

D1 Drug education in schools 2002/03

In 2004, following consultation, the Scottish Executive Education Department took the decision that the Drug Education in Schools surveys were no longer required on an annual basis. These surveys had been designed to monitor a 2002/03 national target, which had been adequately met. However, drug education in schools remains both a national and local level priority.

The following statistics were previously published in Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2003 and relate to 2002/03.

Key Points

Overview of drug education in schools

- In 2002/03, 99 per cent of schools in Scotland provided drug education, compared to 98 per cent in 2001/02. The figure is 100 per cent for Local Authority primary and secondary schools but is lower for special schools and non LA schools. ([Table D1.1](#))
- In 2002/03, 99 per cent of schools provided education on controlled drugs (compared with 98% for 2001/02) and this had also increased for all other types of drug education (the safe use of medicine, alcohol, tobacco and solvents). ([Table D1.1](#))
- Ninety-eight per cent of schools provided drug education to each pupil at some point during their schooling, and 97 per cent said that each pupil will receive drug education which provides progression and continuity throughout their schooling (compared with 97% and 94% respectively for 2001/02). ([Table D1.1](#))
- Ninety-four per cent of schools reported providing drug education that was in line with current national advice. ([Table D1.1](#))
- Fifty-six per cent of schools with drug education programmes had revised them within the last two years, and a further 40 per cent within the last two to five years. ([Table D1.2](#))
- In 2002/03, 84 per cent of schools had written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse that are in line with current national advice. These proportