour market position		1	
education	16.2	27.5	23.4
work/training	23.2	23.0	21.5
un/non-employed	16.7	21.5	18.6
chi-sq (sig)	6.4 (.040)	<i>1.8 (.397)</i>	0.5 <i>(.759</i>)
age 23 labour market position			
education	20.8	20.8	28.6
work/training	18.8	26.3	22.5
un/non-employed	18.5	12.4	14.3
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.938)	9.0 (.011)	3.1 (.208)
age 23 linear labour market transitions			•
linear	14.7	21.4	19.9
non-linear	23.6	27.4	24.6
chi-sq (sig)	8.3 (.004)	3.2 (.072)	1.6 (.208)
RELATIONSHIPS	,		,
age 15 boy/girlfriend			
current	27.7	26.1	21.6
in past	22.3	26.1	26.6
never	13.3	20.3	16.1
chi-sq (sig)	18.1 (.000)	2.9 (.233)	7.3 (.026)
age 23 relationship	7077 (1000)	277 (1200)	7.0 (1020)
married	17.5	5.1	10.5
partner	17.1	19.8	23.5
steady	22.9	28.4	29.4
none	15.6	29.3	19.3
chi-sq (sig)	4.2 (.238)	26.3 (.000)	13.0 (.005)
age 30 relationship	1.2 (1.200)	20.0 (.000)	70.0 (.000)
married	15.7	18.0	13.5
partner	27.4	31.0	31.0
steady	15.3	25.8	28.0
none	24.8	22.3	24.6
chi-sq (sig)	9.7 <i>(.021)</i>	7.7 (.053)	18.8 <i>(.000)</i>
SUICIDAL IDEATION	7.7 (.021)	7.7 (.033)	10.0 (.000)
age 18 – life not worth living			
3	24.2]	າາ າ
yes		22.5	22.3
no chi ca (cia)	19.0	24.8	22.3
chi-sq (sig)	2.5 (.114)	0.3 (.581)	0.0 (.990)
age 23 – life not worth living	05.0	04.4	00.0
yes	25.0	31.1	29.8
no	18.2	23.1	21.1
chi-sq (sig)	1.9 (.167)	2.3 (.128)	1.9 (.173)
age 30 – life not worth living	_		
yes	24.4	18.2	23.8
no	19.4	23.5	21.5
chi-sq (sig)	1.0 (.313)	0.9 (.336)	0.2 (.645)

TABLE A.8.d: Characteristics associated with a morning 'Eye opener' (from CAGE scale) ever at 18 and since last interview at 23 and 30 - row %ages – boxed = contemporaneous associations (cross-sectional samples)

wan dan	age 18	age 23	age 30
gender	0.1	15 /	0.0
male	8.1 2.1	15.4	9.0
female		2.0	1.0
chi-sq (sig)	16.8 (.000)	39.7 (.000)	20.5 (.000)
BACKGROUND SES			
social class	4.7	9.8	4.3
non-man	4.7 5.0	9.8 8.8	4.3 5.0
III-man			
IV-V	5.5	4.6	3.8
chi-sq (sig)	0.2 (.923)	3.3 (.191)	0.2 (.882)
area deprivation	7 -	10.7	2.0
1-2 = lower 3-5	7.5 4.6	10.7	2.8 5.4
	4.0 3.6	8.0	
6-7 = higher		7.1 1.2 (525)	4.0
chi-sq (sig)	3.1 (.216)	1.3 (.525)	1.4 (.494)
household deprivation	5.6	10.0	2.0
low	5.0 5.1	12.2	3.9
med	5. i 4.5	6.3 5.7	5.8
high			4.6
chi-sq (sig) BACKGROUND FAMILY	0.3 (.871)	7.4 (.025)	0.9 (.640)
family structure both birth parents	5.4	8.9	4.0
reconstituted	6.5	6.9 9.7	20.0
	2.0	4.6	5.3
one parent chi-sq (sig)		4.0 1.4 (.486)	
family time	2.2 (.332)	1.4 (.400)	13.2 (.001)
low	5.6	7.8	7.1
medium	3.9	7.0 7.2	3.2
high	5.6	10.0	4.8
chi-sq (sig)	1.3 (.529)	1.4 <i>(.495)</i>	2.9 <i>(.237)</i>
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE	1.5 (.527)	1.4 (.475)	2.7 (.257)
early child guidance / psychiatry contact			
yes	7.8	5.1	9.1
no	4.8	8.5	4.3
chi-sq (sig)	0.9 (.336)	0.5 (.460)	1.6 (.205)
early social work contact	0.7 (.550)	0.5 (.400)	1.0 (.200)
yes	11.4	12.0	5.9
no	4.7	8.2	4.6
chi-sq (sig)	3.2 (.075)	0.5 (.494)	0.1 (.798)
early police / children's hearing contact	3.2 (.073)	0.5 (.474)	0.1 (.770)
yes	18.6	13.0	9.5
no	4.3	8.1	4.4
chi-sq (sig)	17.6 <i>(.000)</i>	0.7 (.401)	1.2 (.273)
SCHOOL SCHOOL	17.0 (.000)	0.7 (.401)	1.2 (.270)
school attitude			
pro	3.9	5.8	4.5
anti	5.9	10.7	5.0
chi-sq (sig)	2.0 (.155)	5.4 (.020)	0.1 (.771)
when left school	2.0 (.100)	J.7 (.UZU)	0.1 (.771)
3 rd or 4 th year	7.6	9.6	6.5
5 th year or later	3.3	7.9	3.8
chi-sq (sig)	8.5 <i>(.003)</i>	0.6 (.451)	2.0 <i>(.162)</i>
-··· - 7 (V·3)	2.3 (.000)	2.2 (. 101)	2.0 (1.02)

TABLE A.8.d: continued ...

	age 18	age 23	age 30
LABOUR MARKET			
age 18 labour market position		7	
education	2.4	8.6	2.7
work/training	5.5	7.7	5.9
un/non-employed	9.4	12.3	4.7
chi-sq (sig)	8.6 (.014)	1.5 (.463)	2.8 (.243)
age 23 labour market position			•
education	4.3	10.4	2.9
work/training	5.1	8.1	4.7
un/non-employed	4.3	8.2	6.3
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.936)	0.3 (.861)	0.6 (.730)
age 23 linear labour market transitions			
linear	4.4	5.2	2.6
non-linear	5.5	12.1	7.1
chi-sq (sig)	0.4 (.517)	10.0 (.002)	5.8 (.016)
RELATIONSHIPS			
age 15 boy/girlfriend			
current	7.0	11.8	3.2
in past	5.5	9.3	6.2
never	3.0	5.2	3.9
chi-sq (sig)	<i>4.5 (.105)</i>	<i>6.0 (.049)</i>	2.1 (.352)
age 23 relationship			
married	2.1	2.0	1.2
partner	2.7	5.1	9.9
steady	6.3	12.0	4.1
none	5.0	9.2	5.0
chi-sq (sig)	3.8 (.281)	10.8 (.013)	7.2 (.065)
age 30 relationship			•
married	2.8	2.3	2.4
partner	7.4	11.3	5.4
steady	1.4	11.1	8.1
none	5.3	11.7	6.8
chi-sq (sig)	6.0 (.113)	<i>15.2 (.002)</i>	6.2 (.103)
SUICIDAL IDEATION			
age 18 – life not worth living			
yes	8.5	8.5	3.9
no	3.8	8.4	4.7
chi-sq (sig)	7.3 (.007)	0.0 (.967)	0.1 (.724)
age 23 - life not worth living	<u></u>	•	
yes	6.9	10.7	8.5
no	4.7	8.0	4.4
chi-sq (siq)	0.7 (.398)	0.6 (.438)	1.6 (.210)
age 30 – life not worth living	. ()	, , , , ,	, , ,
yes	7.7	7.5	10.0
no	3.6	7.3	3.9
			5.8 (.016)
chi-sq (sig)	2.9 (.090)	0.0 (.967)	

TABLE A.8.e: Characteristics associated with any drugs ever at 15 and last year at 18, 23 and 30 - row %ages – boxed = contemporaneous associations (cross-sectional samples)

	age 15 (ever)	age 18 (I yr)	age 23 (I yr)	age 30 (I yr)
gender	age 10 (ever)	age to (Fyr)	uge 23 (1 31)	age so (i ji)
male	12.6	35.0	52.2	34.5
female	7.4	14.4	20.4	12.0
chi-sq (sig)	7.3 (.007)	52.0 (.000)	73.9 (.000)	41.7 (.000)
BACKGROUND SES				
social class				
non-man	7.2	25.9	40.6	22.4
III-man	10.0	21.5	32.2	22.2
IV-V	14.2	25.5	29.8	22.6
chi-sq (sig)	7.9 (.019)	2.0 (.360)	6.3 (.042)	0.0 (.995)
area deprivation				
1-2 = lower	10.8	24.5	36.4	20.4
3-5	8.5	23.0	34.9	22.2
6-7 = higher	12.9	27.0	35.2	25.3
chi-sq (sig)	3.9 (.143)	1.3 (.520)	0.1 (.935)	0.7 (.696)
household deprivation	. ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
low	9.2	29.8	44.3	22.0
med	8.5	20.5	29.5	21.7
high	13.2	24.9	36.2	26.9
chi-sq (sig)	3.9 (.143)	7.4 (.024)	11.4 (.003)	1.2 (.535)
BACKGROUND FAMILY	311 (1115)] ()	()	()
family structure				
both birth parents	8.6	22.5	34.9	22.4
reconstituted	17.3	37.0	46.7	28.0
one parent	15.1	31.0	33.8	20.0
chi-sq (sig)	8.5 (.014)	7.8 (.021)	1.8 (.407)	0.6 (.723)
family time	0.0 (1011)	7.0 (.02.1)	1.0 (1.101)	0.0 (1720)
low	15.6	30.5	40.5	27.5
medium	10.0	21.9	36.3	23.4
high	5.9	21.8	32.1	18.1
chi-sq (sig)	15.9 (.000)	7.1 (.029)	3.0 (.218)	4.4 (.108)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE	7077 (1000)	1 /// (/02/)	0.0 (.2.10)	(
early child guidance / psychiatry contact				
yes	11.5	28.8	33.3	36.4
no	9.8	24.0	35.4	21.5
chi-sq (sig)	0.2 (.662)	0.6 (.431)	0.1 (.796)	4.0 (.047)
early social work contact	0.2 (1002)	0.0 (.707)	0.1 (1770)	7.0 (1077)
yes	23.9	37.1	44.0	58.8
no	9.2	23.8	34.9	21.2
chi-sq (sig)	10.7 (.001)	3.3 (.071)	0.9 (.350)	13.4 (.000)
early police / children's hearing contact	(- ,	,	()	
yes	23.7	53.5	65.2	42.9
no	8.9	22.7	34.2	21.6
chi-sq (sig)	13.9 (.000)	21.1 (.000)	9.4 (.002)	5.3 (.022)
SCHOOL	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
school attitude				
pro	3.3	18.8	33.0	18.7
anti	17.1	30.0	38.8	26.8
chi-sq (sig)	52.4 (.000)	15.5 (.000)	2.4 (.119)	5.4 (.021)
when left school	()	1 . ()	()	(//
3 rd or 4 th year	16.1	30.8	36.6	28.2
5 th year or later	5.9	20.2	35.3	19.2
chi-sq (sig)	24.8 (.000)	13.0 (.000)	0.1 (.744)	5.8 (.016)
1 (* 3)	(1-1-0)	(12-5)	. (,	()

TABLE A.8.e: continued ...

	age 15 (ever)	age 18 (I yr)	age 23 (I yr)	age 30 (I yr)
LABOUR MARKET				
age 18 labour market position			-	
education	2.8	21.7	36.9	19.1
work/training	13.0	22.6	33.5	22.4
un/non-employed	14.3	38.9	45.3	34.1
chi-sq (sig)	24.4 (.000)	14.4 (.001)	<i>3.5 (.177)</i>	4.6 (.099)
age 23 labour market position				
education	16.7	31.3	35.4	27.8
work/training	7.2	21.0	34.9	20.0
un/non-employed	10.3	35.9	38.5	31.7
chi-sq (sig)	<i>5.7 (.058)</i>	11.2 (.004)	0.5 (.792)	5.1 (.077)
age 23 linear labour market transitions				•
linear	5.8	17.9	28.7	15.4
non-linear	11.5	30.3	43.3	29.8
chi-sq (sig)	6.9 (.008)	13.8 (.000)	15.2 (.000)	14.9 (.000)
RELATIONSHIPS	- (- 3 -)	()	1 9/	(
age 15 boy/girlfriend				
current	18.5	30.1	43.0	27.0
in past	10.7	26.4	36.6	22.5
never	3.6	18.1	29.9	19.4
chi-sq (sig)	35.4 (.000)	11.7 (.003)	7.3 (.025)	2.6 (.275)
age 23 relationship	00.7 (1000)	7777 (1000)	7.0 (.020)	2.0 (.270)
married	6.1	10.3	14.3	6.9
partner	8.5	30.6	42.7	34.1
steady	13.1	22.4	36.8	22.4
none	4.8	26.8	39.9	24.2
chi-sq (sig)	10.8 (.013)	14.0 (.003)	24.0 (.000)	19.0 (.000)
age 30 relationship	10.0 (.013)	14.0 (.000)	24.0 (.000)	17.0 (.000)
married	4.8	14.5	23.0	9.5
partner	12.3	30.6	43.5	33.6
steady	6.7	18.1	41.3	29.7
none	10.9	25.6	37.3	33.1
chi-sq (sig)	8.4 (.038)	15.2 <i>(.002)</i>	18.6 (.000)	43.4 (.000)
SUICIDAL IDEATION	0.4 (.030)	13.2 (.002)	10.0 (.000)	43.4 (.000)
age 18 – life not worth living				
	13.8	34.7	43.8	28.4
yes			33.9	20.4
no chi ca (cia)	8.7 4.4.(025)	21.6		
chi-sq (sig)	4.4 (.035)	14.0 (.000)	4.3 (.037)	2.6 (.105)
age 23 – life not worth living				l
yes	9.5	38.9	62.2	44.7
no .	8.2	22.0	32.2	19.7
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.717)	10.1 (.001)	25.8 (.000)	15.4 (.000)
age 30 – life not worth living				
yes	7.5	25.6	43.3	40.7
no	8.0	20.0	31.2	19.4
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.867)	1.3 (.258)	3.8 (.050)	18.2 (.000)
1 . 3/	(/	()	(/	, , , , , , ,

TABLE A.8.f: Characteristics associated with cannabis ever at 15 and last year at 18, 23 and 30 - row %ages – boxed = contemporaneous associations (cross-sectional samples)

BACKGROUND SES social class non-man	5 29.2 7 10.0 6 (.000) 34.3 (.000) 9 18.5 8 18.7 7 20.8 9 (.019) 0.3 (.879) 1 18.5 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
male female 8.6 31.9 46.5 chi-sq (sig) 9.0 (.003) 48.7 (.000) 64.6 BACKGROUND SES social class non-man 4.7 24.1 36.5 III-man 5.9 19.4 26.6 IV-V 8.6 21.7 26.5 chi-sq (sig) 3.7 (.160) 2.3 (.318) 7.9 area deprivation 3.5 5.3 21.4 31.8 6-7 = higher 6.6 21.5 32.7 chi-sq (sig) 2.4 (.305) 0.4 (.821) 0.4 household deprivation 5.9 27.7 40.9 low 5.9 27.7 40.9 med 5.4 19.7 26.6 high 7.8 20.4 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 11.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time	7 10.0 6 (.000) 34.3 (.000) 9 18.5 8 18.7 7 20.8 9 (.019) 0.3 (.879) 1 18.5 8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
female 4.0 12.8 17.7 chi-sq (sig) 9.0 (.003) 48.7 (.000) 64.6 BACKGROUND SES social class 100-man 4.7 24.1 36.9 III-man 5.9 19.4 26.6 IV-V 8.6 21.7 26.7 chi-sq (sig) 3.7 (.160) 2.3 (.318) 7.9 area deprivation 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 2.4 36.6 21.7 26.6 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 27.7 40.1 30.2	7 10.0 6 (.000) 34.3 (.000) 9 18.5 8 18.7 7 20.8 9 (.019) 0.3 (.879) 1 18.5 8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
chi-sq (sig) 9.0 (.003) 48.7 (.000) 64.6 BACKGROUND SES social class 3.7 3.7 3.6 3.7 III-man 5.9 19.4 26.8 IV-V 8.6 21.7 26.6 chi-sq (sig) 3.7 (.160) 2.3 (.318) 7.9 area deprivation 3.5 5.3 21.4 31.3 6-7 = higher 8.2 23.5 29.7 chi-sq (sig) 2.4 (.305) 0.4 (.821) 0.4 household deprivation 5.9 27.7 40.9 low 5.9 27.7 40.9 med 5.4 19.7 26.8 high 7.8 20.4 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 1.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 17.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.5 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time 9.2 26.2 34.5 low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5 </td <td>36 (.000) 34.3 (.000) 9 18.5 8 18.7 7 20.8 9 (.019) 0.3 (.879) 1 18.5 8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)</td>	36 (.000) 34.3 (.000) 9 18.5 8 18.7 7 20.8 9 (.019) 0.3 (.879) 1 18.5 8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
BACKGROUND SES social class non-man	9 18.5 8 18.7 7 20.8 9 (.019) 0.3 (.879) 1 18.5 8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
social class non-man 4.7 24.1 36.9 IV-V 8.6 21.7 26.6 chi-sq (sig) 3.7 (.160) 2.3 (.318) 7.9 area deprivation	8 18.7 7 20.8 9 (.019) 0.3 (.879) 1 18.5 8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
non-man 4.7 24.1 36.0 III-man 5.9 19.4 26.8 IV-V 8.6 21.7 26.7 chi-sq (sig) 3.7 (160) 2.3 (.318) 7.9 area deprivation	8 18.7 7 20.8 9 (.019) 0.3 (.879) 1 18.5 8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
III-man	8 18.7 7 20.8 9 (.019) 0.3 (.879) 1 18.5 8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
IV-V 8.6 21.7 26.7 26.7 26.7 27.7 26.7 27.7 27.9 27.7 27.9 27.7 27.9 27.7 27.9 2	7 20.8 9 (.019) 0.3 (.879) 1 18.5 8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
area deprivation 1-2 = lower 6.6 21.5 32.7 3-5 5.3 21.4 31.8 6-7 = higher 8.2 23.5 29.7 chi-sq (sig) 0.4 (.821) 0.4 household deprivation 5.9 27.7 40.9 med 5.4 19.7 26.8 high 7.8 20.4 29.7 chi-sq (sig) 1.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 11.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	1 18.5 8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
area deprivation 1-2 = lower 6.6 21.5 32.7 3-5 5.3 21.4 31.8 6-7 = higher 8.2 23.5 29.7 chi-sq (sig) 0.4 (.821) 0.4 household deprivation 5.9 27.7 40.9 med 5.4 19.7 26.8 high 7.8 20.4 29.7 chi-sq (sig) 1.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 11.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY 43.3 43.3 43.3 43.3 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3	1 18.5 8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
1-2 = lower 6.6 21.5 32.3 3-5 5.3 21.4 31.8 6-7 = higher 8.2 23.5 29.7 chi-sq (sig) 2.4 (.305) 0.4 (.821) 0.4 household deprivation 5.9 27.7 40.5 med 5.4 19.7 26.8 high 7.8 20.4 29.7 chi-sq (sig) 1.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 11.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time 9.2 26.2 34.5 needium 7.0 20.1 33.5	8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
3-5 5.3 21.4 31.8 6-7 = higher 8.2 23.5 29.7 chi-sq (sig) 2.4 (.305) 0.4 (.821) 0.4 household deprivation low 5.9 27.7 40.8 med 5.4 19.7 26.8 high 7.8 20.4 29.7 chi-sq (sig) 1.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 11.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY family structure both birth parents 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.8	8 18.2 1 22.2 4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
6-7 = higher	4 (.835) 0.8 (.652)
chi-sq (sig) 2.4 (.305) 0.4 (.821) 0.4 household deprivation low 5.9 27.7 40.9 med 5.4 19.7 26.8 high 7.8 20.4 29.7 chi-sq (sig) 1.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 17.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY family structure both birth parents 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.9	
household deprivation low 5.9 27.7 40.8 med 5.4 19.7 26.8 high 7.8 20.4 29.7 chi-sq (sig) 1.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 11.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.8	
med 5.4 19.7 26.8 high 7.8 20.4 29.3 chi-sq (sig) 1.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 11.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	5 10.5
med 5.4 19.7 26.8 high 7.8 20.4 29.3 chi-sq (sig) 1.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 11.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY family structure 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	J 10.5
chi-sq (sig) 1.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 11.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY family structure both birth parents 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	
chi-sq (sig) 1.5 (.469) 6.7 (.035) 11.5 BACKGROUND FAMILY family structure both birth parents 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	
BACKGROUND FAMILY family structure both birth parents 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	5 (.003) 1.2 (.560)
both birth parents 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	, , , , ,
both birth parents 5.3 20.9 30.8 reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	
reconstituted 11.5 26.1 43.3 one parent 10.1 27.0 29.3 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	8 18.9
one parent 10.1 27.0 29.2 chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	
chi-sq (sig) 6.6 (.037) 2.5 (.293) 2.2 family time low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	2 18.3
family time low 9.2 26.2 34.5 medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	2 (.332) 0.0 (.984)
medium 7.0 20.1 33.5	
	5 21.8
L. L. L. C.	5 20.2
high 3.4 20.6 27.1	7 15.7
chi-sq (sig) 9.2 (.010) 3.5 (.173) 2.8	3 (.245) 2.4 (.299)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE	
early child guidance / psychiatry contact	
yes 8.2 25.0 30.8	8 36.4
no 6.0 21.8 31.4	4 17.9
chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.482) 0.3 (.584) 0.0	0 (.933) 6.8 (.009)
early social work contact	
yes 15.2 25.7 40.0	
no 5.7 21.8 31.0	
chi-sq (sig) 7.0 (.008) 0.3 (.583) 0.9	9 (.343) 8.9 (.003)
early police / children's hearing contact	
yes 16.9 44.2 52.2	
no 5.3 20.7 30.0	
	<i>3 (.029) 1.3 (.255)</i>
SCHOOL	
school attitude	
pro 1.2 16.7 28.9	
anti 11.7 27.4 34.5	C 04 0
· · ·	
when left school	5 21.8 4 <i>(.118)</i> 2.7 <i>(.102)</i>
3rd or 4th year 10.6 26.7 32.6	4 (.118) 2.7 (.102)
5 th year or later 3.4 19.0 31.2	4 (.118) 2.7 (.102) 6 24.5
chi-sq (sig) 18.7 (.000) 7.5 (.006) 0.1	4 (.118) 2.7 (.102) 6 24.5 2 15.9

TABLE A.8.f: continued ...

LABOUR MARKET	age 15 (ever)	age 18 (I yr)	age 23 (I yr)	age 30 (I yr)
age 18 labour market position				
education	1.0	21.0	33.3	16.0
work/training	8.4	20.4	29.3	18.6
un/non-employed	9.5	32.4	40.0	31.8
chi-sq (sig)	19.6 (.000)	7.7 (.021)	3.3 (.192)	5.9 (.053)
age 23 labour market position	17.0 (.000)	7.7 (.02.1)] 0.0 (.772)	0.7 (.000)
education	10.4	27.1	33.3	16.7
work/training	4.0	18.8	30.3	16.5
un/non-employed	6.2	34.8	36.1	30.2
chi-sq (sig)	4.5 (.108)	12.6 (.002)	1.4 (.505)	6.8 (.033)
age 23 linear labour market transitions	,	, ,	,	, ,
linear	2.6	16.5	24.3	12.5
non-linear	7.4	27.4	39.6	24.9
chi-sq (sig)	8.0 (.005)	11.5 (.001)	17.9 (.000)	12.9 (.000)
RELATIONSHIPS	,	, ,		, ,
age 15 boy/girlfriend				
current	11.9	25.7	37.3	23.0
in past	7.3	23.7	31.7	18.9
never	1.4	17.5	27.5	16.5
chi-sq (sig)	28.1 (.000)	6.3 (.043)	4.2 (.121)	2.2 (.339)
age 23 relationship				
married	2.0	10.3	13.3	6.9
partner	6.0	28.8	38.5	28.0
steady	7.7	20.2	32.1	15.9
none	2.6	24.6	34.9	22.4
chi-sq (sig)	<i>8.5 (.037)</i>	12.1 (.007)	19.0 (.000)	15.1 <i>(.002</i>)
age 30 relationship			ı	
married	2.8	13.7	20.3	7.9
partner	7.7	25.0	37.1	26.0
steady	4.0	18.1	38.1	25.7
none	6.7	23.9	34.3	30.5
chi-sq (sig)	<i>5.5 (.136)</i>	9.3 (.025)	15.7 (.001)	36.5 (.000)
SUICIDAL IDEATION				
age 18 – life not worth living			1	
yes	8.0	27.9	38.8	22.5
no	5.6	20.5	30.2	18.1
chi-sq (sig)	1.5 (.220)	4.8 (.028)	3.5 (.062)	1.0 (.305)
age 23 – life not worth living				
yes	5.4	30.6	54.7	34.0
no	4.7	20.6	28.5	16.7
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.793)	3.7 (.053)	21.2 (.000)	8.6 (.003)
age 30 – life not worth living				
yes	1.3	24.4	37.3	35.8
no	5.5	18.0	27.9	16.2
chi-sq (sig)	2.6 (.105)	1.8 (.181)	2.5 (.115)	17.5 (.000)
	, ,	, ,	, ,	, /

TABLE A.8.g: Characteristics associated with 'hard' drugs last year at 18, 23 and 30 - row %ages – boxed = contemporaneous associations (cross-sectional samples)

	age 18 (I yr)	age 23 (I yr)	age 30 (I yr)
gender			
male	2.6	11.6	15.4
female	1.9	2.0	2.3
chi-sq (sig)	<i>0.5 (.479)</i>	<i>25.7 (.000)</i>	32.1 (.000)
BACKGROUND SES			
social class			
non-man	1.0	6.4	8.5
III-man	2.5	7.5	7.9
IV-V	3.8	5.3	7.5
chi-sq (sig)	4.9 (.088)	0.7 (.718)	0.1 (.946)
area deprivation	, ,	, ,	, ,
1-2 = lower	3.1	6.1	2.8
3-5	1.5	6.7	10.3
6-7 = higher	3.6	6.3	7.1
chi-sq (sig)	3.7 (.158)	0.1 (.962)	6.4 (.040)
household deprivation	0.7 (1700)	0.7 (.702)	0.7 (.0.70)
low	1.7	7.2	7.8
med	1.7	7.1	8.8
high	3.5	5.7	8.3
chi-sq (sig)	2.4 <i>(.297)</i>	0.4 (.835)	0.1 (.926)
BACKGROUND FAMILY	2.4 (.277)	0.4 (.033)	0.1 (.720)
family structure			
	1.6	6.4	8.4
both birth parents reconstituted	6.7	12.9	0.4 12.0
one parent	3.0	4.6	8.3
chi-sq (sig)	5.9 (.052)	2.5 (.292)	0.4 (.818)
family time	2.0	7.0	11.0
low	3.9	7.2	11.3
medium	1.5	6.4	7.8
high	1.5	6.4	6.7
chi-sq (sig)	<i>4.5 (.104)</i>	0.1 (.933)	<i>2.5 (.292)</i>
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE			
early child guidance / psychiatry contact			
yes	5.8	5.1	6.1
no	1.9	6.6	8.4
chi-sq (sig)	<i>3.5 (.061)</i>	0.1 (.724)	0.2 (.634)
early social work contact			
yes	11.4	12.0	17.6
no	1.8	6.3	8.0
chi-sq (sig)	<i>15.1 (.000)</i>	<i>1.3 (.253)</i>	<i>2.0 (.154)</i>
early police / children's hearing contact			
yes	9.3	26.1	28.6
no	1.8	5.8	7.5
chi-sq (sig)	11.1 (.001)	15.1 (.000)	11.8 (.001)
SCHOOL	, ,	, ,	, ,
school attitude			
pro	1.3	4.2	4.5
anti	3.3	9.1	12.6
chi-sq (sig)	4.3 (.037)	6.7 (.010)	12.4 (.000)
when left school	()	<i>2</i> ()	.2.7 (.000)
3 rd or 4 th year	4.4	9.6	12.8
5 th year or later	0.9	5.1	5.9
chi-sq (sig)	11.9 (.001)	4.9 <i>(.027)</i>	7.7 <i>(.006)</i>
UII-39 (319)	11.7 (.001)	4.7 (.027)	7.7 (.000)

TABLE A.8.g: continued ...

	age 18 (I yr)	age 23 (I yr)	age 30 (I yr)
LABOUR MARKET			
age 18 labour market position			
education	0.3	4.5	6.4
work/training	2.2	7.1	8.7
un/non-employed	6.6	12.3	13.6
chi-sq (sig)	14.7 (.001)	5.0 (.080)	2.6 (.270)
age 23 labour market position		•	
education	6.3	4.2	11.1
work/training	1.2	7.0	6.7
un/non-employed	4.3	5.2	7.9
chi-sq (sig)	9.0 (.011)	0.9 (.629)	1.0 (.591)
age 23 linear labour market transitions	, ,	, ,	, ,
linear	0.9	3.8	4.4
non-linear	3.2	9.9	10.7
chi-sq (sig)	4.6 (.031)	9.9 (.002)	7.2 (.007)
RELATIONSHIPS	1.0 (.001)	,,, (.002)	7.2 (.007)
age 15 boy/girlfriend			
current	4.4	7.2	11.1
in past	1.6	8.9	9.4
never	1.5	3.6	5.3
chi-sq (sig)	5.8 (.055)	6.2 (.045)	4.1 <i>(.131)</i>
age 23 relationship	5.0 (.055)	0.2 (.043)	4.1 (.131)
married	0.0	0.0	1.1
	1.8		
partner		6.0	6.1
steady	2.7 2.2	8.4	12.9
none		7.9	5.0
chi-sq (sig)	2.6 (.454)	8.9 (.031)	<i>14.5 (.002)</i>
age 30 relationship	0.0	0.0	2.4
married	0.8	2.3	3.6
partner	1.6	10.3	11.5
steady	1.4	3.2	12.2
none	1.7	6.8	12.7
chi-sq (sig)	0.7 (.864)	11.3 (.010)	13.5 (.004)
SUICIDAL IDEATION			
age 18 – life not worth living		1	
yes	4.7	7.0	11.8
no	1.4	6.7	7.5
chi-sq (sig)	7.9 (.005)	0.0 (.904)	2.0 (.161)
age 23 – life not worth living			
yes	8.3	13.3	12.8
no	1.2	5.7	6.6
chi-sq (sig)	16.8 (.000)	6.4 (.012)	2.4 (.117)
age 30 – life not worth living			
yes	1.3	7.5	14.8
no	1.2	4.8	7.3
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.975)	0.8 (.357)	5.2 (.023)
Siii 59 (519)	0.0 (.770)	0.0 (.007)	0.2 (.023)

TABLE A.8.h: Characteristics associated with monthly use of any drug at 18, 23 and 30 - row %ages – boxed = contemporaneous associations (cross-sectional samples)

	age 18	age 23	age 30
gender	age 10	age 23	age 30
male	15.4	31.1	19.5
female	5.6	8.7	6.1
chi-sq (sig)	23.4 (.000)	54.2 (.000)	23.5 (.000)
BACKGRÖUND SES	, ,	, ,	, ,
social class			
non-man	9.8	19.0	11.2
III-man	9.3	20.0	12.8
IV-V	13.0	17.6	14.2
chi-sq (sig)	2.0 (.374)	0.3 (.848)	0.7 (.713)
area deprivation			
1-2 = lower	8.6	17.6	9.3
3-5	8.8	18.0	11.7
6-7 = higher	15.9	25.2	18.2
chi-sq (sig)	8.6 (.014)	<i>3.5 (.172)</i>	<i>4.2 (.120)</i>
household deprivation			
low	10.6	20.7	10.2
med	10.1	18.0	11.9
high	12.0	21.3	19.4
chi-sq (sig)	0.5 <i>(.786)</i>	0.8 (.668)	5.6 (.060)
BACKGROUND FAMILY			
family structure			
both birth parents	9.1	18.2	11.7
reconstituted	26.1	35.5	20.0
one parent	11.1	23.1	16.7
chi-sq (sig)	13.8 (.001)	6.2 (.045)	<i>2.5 (.293)</i>
family time			
low	17.2	22.9	16.2
medium	9.3	19.1	12.8
high	6.4	17.3	9.0
chi-sq (sig)	<i>17.5 (.000)</i>	2.0 (.362)	4.1 (.127)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE			
early child guidance / psychiatry contact	11 5	22.1	21.2
yes	11.5	23.1	21.2
no	10.2	18.9	12.0
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.765)	0.4 (.518)	2.4 (.119)
early social work contact	20.0	22.0	20.4
yes no	20.0 9.9	32.0 18.6	29.4 12.0
chi-sq (sig)		2.8 (.095)	4.6 <i>(.032)</i>
early police / children's hearing contact	3.7 (.055)	2.0 (.093)	4.0 (.032)
	32.6	52.2	28.6
yes no	9.1	17.9	11.9
chi-sq (sig)	24.6 (.000)	16.8 (.000)	5.1 (.023)
SCHOOL	24.0 (.000)	10.0 (.000)	3.1 (.023)
school attitude			
pro	6.5	13.9	8.1
anti	14.5	25.6	17.2
chi-sq (sig)	15.2 (.000)	14.7 <i>(.000)</i>	11.1 (.001)
when left school	10.2 (.000)	(.000)	(.001)
3 rd or 4 th year	15.7	25.9	19.7
5 th year or later	7.0	15.8	8.4
chi-sq (sig)	17.7 <i>(.000)</i>	9.7 (.002)	14.9 (.000)
1 V 3/	(1220)	(/	()

TABLE A.8.h: continued ...

	age 18	age 23	age 30
LABOUR MARKET	· ·	J	· ·
age 18 labour market position		_	
education	6.9	14.9	7.4
work/training	9.4	20.2	13.7
un/non-employed	24.1	29.2	22.7
chi-sq (sig)	26.1 (.000)	7.1 (.028)	9.1 (.011)
age 23 labour market position		•	
education	10.4	20.8	13.9
work/training	7.5	18.3	10.9
un/non-employed	18.5	23.7	19.0
chi-sq (sig)	11.3 (.004)	1.6 (.449)	<i>3.5 (.170)</i>
age 23 linear labour market transitions	, ,	, ,	, ,
linear	5.2	13.3	8.1
non-linear	13.7	25.8	16.4
chi-sq (sig)	14.2 (.000)	16.5 (.000)	8.3 (.004)
RELATIONSHIPS	(.000)		2.2 (.001)
age 15 boy/girlfriend			
current	16.0	25.5	15.9
in past	9.3	19.7	13.9
never	7.8	15.1	8.3
chi-sq (sig)	9.9 <i>(.007)</i>	6.6 (.037)	5.2 (.074)
age 23 relationship	7.7 (.007)	0.0 (.007)	J.Z (.074)
married	3.1	5.1	5.7
partner	11.8	25.6	22.0
steady	10.3	19.6	11.8
none	9.4	21.8	11.2
chi-sq (sig)	5.6 (.134)	16.7 (.001)	10.8 (.013)
age 30 relationship	3.0 (.13 1)	10.7 (.001)	10.0 (.013)
married	4.4	10.4	4.8
	10.6	25.0	15.3
partner	8.3	25.4	20.3
steady	o.s 11.1	18.4	20.3
none			20.3 25.7 (.000)
chi-sq (sig)	7.1 (.068)	15.3 (.002)	23.7 (.000)
SUICIDAL IDEATION			
age 18 – life not worth living	14.2	1 20.2	14 7
yes		20.2	16.7
no ohi oa (oia)	9.2	19.1	11.3
chi-sq (sig)	4.0 (.046)	0.1 (.782)	2.2 (.134)
age 23 – life not worth living			
yes	15.3	30.7	25.5
no	8.5	17.9	10.7
chi-sq (sig)	3.5 (.063)	7.0 (.008)	8.7 (.003)
age 20. life not worth living			
age 30 – The hor worth living		i	0.4.7
age 30 – life not worth living	9 N	22 A	74 /
yes	9.0 7.5	22.4 16.4	24.7 10 3
	9.0 7.5 <i>0.2 (.639)</i>	22.4 16.4 <i>1.4 (.230</i>)	24.7 10.3 <i>13.3 (.000)</i>

APPENDIX 9

Description of respondents from longitudinal sample who reported:

- (a) 'hard' drugs last year at ages 18, 23 *and* 30 (N = 2);
 - (b) daily 'hard' drugs at age 30 (N = 2)
- (a) Those reporting 'hard' drugs last year at ages 18, 23 and 30.

Both were male, lived with both birth parents in 'medium' family time homes at age 15. The parents of both respondents had skilled manual occupations. However, while the (age 15) area and household of the first were categorised as 'lower' deprivation, the second came from a 'higher' deprivation area and a 'medium' deprivation household. Both had 'anti' school attitudes, and left secondary education early. The first was in work/training at 18 and in education at 23, the second un- or non-employed and then in work/training. By age 30 they both described themselves as 'self-employed', the first full-time as a photographer, the second part-time as a hairdresser. The first had a current girlfriend at 15, a partner at 23 and was married with a child at 30; the second reported a girlfriend 'in the past' at 15, and a steady relationship at 23, but none at 30. The first had early contact with child guidance/psychiatry, social work and the police or children's hearings, the second had not. Neither reported suicidal ideation at age 18, both at age 23 and the second continued to do so at 30.

The first reported the following drug use: cannabis, LSD, fuels, amphetamines and magic mushrooms at 15; monthly or more frequent cannabis and less frequent LSD, amphetamines, nitrites, cocaine, ecstasy and magic mushrooms at 18; monthly cannabis and ecstasy and less frequent amphetamines, nitrites, cocaine and magic mushrooms at 23; and only less frequent cannabis and cocaine at 30. He did not smoke at 15, but by 18 was smoking 10 cigarettes a day, continuing to do so at 23. However, by age 30, this respondent reported that he was no longer a current smoker. He was a weekly drinker at 15, a 'heavy drinker at 18 (i.e. 50 or more units

in the previous week), and drank less heavily, but still over recommended limits at 23 and 30.

The second reported no experience of drugs at 15; monthly or more frequent cannabis and less frequent LSD, tranquillisers, amphetamines and ecstasy at 18; monthly cannabis and less frequent tranquillisers, cocaine and ecstasy at 23; and daily cannabis, and less frequent nitrites, cocaine and ecstasy at 30. He was a non-smoker at 15, but was smoking 20 or more a day by age 18, continuing at this level thereafter. He drank, but less than weekly at 15. By age 18 he was drinking over recommended levels, continuing to do so at 23, but reducing his consumption by age 30.

(b) Those reporting daily 'hard' drugs last year at age 30.

These respondents were also both male and also lived with both birth parents, the first in a 'low', the second a 'medium' family time home at age 15. Both lived in 'medium' deprivation areas, but while the background of the first was skilled manual, that of the second was non-manual; their household deprivation levels were categorised as 'medium' and 'low' respectively. Both had 'anti' school attitudes and left secondary education early. The first described himself as un- or non-employed at 18, in work or training at 23 and education at 30. He described himself as having had a girlfriend in the past at age 15, and as going steady at 23 and 30. However, at 30 he continued to live with his parents. The second was working at each stage, with a job in the electricity industry at age 30. He had a girlfriend at 15, a steady relationship at 23 and was cohabiting, and with a resident child at 30. Neither of these respondents had early contact with services. The first, who described himself as having 'drug addiction' at age 30, did not express suicidal ideation at any age, however, the second, who described himself as 'a recovering heroin addict' did so at 18, 23 and 30.

The first had no experience of drugs at 15. By 18 he was using cannabis very infrequently (twice a year); by 23 this had increased to monthly use of cannabis and ecstasy, and by 30 to daily cannabis, temazepam and methadone. He reported around 10 cigarettes a day at 15, 18 and 23; by 30 it was 20 a day. He was a current

drinker at each age, but this appeared to be light, only even reaching weekly levels at age 23.

The second had experience of cannabis and LSD at 15, monthly cannabis, LSD and amphetamines, and less frequent solvents at 18, daily cannabis, and LSD, together with monthly heroin, temgesic, cocaine, ecstasy and less frequent temazepam at 23, and daily heroin, monthly tranquillisers and less frequent cannabis, temazepam, amphetamines, methadone, cocaine and ecstasy at 30. He did not smoke at 15, was smoking 10 a day at 18, had stopped smoking at 23, but was smoking 20 a day at 30. He drank, but less than weekly at 15; at 18 this had increased to weekly, although not above recommended levels, although his CAGE score at this point was 2. By 23 he had reduced his consumption frequency to less than weekly, and at 30 described himself as a non-drinker.

APPENDIX 10

Correlates of uptake and quitting substance use - contemporaneous, prospective and retrospective analyses – longitudinal sample

TABLE A.10.a: Characteristics associated with the uptake (first occurrence) of current smoking between ages 15-18, 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
gender			
male	20.3	14.3	6.1
female	16.4	7.1	3.0
chi-sq (sig)	<i>1.3 (.257)</i>	6.9 (.009)	2.7 (.099)
BACKGROUND SES			
social class			
non-man	18.7	13.3	4.9
III-man	17.4	10.7	4.5
IV-V	19.1	3.4	3.4
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.927)	<i>6.7 (.035)</i>	0.3 (.838)
area deprivation			
1-2 = lower	18.0	9.0	6.0
3-5	19.5	10.1	4.1
6-7 = higher	13.6	13.6	3.7
chi-sq (sig)	1.5 <i>(.498)</i>	1.1 (.569)	0.8 (.684)
household deprivation			
low	20.1	12.0	6.6
med	16.1	7.8	2.1
high	21.1	13.3	5.6
chi-sq (sig)	<i>1.5 (.479)</i>	2.7 (.257)	4.7 (.096)
BACKGROUND FAMILY	(/	,	,
family structure			
both birth parents	19.0	10.0	4.8
reconstituted	14.3	9.5	4.8
one parent	15.6	15.6	2.2
chi-sq (sig)	0.6 (.745)	1.4 (.507)	0.6 (.734)
family time	0.0 (1.7.0)	(1001)	0.0 ()
low	18.7	11.4	4.1
medium	20.6	9.0	4.8
high	15.9	11.5	4.4
chi-sq (sig)	1.4 (.504)	0.8 (.682)	0.1 (.951)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE	1.1 (.001)	0.0 (.002)	0.1 (.701)
early child guidance / psychiatry contact			
yes	22.6	16.1	3.2
no	17.8	10.0	4.6
chi-sq (sig)	0.4 (.502)	1.2 (.277)	0.1 (.725)
early social work contact	0.4 (.302)	1.2 (.277)	0.1 (.723)
yes	20.0	6.7	0.0
no	18.0	10.5	4.6
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.845)	0.2 (.633)	0.7 (.394)
	0.0 (.043)	0.2 (.033)	0.7 (.394)
early police / children's hearing contact	6.3	18.8	0.0
yes			0.0
no obi ca (cia)	18.5	10.1	4.6
chi-sq (sig)	1.6 (.211)	1.2 (.263)	0.8 (.378)
SCHOOL			
school attitude	17 5	10 4	4.0
pro	17.5	12.4	4.8
anti	19.4	8.1	4.1
chi-sq (sig)	0.3 (.596)	2.4 (.120)	0.1 (.712)
when left school	OF /	7 7	- 4
3 rd or 4 th year	25.6	7.7	5.4
5 th year or later	14.6	11.9	4.0
chi-sq (sig)	9.0 (.003)	2.0 (.156)	0.5 (.467)

TABLE A.10.a: continued ...

	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
LABOUR MARKET & OWN CLASS			
age 18 labour market position			
education	14.8	13.6	4.3
work/training	18.9	8.6	4.8
un/non-employed	27.5	10.0	2.5
chi-sq (sig)	3.7 (.161)	2.8 (.247)	0.4 (.797)
age 23 labour market position	, ,	, ,	• •
education	19.4	11.1	2.8
work/training	14.9	11.4	4.8
un/non-employed	39.3	3.3	3.3
chi-sq (sig)	21.2 (.000)	3.8 (.149)	0.5 (.771)
age 23 linear labour market transitions	27.2 (.000)	0.0 (.117)	0.0 (.771)
linear	12.8	9.2	4.8
non-linear	24.8	11.9	4.0
chi-sq (sig)	11.9 (.001)	1.0 (.310)	0.2 (.660)
RELATIONSHIPS	11.7 (.001)	1.0 (.310)	0.2 (.000)
age 15 boy/girlfriend			
current	26.6	8.3	3.7
	15.2	12.4	4.8
in past	16.7	9.4	4.6 4.5
never			
chi-sq (sig)	6.7 (.035)	1.6 <i>(.450)</i>	0.2 (.909)
age 23 relationship	1/ 1	2.2	2.4
married	16.1	2.3	3.4
partner	19.0	11.4	7.7
steady	17.6	10.0	2.9
none	19.5	15.1	5.1
chi-sq (sig)	0.5 (.917)	9.9 (.019)	3.2 (.365)
age 30 relationship			
married	17.2	5.9	2.7
partner	23.5	17.4	5.2
steady	11.5	16.4	5.0
none	18.8	8.9	6.9
chi-sq (sig)	4.2 (.244)	<i>13.4 (.004)</i>	3.2 (.361)
SUICIDAL IDEATION			
age 18 – life not worth living			
yes	22.6	16.1	4.3
no	17.5	9.0	4.3
chi-sq (sig)	1.3 <i>(.251)</i>	4.2 (.041)	0.0 (.986)
age 23 – life not worth living	, ,	, ,	, ,
yes	28.3	15.2	8.7
no	17.3	10.0	4.0
chi-sq (sig)	3.4 (.066)	1.2 (.266)	2.2 (.141)
age 30 – life not worth living	0.7 (.000)	1.2 (.200)	2.2 (.171)
yes	24.2	12.1	10.6
no no	17.3	10.2	3.5
chi-sq (sig)	1.8 (.175)	0.2 (.627)	6.9 <i>(.009)</i>
uii-34 (319)	1.0 (.173)	U.Z (.UZ1)	0.7 (.009)

TABLE A.10.b: Characteristics associated with quitting current smoking between ages 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
gender	3	3
male	5.2	7.4
female	6.0	8.3
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.707)	0.1 (.706)
BACKGROUND SES		
social class		
non-man	5.3	11.6
III-man	5.1	4.5
IV-V	7.9	4.5
chi-sq (sig)	1.0 <i>(.615)</i>	8.6 (.014)
area deprivation		
1-2 = lower	4.0	14.0
3-5	6.9	6.6
6-7 = higher	2.5	4.9
chi-sq (sig)	<i>3.0 (.220)</i>	<i>6.8 (.033)</i>
household deprivation		
low	4.3	12.0
med	7.8	4.1
high	3.3	6.7
chi-sq (sig)	<i>3.2 (.206)</i>	<i>8.3 (.016)</i>
BACKGROUND FAMILY		
family structure		
both birth parents	6.0	7.9
reconstituted	4.8	4.8
one parent	2.2	8.9
chi-sq (sig)	1.1 (.576)	0.3 (.842)
family time		
low	6.5	6.5
medium	4.8	7.5
high	6.0	8.8
chi-sq (sig)	0.5 (.779)	0.6 (.755)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE		
early child guidance / psychiatry contact	0.0	10.0
yes	3.2	12.9
no	5.9	7.4
chi-sq (sig)	0.4 (.540)	1.2 <i>(.268)</i>
early social work contact	. 7	10.0
yes	6.7	13.3
no	5.7	7.6
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.868)	0.7 (.412)
early police / children's hearing contact		
yes	6.3	6.3
no	5.7	7.8
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.922)	0.0 (.819)
SCHOOL		
school attitude	5 4	7.7
pro	5.1	7.7
anti	6.3	8.1
chi-sq (sig)	0.3 (.566)	0.0 (.853)
when left school	7 7	
3rd or 4th year	7.7	6.0
5 th year or later	4.6	8.8
chi-sq (sig)	2.1 (.146)	<i>1.2 (.265)</i>

TABLE A.10.b: continued ...

LABOUR MARKET & OWN CLASS age 18 labour market position 3.1 11.8 education 3.1 11.8 work/training 7.2 6.2 un/non-employed 2.5 2.5 chi-sq (sig) 4.2 (.124) 6.2 (.045) age 23 labour market position 5.6 16.7 education 5.6 16.7 work/training 4.5 7.5 un/non-employed 13.1 4.9 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions 11 6.6 linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS 3 3 1.7 (.95) age 15 boy/girlfriend 2.2 10.1 current 6.4 7.4 1.1 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship 5.7 10.8
age 18 labour market position 3.1 11.8 education 3.1 11.8 work/training 7.2 6.2 un/non-employed 2.5 2.5 chi-sq (sig) 4.2 (.124) 6.2 (.045) age 23 labour market position 8 16.7 education 5.6 16.7 work/training 4.5 7.5 un/non-employed 13.1 4.9 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions 8 8.9 linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS 3 4.3 4.9 age 15 boy/girlfriend 5 6.4 7.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship 3 2.3 2.3 2.5 7.7 5.5 10.8 6.5 (.036) 5.5 (.136) 6.5 (.036) 6.5
education 3.1 11.8 work/training 7.2 6.2 un/non-employed 2.5 2.5 chi-sq (sig) 4.2 (.124) 6.2 (.045) age 23 labour market position education 5.6 16.7 work/training 4.5 7.5 un/non-employed 13.1 4.9 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 8.9 non-linear 8.1 6.2 never 9.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
work/training 7.2 6.2 un/non-employed 2.5 2.5 chi-sq (sig) 4.2 (.124) 6.2 (.045) age 23 labour market position 5.6 16.7 education 5.6 16.7 work/training 4.5 7.5 un/non-employed 13.1 4.9 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions 8.9 linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS 3 2.3 age 15 boy/girlfriend 3.1 6.2 current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship 3.2 3 married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-
un/non-employed 2.5 2.5 chi-sq (sig) 4.2 (.124) 6.2 (.045) age 23 labour market position 5.6 16.7 education 5.6 16.7 work/training 4.5 7.5 un/non-employed 13.1 4.9 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions 8.9 linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS 3 2.3 age 15 boy/girlfriend 5.4 7.4 current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
chi-sq (sig) 4.2 (.124) 6.2 (.045) age 23 labour market position education 5.6 16.7 work/training 4.5 7.5 ru/non-employed 13.1 4.9 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS age 15 boy/girlfriend current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 2.0 (.362) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship married 10.3 2.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 3.2 3.0
age 23 labour market position education 5.6 16.7 work/training 4.5 7.5 un/non-employed 13.1 4.9 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS age 15 boy/girlfriend current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 8.1 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 1.7 steady 1.7 steady 1.7 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
age 23 labour market position education 5.6 16.7 work/training 4.5 7.5 un/non-employed 13.1 4.9 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS age 15 boy/girlfriend current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 8.1 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 1.7 steady 1.7 steady 1.7 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
work/training 4.5 7.5 un/non-employed 13.1 4.9 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions 8.9 linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS 3 3.6 age 15 boy/girlfriend 3.1 6.2 current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship 3.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
un/non-employed 13.1 4.9 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions 8.9 linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS 3 3.8 age 15 boy/girlfriend 5.2 10.1 current in past in pas
un/non-employed 13.1 4.9 chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions 8.9 linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS 3 3.8 age 15 boy/girlfriend 5.2 10.1 current in past in pas
chi-sq (sig) 7.5 (.024) 4.7 (.097) age 23 linear labour market transitions 1 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 6
age 23 linear labour market transitions linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS age 15 boy/girlfriend current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
linear 4.4 8.9 non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS age 15 boy/girlfriend current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
non-linear 7.1 6.6 chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS age 15 boy/girlfriend current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
chi-sq (sig) 1.7 (.195) 0.8 (.360) RELATIONSHIPS age 15 boy/girlfriend current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
RELATIONSHIPS age 15 boy/girlfriend current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
age 15 boy/girlfriend current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
current 6.4 7.4 in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship 3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
in past 8.1 6.2 never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship Translationship married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
never 2.2 10.1 chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
chi-sq (sig) 6.5 (.039) 2.0 (.362) age 23 relationship 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
age 23 relationship married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
married 10.3 2.3 partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
partner 2.5 7.7 steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
steady 4.7 8.2 none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
none 5.7 10.8 chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
chi-sq (sig) 5.3 (.150) 5.5 (.136) age 30 relationship
age 30 relationship
·
married /./ / /
partner 5.2 8.7
steady 3.3 5.0
none 3.0 8.9
chi-sq (sig) 3.8 (.285) 0.9 (.814)
SUICIDAL IDEATION
age 18 – life not worth living
yes 5.4 9.7
no 5.7 7.5
chi-sq (sig) 0.0 (.893) 0.5 (.468)
age 23 – life not worth living
yes 2.2 10.9
no 6.0 7.6
chi-sq (sig) 1.1 (.287) 0.6 (.426)
age 30 – life not worth living
yes 4.5 6.1
no 5.8 8.1
chi-sq (sig) 0.2 (.686) 0.3 (.562)
11. 57

TABLE A.10.c: Characteristics associated with the uptake (first occurrence) of drinking above recommended levels between ages 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

gender male 20.8 7.0 female 6.3 7.9 ch's q (sig) 22.8 (n00) 0.1 (717) BACKGROUND SES 3 7.9 social class 114.7 8.5 non-man 11.4 8.5 III-man 11.8 5.1 IV-V 11.2 9.0 ch's g (sig) 1.0 (.599) 2.1 (.345) area deprivation 11.2 6.3 1-2 = lower 14.0 10.1 3.5 6-7 = higher 7.4 6.3 6-7 = higher 7.4 6.3 6.7 ch's g (sig) 2.7 (.260) 1.7 (.417) 10.0 med 11.9 7.9 10.0 6.7 7.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 18.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0			
male female 20.8 7.0 chrisq (sig) 22.8 (000) 0.1 (711) BACKGROUND SES social class 500-man 14.7 8.5 III-man 11.8 5.1 IV-V 11.2 9.0 chi-sq (sig) 1.0 (599) 2.1 (345) area deprivation 1-2 lower 14.0 10.1 3-5 14.2 6.3 6-7 = higher 7.4 8.6 chi-sq (sig) 27 (260) 1.7 (417) household deprivation 10.0 6.7 low 15.8 7.1 med 11.9 7.9 high 10.0 6.7 chi-sq (sig) 2.1 (342) 0.2 (920) BACKGROUND FAMILY 11.9 7.9 family structure 10.0 6.7 both birth parents 13.3 7.9 reconstituted 14.3 0.0 one parent 11.1 2.3 chi-sq (sig) 6.8 (033) 4.4 (109)		ages 18-23	ages 23-30
female chi-siq (sig) 6.3 7.9 chi-siq (sig) 0.7 (717) PBACKGROUND SES social class 14.7 8.5 11.1 11.8 5.1 11.1 11.8 5.1 11.1 2.0 0.0 <td>•</td> <td></td> <td></td>	•		
chi-sq (sig) 22.8 (.000) 0.1 (.711) BACKGROUND SES social class 11.8 5.1 IV-V 11.2 9.0 chi-sq (sig) 1.0 (.599) 2.1 (.345) area deprivation 1.1.2 6.3 1-2 = lower 14.0 10.1 3-5 14.2 6.3 6-7 = higher 7.4 8.6 chi-sq (sig) 2.7 (.260) 1.7 (.417) household deprivation 10.0 6.7 low 15.8 7.1 med 11.9 7.9 high 10.0 6.7 chi-sq (sig) 2.1 (.342) 0.2 (.920) BACKGROUND FAMILY 11.9 7.9 family structure 10.0 6.7 both birth parents 13.3 7.9 reconstituted 14.3 0.0 one parent 11.1 2.3 chi-sq (sig) 6.8 (.033) 4.4 (.109) PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE 12.6 8.3			
BACKGROUND SES Social class So			
Social class		22.8 (.000)	0.1 (./11)
Non-man 14.7 8.5 111-man 11.8 5.1 11-with 11.8 5.1 11-with 11.8 5.1 11-with 11.8 5.1 11.2 9.0 2.7 (.345) 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.3 3.5 3			
III-man		447	0.5
IV-V			
chi-sq (sig) 1.0 (.599) 2.1 (.345) area deprivation 1.2 = lower 14.0 10.1 3-5 14.2 6.3 6-7 = higher 7.4 8.6 chi-sq (sig) 2.7 (.260) 1.7 (.417) household deprivation 10.0 6.7 low 15.8 7.1 med 11.9 7.9 high 10.0 6.7 chi-sq (sig) 2.1 (.342) 0.2 (.920) BACKGROUND FAMILY family structure both birth parents 13.3 7.9 reconstituted 14.3 0.0 one parent 11.1 2.3 chi-sq (sig) 0.2 (.905) 3.5 (.174) family time 10.0 3.3 low 13.0 3.3 medium 8.5 9.6 high 17.6 8.3 chi-sq (sig) 6.8 (.033) 4.4 (.109) PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE 2.1 2.2 early child guidance / psychiatry contact 2.9 3.2 no 12.8 7.6 chi-sq (sig) 0.0 (.986) 0.8 (.362) early social work contact 2.9 3.7 yes 6.7			
area deprivation 1-2 = lower			
1-2 = lower 14.0 10.1 3-5 14.2 6.3 6-7 = higher 7.4 8.6 6.7 = higher 7.4 8.6 6.3 6-7 = higher 7.4 8.6 7.1 mousehold deprivation low 15.8 7.1 med 11.9 7.9 high 10.0 6.7 chi-sq (sig) 2.1 (.342) 0.2 (.920) BACKGROUND FAMILY family structure both birth parents 13.3 7.9 reconstituted 14.3 0.0 one parent 11.1 2.3 chi-sq (sig) 0.2 (.905) 3.5 (.174) family time low 13.0 3.3 medium 8.5 9.6 high 17.6 8.3 chi-sq (sig) 6.8 (.033) 4.4 (.109) PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE early child guidance / psychiatry contact yes 12.9 3.2 no 12.8 7.6 chi-sq (sig) 0.9 (.986) 0.8 (.362) early social work contact yes 6.7 6.7 no 13.0 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.470) 0.0 (.917) early police / children's hearing contact yes 18.8 6.3 no 12.6 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.469) 0.0 (.863) SCHOOL school attitude pro 16.1 8.4 anti 9.5 6.4 chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (.030) 0.7 (.402) when left school 3 rd or 4 th year 7.7 4.2 5 th year or later 15.8 9.2		1.0 (.599)	2.1 (.345)
3-5	•	14.0	10.1
6-7 = higher chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (260) 1.7 (417) household deprivation low med 15.8 7.1 med 11.9 7.9 high 10.0 6.7 chi-sq (sig) 2.1 (342) 0.2 (920) BACKGROUND FAMILY family structure both birth parents 13.3 7.9 reconstituted 14.3 0.0 one parent 11.1 2.3 chi-sq (sig) 0.2 (905) 3.5 (174) family time low 13.0 3.3 medium 8.5 9.6 high 17.6 8.3 chi-sq (sig) 6.8 (033) 4.4 (109) PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE early child guidance / psychiatry contact yes 12.9 3.2 no 12.8 7.6 chi-sq (sig) 0.0 (986) 0.8 (362) early social work contact yes 6.7 6.7 no 13.0 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (470) 0.0 (917) early police / children's hearing contact yes 18.8 6.3 no 12.6 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (469) 0.0 (863) SCHOOL school attitude pro 16.1 8.4 anti 9.5 6.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (470) 0.7 (402) when left school 3 rd or 4 th year 7.7 4.2 5 th year or later 15.8 9.2			
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Insert		2.7 (.260)	1.7 (.417)
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Family structure		2.1 (.342)	0.2 (.920)
both birth parents reconstituted one parent chi-sq (sig) family time low low ligh high high high chi-sq (sig) PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE early child guidance / psychiatry contact yes no chi-sq (sig) low			
reconstituted 14.3 0.0 one parent 11.1 2.3 chi-sq (sig) 0.2 (.905) 3.5 (.174) family time low		10.0	7.0
one parent 11.1 2.3 chi-sq (sig) 0.2 (.905) 3.5 (.174) family time 13.0 3.3 low 13.0 3.3 medium 8.5 9.6 high 17.6 8.3 chi-sq (sig) 6.8 (.033) 4.4 (.109) PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE 2 2 early child guidance / psychiatry contact 12.9 3.2 no 12.8 7.6 chi-sq (sig) 0.0 (.986) 0.8 (.362) early social work contact 2 yes 6.7 6.7 no 13.0 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.470) 0.0 (.917) early police / children's hearing contact 3 8 yes 18.8 6.3 no 12.6 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.469) 0.0 (.863) SCHOOL school attitude 9.5 6.4 pro 16.1 8.4 anti 9.5 6.4 chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (.030) 0.7 (.			
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family time low			
low medium		0.2 (.905)	3.5 (.174)
medium 8.5 9.6 high 17.6 8.3 chi-sq (sig) 6.8 (.033) 4.4 (.109) PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE Eearly child guidance / psychiatry contact Yes 12.9 3.2 no 12.8 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.7 7.6 7.7 7.4 7.6 7.7	<u> </u>	12.0	2.2
high chi-sq (sig) 6.8 (.033) 4.4 (.109) PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE early child guidance / psychiatry contact yes 12.9 3.2 no 12.8 7.6 chi-sq (sig) 0.0 (.986) 0.8 (.362) early social work contact yes 6.7 6.7 no 13.0 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.470) 0.0 (.917) early police / children's hearing contact yes 18.8 6.3 no 12.6 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.469) 0.0 (.863) SCHOOL school attitude pro 16.1 8.4 anti 9.5 6.4 chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (.030) 0.7 (.402) when left school 3rd or 4th year 7.7 4.2 5th year or later 15.8 9.2			
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chi-sq (sig) 0.0 (.986) 0.8 (.362) early social work contact 9.5 6.7 6.7 no 13.0 7.4 7.6 7.6 7.2 7.6 7.3 7.2 7.4 7.6 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.2 7.7 7.7 7.2 5.6 9.2 5.6 9.2	-		
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no 13.0 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.470) 0.0 (.917) early police / children's hearing contact yes 18.8 6.3 no 12.6 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.469) 0.0 (.863) SCHOOL school attitude pro 16.1 8.4 anti 9.5 6.4 chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (.030) 0.7 (.402) when left school 3rd or 4th year 7.7 4.2 5th year or later 15.8 9.2	-	67	47
chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.470) 0.0 (.917) early police / children's hearing contact 18.8 6.3 no 12.6 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.469) 0.0 (.863) SCHOOL School attitude pro 16.1 8.4 anti 9.5 6.4 chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (.030) 0.7 (.402) when left school 3rd or 4th year 7.7 4.2 5th year or later 15.8 9.2			
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no 12.6 7.4 chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.469) 0.0 (.863) SCHOOL school attitude pro 16.1 8.4 anti 9.5 6.4 chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (.030) 0.7 (.402) when left school 3rd or 4th year 7.7 4.2 5th year or later 15.8 9.2		10 0	6.2
chi-sq (sig) 0.5 (.469) 0.0 (.863) SCHOOL school attitude pro 16.1 8.4 anti 9.5 6.4 chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (.030) 0.7 (.402) when left school 3rd or 4th year 7.7 4.2 5th year or later 15.8 9.2	<u> </u>		
SCHOOL school attitude pro 16.1 8.4 anti 9.5 6.4 chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (.030) 0.7 (.402) when left school 3rd or 4th year 7.7 4.2 5th year or later 15.8 9.2			
school attitude pro 16.1 8.4 anti 9.5 6.4 chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (.030) 0.7 (.402) when left school 3rd or 4th year 7.7 4.2 5th year or later 15.8 9.2		0.5 (.409)	0.0 (.003)
pro 16.1 8.4 anti 9.5 6.4 chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (.030) 0.7 (.402) when left school 3rd or 4th year 7.7 4.2 5th year or later 15.8 9.2			
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chi-sq (sig) 4.7 (.030) 0.7 (.402) when left school 7.7 4.2 5th year or later 15.8 9.2	·		
when left school 3rd or 4th year 7.7 4.2 5th year or later 15.8 9.2			
3rd or 4th year 7.7 4.2 5th year or later 15.8 9.2		4.7 (.030)	0.7 (.402)
5 th year or later 15.8 9.2		77	12
0.4 (.012) 4.0 (.047)			
	on sy (sig)	0.7 (.012)	7.0 (.047)

TABLE A.10.c: continued ...

	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
LABOUR MARKET & OWN CLASS		
age 18 labour market position		
education	18.5	8.6
work/training	10.7	6.6
un/non-employed	10.0	7.7
chi-sq (sig)	<i>6.0 (.050)</i>	0.7 <i>(.719</i>)
age 23 labour market position		
education	8.3	8.6
work/training	14.7	7.0
un/non-employed	4.9	10.0
chi-sq (sig)	5.2 (.074)	0.8 (.685)
age 23 linear labour market transitions	, ,	,
linear	13.6	7.0
non-linear	12.4	8.0
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.701)	
RELATIONSHIPS	0 ()	0.2 (.000)
age 15 boy/girlfriend		
current	10.1	4.6
in past	11.9	11.0
never	16.1	5.0
chi-sq (sig)	2.6 (.276)	6.6 (.037)
age 23 relationship	2.0 (.270)	0.0 (.037)
married	2.3	3.5
	2.3 11.4	10.3
partner	14.7	9.4
steady		
none	18.2	6.3
chi-sq (sig)	13.2 (.004)	<i>4.0 (.256)</i>
age 30 relationship	10.0	
married	10.9	5.5
partner	20.0	11.4
steady	16.4	9.8
none	7.9	5.0
chi-sq (sig)	<i>8.8 (.032)</i>	<i>5.3 (.150)</i>
SUICIDAL IDEATION		
age 18 – life not worth living		
yes	11.8	7.5
no	13.5	7.3
chi-sq (sig)	0.2 (.674)	0.0 (.936)
age 23 – life not worth living		
yes	15.2	6.5
no	12.8	7.6
chi-sq (sig)	0.2 (.647)	0.1 (.796)
age 30 – life not worth living	. ,	. ,
yes	10.6	7.6
no	13.4	7.4
chi-sq (sig)	0.4 (.531)	
	, ,	, ,

TABLE A.10.d: Characteristics associated with quitting drinking above recommended levels between ages 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
gender		
male	12.6	15.3
female	7.1	6.7
chi-sq (sig)	4.3 (.039)	9.4 (.002)
BACKGROUND SES		
social class	40.0	100
non-man	13.3	10.3
III-man	7.9	9.0
IV-V	4.5	15.7
chi-sq (sig)	6.8 (.034)	2.9 (.239)
area deprivation	12.0	10.1
1-2 = lower	12.0	13.1
3-5	8.8 9.9	10.1 9.9
6-7 = higher		
chi-sq (sig)	0.9 (.637)	0.8 (.677)
household deprivation low	11.4	12.0
med	8.3	8.4
high	10.0	13.3
chi-sq (sig)	1.0 (.595)	2.0 <i>(.373)</i>
BACKGROUND FAMILY	1.0 (.373)	2.0 (.373)
family structure		
both birth parents	8.8	11.0
reconstituted	0.0	4.8
one parent	17.8	14.0
chi-sq (sig)	6.1 (.047)	1.2 (.543)
family time	0.7 (.077)	1.2 (.010)
low	10.6	11.5
medium	11.1	6.9
high	7.1	14.4
chi-sq (sig)	1.9 (.385)	5.4 (.067)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE	, ,	, ,
early child guidance / psychiatry contact		
yes	9.7	9.7
no	9.8	10.9
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.988)	0.0 (.830)
early social work contact		
yes	0.0	13.3
no	10.1	10.8
chi-sq (sig)	1.7 (.196)	<i>0.1 (.752</i>)
early police / children's hearing contact		
yes	6.3	18.8
no	9.9	10.6
chi-sq (sig)	0.2 (.631)	1.1 (.301)
SCHOOL		
school attitude		
pro	6.2	12.4
anti	14.0	8.7
chi-sq (sig)	8.4 (.004)	1.8 (.184)
when left school	10.7	7.0
3 rd or 4 th year	13.7	7.8
5 th year or later	7.3	12.2
chi-sq (sig)	5.3 (.021)	2.3 (.131)

TABLE A.10.d: continued ...

LADOUD MADIET & OMALCIACE	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
LABOUR MARKET & OWN CLASS		
age 18 labour market position	0.0	12 /
education	8.0	13.6
work/training	11.3	9.0
un/non-employed	2.5	12.8
chi-sq (sig)	<i>3.8 (.148)</i>	2.4 (.296)
age 23 labour market position	40.0	
education	13.9	5.7
work/training	8.7	11.5
un/non-employed	13.1	8.3
chi-sq (sig)	2.0 (.368)	1.5 <i>(.469)</i>
age 23 linear labour market transitions		
linear	8.1	9.6
non-linear	11.5	12.1
chi-sq (sig)	1.7 (.194)	0.8 (.371)
RELATIONSHIPS		
age 15 boy/girlfriend		
current	10.1	10.2
in past	10.5	9.6
never	8.3	12.3
chi-sq (sig)	0.5 (.760)	0.8 (.676)
age 23 relationship	0.0 (.700)	0.0 (.070)
married	13.8	3.5
partner	7.6	12.8
steady	11.2	9.4
none	6.3	15.2
chi-sq (sig)	4.7 <i>(.198)</i>	8.6 (.035)
	4.7 (.170)	0.0 (.033)
age 30 relationship	77	10.0
married	7.7	10.9
partner	14.8	14.0
steady	8.2	8.2
none	8.9	8.0
chi-sq (sig)	4.7 <i>(.198)</i>	<i>2.5 (.476)</i>
SUICIDAL IDEATION		
age 18 – life not worth living		
yes	12.9	12.9
no	8.7	10.1
chi-sq (sig)	1.5 <i>(.216)</i>	0.6 (.421)
age 23 – life not worth living		
yes	13.0	15.2
no	9.3	10.2
chi-sq (sig)	0.7 (.411)	1.1 <i>(.299)</i>
age 30 – life not worth living		
yes	15.2	6.1
no	8.8	11.4
chi-sq (sig)	2.7 (.102)	1.7 (.191)

TABLE A.10.e: Characteristics associated with the uptake (first occurrence) of cannabis only between ages 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
gender	g	-g	- 3
male	19.0	17.3	9.5
female	10.4	16.0	7.8
chi-sq (sig)	7.4 (.006)	0.1 (.704)	0.4 (.503)
BACKGROUND SES	, ,	, ,	, ,
social class			
non-man	15.1	20.4	7.1
III-man	16.3	15.7	9.6
IV-V	10.1	10.1	10.1
chi-sq (sig)	1.9 (.389)	5.1 (.078)	1.1 (.576)
area deprivation	()	()	()
1-2 = lower	12.0	18.0	8.0
3-5	15.7	16.7	9.4
6-7 = higher	12.3	14.8	6.2
chi-sq (sig)	1.2 (.550)	0.3 (.849)	0.9 (.627)
household deprivation	1.2 (.000)	0.0 (.047)	0.7 (.027)
low	17.9	20.1	5.4
med	11.9	15.5	9.3
high	15.6	13.3	11.1
chi-sq (sig)	2.7 <i>(.259)</i>	2.4 <i>(.299)</i>	3.2 (.199)
BACKGROUND FAMILY	2.7 (.237)	2.4 (.277)	3.2 (.177)
family structure			
both birth parents	13.6	17.6	9.8
reconstituted	19.0	14.3	0.0
one parent	17.8	8.9	2.2
chi-sq (sig)	1.0 (.602)	2.3 (.313)	5.0 (.082)
family time	, ,	, ,	,
low	20.3	16.3	8.1
medium	10.6	16.4	8.5
high	14.3	17.6	9.3
cȟi-sq (sig)	<i>5.7 (.056)</i>	0.1 (.939)	0.2 (.924)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE	, ,	, ,	, ,
early child guidance / psychiatry contact			
yes	12.9	16.1	19.4
no	14.3	16.9	7.8
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.827)	0.0 (.909)	5.0 (.026)
early social work contact	()	(,	(10-0)
yes	0.0	20.0	13.3
no	14.7	16.8	8.4
chi-sq (sig)	2.6 (.109)	0.1 (.742)	0.4 (.500)
early police / children's hearing contact	270 (7.07)	o (<u>_</u>)	0.7 (1000)
yes	31.3	0.0	12.5
no	13.7	17.4	8.4
chi-sq (sig)	3.9 (.048)	3.4 (.067)	0.3 (.564)
SCHOOL SCHOOL	0.7 (.0.70)	0.7 (.007)	0.0 (.00.1)
school attitude			
pro	10.9	19.0	9.1
anti	18.9	14.0	8.1
chi-sq (sig)	6.3 (.012)	2.2 (.137)	0.2 (.689)
when left school	0.0 (.012)	2.2 (.707)	0.2 (.007)
3 rd or 4 th year	17.9	8.9	10.1
5 th year or later	12.8	20.7	7.9
chi-sq (sig)	2.3 (.127)	11.0 (.001)	0.7 (.406)
5 54 (5.g)	2.0 (.127)	, 1.0 (.001)	0.7 (.700)

TABLE A.10.e: continued ...

	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
LABOUR MARKET & OWN CLASS	ayes 15-16	ayes 10-23	ages 23-30
age 18 labour market position			
education	14.8	22.8	9.3
work/training	13.1	14.1	8.9
un/non-employed	25.0	7.5	5.0
chi-sq (sig)	4.0 (.133)	8.3 (.016)	0.8 (.680)
age 23 labour market position	4.0 (.133)	0.3 (.010)	0.0 (.000)
education	5.6	16.7	2.8
work/training	12.7	16.7	9.5
un/non-employed	31.1	14.8	6.6
chi-sq (sig)	17.1 (.000)	0.2 (.915)	2.2 (.326)
age 23 linear labour market transitions	11 /	12 /	0.0
linear non-linear	11.4	13.6	9.9
non-linear	18.1	20.4	7.1
chi-sq (sig)	<i>4.6 (.032)</i>	<i>4.1 (.042)</i>	1.2 <i>(.265)</i>
RELATIONSHIPS			
age 15 boy/girlfriend	45 (45 (0.0
current	15.6	15.6	9.2
in past	16.2	14.3	8.1
never	11.7	20.0	8.9
chi-sq (sig)	1.8 <i>(.415)</i>	2.4 (.303)	0.1 (.936)
age 23 relationship			
married	6.9	10.3	6.9
partner	21.5	16.5	11.4
steady	13.5	17.6	7.6
none	16.4	19.5	9.4
chi-sq (sig)	7.7 <i>(.052)</i>	<i>3.5 (.318)</i>	1.4 (.700)
age 30 relationship			
married	11.8	15.4	6.3
partner	19.1	15.7	11.3
steady	18.0	18.0	6.6
none	12.9	19.8	10.9
chi-sq (sig)	4.2 (.244)	1.1 (.767)	3.6 (.314)
SUICIDAL IDEATION	, ,	, ,	,
age 18 – life not worth living			
yes	22.6	15.1	6.5
no	12.5	17.0	9.2
chi-sq (sig)	6.3 (.012)	0.2 (.657)	
age 23 – life not worth living	0.0 (.012)	0.2 (.007)	0.7 (.072)
yes	17.4	10.9	8.7
no	14.2	17.3	8.6
chi-sq (sig)	0.3 (.553)	1.2 (.268)	0.0 (.988)
age 30 – life not worth living	0.5 (.555)	1.2 (.200)	0.0 (.700)
5	18.2	6 1	10 1
yes	13.9	6.1 18.2	12.1 8.1
no chi sa (sia)			
chi-sq (sig)	0.9 (.352)	6.1 (.013)	1.2 (.276)

TABLE A.10.f: Characteristics associated with quitting cannabis only and returning to no drugs lat year between ages 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
gender		
male	4.3	9.1
female	4.9	7.1
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.782)	0.7 (.412)
BACKGROUND SES		
social class	F 0	10.0
non-man	5.8	10.2
III-man	3.4	7.3
IV-V	4.5	4.5
chi-sq (sig)	1.3 <i>(.522)</i>	<i>3.1 (.217)</i>
area deprivation	0.0	10.0
1-2 = lower	3.0	10.0
3-5	5.0	8.5
6-7 = higher	4.9	3.7
chi-sq (sig)	0.7 (.691)	<i>2.7 (.263)</i>
household deprivation		10.4
low	5.4	13.6
med	4.1	4.1
high	4.4	6.7
chi-sq (sig)	0.4 (.832)	11.4 (.003)
BACKGROUND FAMILY		
family structure	4.0	0.0
both birth parents	4.8	9.0
reconstituted	0.0	4.8
one parent	4.4	0.0
chi-sq (sig)	1.0 <i>(.592)</i>	4.8 (.090)
family time		,
low	6.5	6.5
medium	4.2	10.1
high	3.3	7.1
chi-sq (sig)	1.8 <i>(.405)</i>	1.6 (.446)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE		
early child guidance / psychiatry contact	0.7	2.2
yes	9.7	3.2
no ahi an (ain)	4.3	8.5
chi-sq (sig)	<i>1.9 (.173)</i>	1.1 <i>(.302)</i>
early social work contact	/ 7	0.0
yes	6.7	0.0
no ahi an (cia)	4.6	8.4
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.711)	1.4 (.242)
early police / children's hearing contact	/ 2	0.0
yes	6.3	0.0
no ahi an (ain)	4.6	8.4
chi-sq (sig)	0.1 (.762)	1.5 <i>(.226)</i>
SCHOOL and a stituted a		
school attitude	2.0	0.0
pro	2.9	9.9
anti	6.8	5.9
chi-sq (sig)	4.1 (.043)	2.6 (.104)
when left school	4 F	4.2
3 rd or 4 th year	6.5	4.2
5 th year or later	3.6	10.0
chi-sq (sig)	2.1 (.145)	<i>5.2 (.023)</i>

TABLE A.10.f: continued ...

LABOUR MARKET & OWN CLASS	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
age 18 labour market position	4.0	12.4
education	4.9 4.1	13.6
work/training	***	5.5
un/non-employed	7.5	5.0
chi-sq (sig)	0.9 (.624)	9.9 (.008)
age 23 labour market position	0.0	0.0
education	0.0	8.3
work/training	3.7	8.5
un/non-employed	13.1	4.9
chi-sq (sig)	<i>12.5 (.002)</i>	0.9 (.636)
age 23 linear labour market transitions		
linear	4.0	7.0
non-linear	5.3	9.3
chi-sq (sig)	0.5 (.497)	0.9 <i>(.340)</i>
RELATIONSHIPS		
age 15 boy/girlfriend		
current	7.3	8.3
in past	3.8	7.6
never	3.9	8.3
chi-sq (sig)	2.4 (.306)	0.1 (.962)
age 23 relationship		
married	4.6	5.7
partner	5.1	6.3
steady	4.7	7.6
none	4.4	10.7
chi-sq (sig)	0.0 (.997)	2.5 (.481)
age 30 relationship		
married	5.4	7.7
partner	4.3	7.0
steady	3.3	8.2
none	4.0	9.9
chi-sq (sig)	0.7 (.874)	
SUICIDAL IDEATION	017 (107.1)	017 (1070)
age 18 – life not worth living		
yes	8.6	12.9
no	3.7	7.0
chi-sq (sig)	4.0 (.045)	
age 23 – life not worth living	4.0 (.043)	3.0 (.037)
yes	0.0	10.9
no	5.1	7.7
chi-sq (sig)	2.4 (.117)	
age 30 – life not worth living	2.4 (.11/)	0.0 (.407)
· ·	<i>L</i> 1	1 E
yes	6.1 4.4	4.5 8.5
no chi sa (cia)		
chi-sq (sig)	0.4 (.546)	1.2 (.265)

TABLE A.10.g: Characteristics associated with the uptake (first occurrence) of any drug apart from cannabis between ages 15-18, 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
gender			
male	14.8	28.3	4.8
female	6.4	16.2	3.8
chi-sq (sig)	9.4 (.002)	10.6 (.001)	0.3 (.566)
BACKGROUND SES			
social class			
non-man	12.1	21.5	4.5
III-man	8.4	24.2	3.9
IV-V	10.2	18.2	3.4
chi-sq (sig)	1.4 <i>(.487)</i>	<i>1.3 (.532)</i>	0.2 (.899)
area deprivation			
1-2 = lower	10.0	21.0	3.0
3-5	9.2	21.9	5.1
6-7 = higher	14.8	22.2	2.5
chi-sq (sig)	2.2 (.332)	0.0 (.976)	1.6 <i>(.456)</i>
household deprivation			
low	9.9	22.5	4.4
med	8.3	21.4	4.7
high	15.6	20.0	3.3
chi-sq (sig)	<i>3.5 (.173)</i>	0.2 (.889)	0.3 (.870)
BACKGROUND FAMILY			
family structure			
both birth parents	10.8	21.8	4.8
reconstituted	9.5	9.5	4.8
one parent	8.9	22.2	0.0
chi-sq (sig)	0.2 (.914)	1.8 <i>(.401)</i>	2.3 (.324)
family time			
low	16.4	23.8	3.3
medium	7.9	20.1	4.8
high	8.9	22.2	3.9
chi-sq (sig)	6.4 (.041)	0.6 (.735)	0.4 (.803)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE			
early child guidance / psychiatry contact	05.0	4.4	0.0
yes	25.8	16.1	0.0
no	9.4	21.8	4.4
chi-sq (sig)	8.4 (.004)	0.6 (.454)	1.4 <i>(.234)</i>
early social work contact	00.0		0.0
yes	20.0	0.0	0.0
no	10.1	22.2	4.2
chi-sq (sig)	1.5 <i>(.218)</i>	4.2 (.040)	0.7 (.416)
early police / children's hearing contact	04.0	05.0	0.0
yes	31.3	25.0	0.0
no	9.7	21.4	4.2
chi-sq (sig)	7.7 (.006)	0.1 (.727)	0.7 (.400)
SCHOOL			
school attitude		00.4	4.0
pro	7.4	22.1	4.8
anti	14.0	21.7	3.6
chi-sq (sig)	<i>5.9 (.016)</i>	0.0 (.928)	0.4 (.533)
when left school	4/ 0	22.4	0.4
3 rd or 4 th year	16.2	23.4	2.4
5 th year or later	7.3	20.8	5.2
chi-sq (sig)	9.3 (.002)	0.4 (.514)	<i>2.1 (.142</i>)

TABLE A.10.g: continued ...

	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
LABOUR MARKET & OWN CLASS	Ū	J	J
age 18 labour market position			
education	5.0	22.4	5.6
work/training	11.7	20.7	4.1
un/non-employed	20.5	25.6	0.0
chi-sq (sig)	10.1 (.007)	0.6 (.751)	2.4 (.304)
age 23 labour market position			
education	19.4	16.7	5.6
work/training	9.0	21.8	4.5
un/non-employed	13.1	24.6	1.7
chi-sq (sig)	4.5 (.106)	0.8 (.659)	1.2 (.548)
age 23 linear labour market transitions	<i></i> (0.0 (.00.)	112 (10 10)
linear	4.4	21.0	4.4
non-linear	17.4	22.8	4.0
chi-sq (sig)	22.5 (.000)	0.2 (.627)	0.0 (.836)
RELATIONSHIPS	22.0 (.000)	0.2 (.027)	0.0 (.030)
age 15 boy/girlfriend			
current	12.0	25.0	3.7
in past	14.3	23.8	4.8
never	4.5	23.6 17.4	3.9
chi-sq (sig)	10.5 (.005)	3.2 (.206)	0.3 (.873)
age 23 relationship	Г 7	0.0	2.2
married	5.7	8.0	2.3
partner	5.1	32.9	2.5
steady	12.0	22.8	6.6
none	12.6	23.3	3.8
chi-sq (sig)	<i>5.8 (.121)</i>	<i>15.6 (.001)</i>	<i>3.7 (.298)</i>
age 30 relationship			
married	5.0	18.7	2.7
partner	13.2	30.7	4.4
steady	13.1	24.6	4.9
none	16.8	16.8	7.0
chi-sq (sig)	<i>12.8 (.005)</i>	8.2 (.041)	<i>3.2 (.368)</i>
SUICIDAL IDEATION			
age 18 – life not worth living			
yes	20.7	26.1	3.3
no	7.8	21.1	4.5
chi-sq (sig)	13.6 (.000)	1.1 (.293)	0.3 (.606)
age 23 – life not worth living	, ,	, ,	. ,
yes	21.7	30.4	10.9
no	9.1	20.9	3.6
chi-sq (sig)	7.2 (.007)	2.2 (.137)	5.5 (.019)
age 30 – life not worth living	,,2 (.007)	(,,,,,,	2.3 (.0.7)
yes	13.8	29.2	4.6
no	9.7	20.6	4.2
chi-sq (sig)	1.0 (.310)		
5111 59 (519)	1.0 (.010)	2.7 (.110)	0.0 (.073)

TABLE A.10.h: Characteristics associated with quitting any drug apart from cannabis between ages 15-18, 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
gender	-	_	_
male	3.0	6.1	13.1
female	3.8	2.6	6.4
chi-sq (sig)	0.2 (.662)	3.7 (.056)	6.5 (.011)
BACKGROUND SES	, ,	, ,	, ,
social class			
non-man	1.3	6.3	9.9
III-man	4.5	2.8	10.2
IV-V	5.7	2.2	7.9
chi-sq (sig)	5.1 (.079)	3.9 (.140)	0.4 (.822)
area deprivation	(, , ,		, ,
1-2 = lower	2.0	9.1	9.1
3-5	3.5	2.5	9.2
6-7 = higher	4.9	4.9	11.1
chi-sq (sig)	1.2 (.555)	8.2 (.017)	0.3 (.860)
household deprivation	7.2 (.000)	0.2 (.017)	0.0 (.000)
low	2.2	5.5	10.5
med	3.6	1.6	8.3
high	4.4	5.6	12.2
chi-sq (sig)	1.1 (.563)	4.8 (.093)	1.2 (.556)
BACKGROUND FAMILY	1.1 (.303)	4.0 (.073)	1.2 (.330)
family structure			
both birth parents	3.1	4.5	8.9
reconstituted	9.5	0.0	0.9 14.3
	4.4	4.4	15.6
one parent			
chi-sq (sig)	2.5 (.281)	1.0 (.608)	2.6 (.272)
family time	7.4	4.1	10.4
low	7.4	4.1	12.4
medium	2.6	4.8	6.9
high	1.7	3.8	10.5
chi-sq (sig)	7.7 (.021)	0.2 (.906)	2.9 (.237)
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE			
early child guidance / psychiatry contact	0.0	10.0	0.7
yes	0.0	12.9	9.7
no	3.7	3.7	9.4
chi-sq (sig)	1.2 <i>(.275)</i>	6.0 (.014)	0.0 (.957)
early social work contact			
yes	13.3	6.7	0.0
no	3.2	4.2	9.7
chi-sq (sig)	4.5 (.034)	0.2 (.644)	1.6 <i>(.205)</i>
early police / children's hearing contact			
yes	0.0	12.5	18.8
no	3.6	4.0	9.1
chi-sq (sig)	0.6 (.440)	2.7 (.099)	1.7 <i>(.193</i>)
SCHOOL			
school attitude			
pro	1.8	2.9	9.2
anti	5.4	5.9	10.0
chi-sq (sig)	4.7 (.030)	2.6 (.106)	0.1 (.752)
when left school			
3 rd or 4 th year	6.0	4.2	9.6
5 th year or later	2.1	4.3	9.5
chi-sq (sig)	4.9 (.026)	0.0 (.968)	0.0 (.971)
, . 5.	, ,	. ,	, ,

TABLE A.10.h: continued ...

	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
LABOUR MARKET & OWN CLASS	U	J	J
age 18 labour market position			
education	1.9	3.1	7.4
work/training	4.5	4.8	9.7
un/non-employed	2.6	2.6	15.8
chi-sq (sig)	2.2 (.329)	1.0 (.591)	2.6 (.272)
age 23 labour market position	, ,	, ,	, ,
education	2.8	13.9	2.8
work/training	2.8	3.7	8.5
un/non-employed	8.2	1.7	20.3
chi-sq (sig)	4.8 (.092)	9.5 (.009)	10.5 (.005)
age 23 linear labour market transitions	1.0 (.072)	7.0 (.007)	10.0 (.000)
linear	2.6	3.3	8.5
non-linear	4.5	5.3	10.7
chi-sq (sig)	1.3 (.249)	1.2 <i>(.264)</i>	0.7 (.393)
RELATIONSHIPS	1.5 (.247)	1.2 (.204)	0.7 (.373)
age 15 boy/girlfriend			
current	6.5	3.7	13.9
in past	3.8	5. <i>7</i> 5.7	9.6
·	ა.o 1.1	2.8	9.0 6.7
never			
chi-sq (sig)	6.0 (.050)	2.2 (.334)	4.1 (.128)
age 23 relationship	2.4	2.2	2.2
married	3.4	2.3	2.3
partner	3.8	3.8	19.0
steady	4.2	3.0	6.0
none	2.5	5.7	12.7
chi-sq (sig)	0.7 (.869)	2.3 (.509)	17.7 (.001)
age 30 relationship			
married	1.4	2.7	7.7
partner	6.1	6.1	13.2
steady	3.3	4.9	11.5
none	5.0	5.0	8.1
chi-sq (sig)	<i>6.0 (.110)</i>	<i>2.5 (.476)</i>	<i>3.1 (.373)</i>
SUICIDAL IDEATION			
age 18 – life not worth living			
yes	4.3	8.7	11.0
no	3.3	3.3	9.0
chi-sq (sig)	0.3 (.606)	5.4 (.020)	0.3 (.557)
age 23 – life not worth living	, ,	, ,	, ,
yes	0.0	6.5	19.6
no	3.8	4.0	8.5
chi-sq (sig)	1.8 (.179)	0.6 (.418)	6.0 (.014)
age 30 – life not worth living	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0.0 (0)	0.0 (.011)
yes	4.6	4.6	12.3
no	3.2	4.2	9.0
chi-sq (sig)	0.3 (.572)		
on sy (sig)	0.0 (.072)	0.0 (.007)	0.7 (.403)

TABLE A.10.i: Characteristics associated with the uptake (first occurrence) of 'hard' drugs between ages 15-18, 18-23 and 23-30 - row %ages (longitudinal sample)

gender	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
male	5.2	16.1	9.6
female	2.3	5.6	4.1
chi-sq (sig)	3.1 (.079)	14.3 (.000)	5.9 <i>(.015)</i>
	3.1 (.079)	14.3 (.000)	5.9 (.015)
BACKGROUND SES			
social class	2.2	0.0	77
non-man	2.2	9.9	7.7
III-man	6.2	10.7	5.6
IV-V	1.1	12.5	4.5
chi-sq (sig)	<i>6.3 (.042)</i>	0.5 <i>(.794)</i>	<i>1.3 (.527)</i>
area deprivation			
1-2 = lower	3.0	3.0	5.0
3-5	3.2	12.7	7.6
6-7 = higher	6.2	11.1	4.9
chi-sq (sig)	1.8 (.407)	7.6 (.022)	1.3 (.518)
household deprivation			
low	2.7	10.4	4.4
med	2.6	13.0	2.6
high	5.6	8.9	15.6
chi-sq (sig)	1.9 (.381)	1.2 (.541)	19.8 (.000)
BACKGROUND FAMILY	117 (1001)	7.2 (.071)	17.0 (.000)
family structure			
both birth parents	3.8	10.6	6.0
reconstituted	4.8	4.8	4.8
	2.2	4.0 11.1	15.6
one parent			
chi-sq (sig)	0.4 (.835)	0.7 (.686)	6.0 (.050)
family time	4.0	140	0.0
low	4.9	14.8	8.2
medium	3.7	10.1	3.2
high	2.8	7.8	8.9
chi-sq (sig)	0.9 (.624)	<i>3.8 (.147)</i>	<i>5.7 (.057)</i>
PRE AGE 15 SERVICE USE			
early child guidance / psychiatry contact			
yes	6.5	9.7	3.2
no	3.5	10.5	6.6
chi-sq (sig)	0.7 (.397)	0.0 (.887)	0.5 (.461)
early social work contact	, ,	, ,	, ,
yes	20.0	0.0	6.7
no	3.2	10.8	6.3
chi-sq (sig)	11.6 (.001)	1.8 (.179)	0.0 (.960)
early police / children's hearing contact	77.00 (1001)	()	0,0 (1,00)
yes	12.5	18.8	0.0
no	3.4	10.1	6.6
chi-sq (sig)	3.6 (.057)	1.2 (.268)	1.1 <i>(.289)</i>
SCHOOL	3.0 (.037)	1.2 (.200)	1.1 (.207)
school attitude	1 E	7.0	<i>L L</i>
pro	1.5	7.0	6.6
anti	6.3	14.9	6.8
chi-sq (sig)	8.2 (.004)	8.2 (.004)	0.0 (.930)
when left school			
3 rd or 4 th year	8.4	17.4	5.4
5 th year or later	1.2	7.0	7.4
chi-sq (sig)	16.1 (.000)	<i>12.5 (.000)</i>	0.7 (.407)

TABLE A.10.i: continued ...

	ages 15-18	ages 18-23	ages 23-30
LABOUR MARKET & OWN CLASS			
age 18 labour market position	0.4		
education	0.6	6.8	6.8
work/training	4.5	11.7	6.9
un/non-employed	7.7	17.9	5.3
chi-sq (sig)	<i>6.9 (.032)</i>	5.0 <i>(.081)</i>	0.1 (.930)
age 23 labour market position			
education	8.3	5.6	11.1
work/training	2.5	10.8	6.8
un/non-employed	8.2	11.5	3.3
chi-sq (sig)	7.3 (.025)	1.0 (.597)	2.2 (.329)
age 23 linear labour market transitions			
linear	2.2	7.4	6.3
non-linear	5.4	14.3	7.2
chi-sq (sig)	3.5 (.062)	6.3 (.012)	0.2 (.681)
RELATIONSHIPS	(<u>32</u>)	()	- (57)
age 15 boy/girlfriend			
current	7.4	10.2	7.4
in past	3.8	12.9	8.1
never	1.1	7.9	4.5
chi-sq (sig)	7.6 (.022)	2.6 (.276)	2.2 (.338)
age 23 relationship	7.0 (.022)	2.0 (.270)	2.2 (.330)
married	2.3	2.3	3.4
	3.8	2.3 11.4	8.9
partner	3.6		
steady		16.2	6.6
none	3.8	8.8	7.6
chi-sq (sig)	0.4 (.933)	12.4 (.006)	2.3 (.520)
age 30 relationship			
married	1.8	5.0	4.6
partner	5.3	19.3	8.8
steady	3.3	13.1	11.5
none	5.9	10.9	6.0
chi-sq (sig)	<i>4.5 (.216)</i>	<i>16.8 (.001)</i>	4.7 <i>(.196)</i>
SUICIDAL IDEATION			
age 18 – life not worth living			
yes	8.7	15.2	7.7
no	2.5	9.5	6.3
chi-sq (sig)	8.1 (.004)	2.5 (.110)	0.2 (.619)
age 23 - life not worth living			
yes	6.5	17.4	15.2
no	3.3	9.8	5.8
chi-sq (sig)	1.2 (.272)	2.6 (.110)	5.9 <i>(.015)</i>
age 30 – life not worth living	,,_ (,_,2)	2.0 (0)	2.7 (.070)
yes	4.6	21.5	7.7
no	3.5	8.8	6.5
chi-sq (sig)	0.2 (.648)	9.7 <i>(.002)</i>	0.1 (.722)
CIII-34 (31 <i>y)</i>	0.2 (.040)	9.7 (.002)	0.1 (.722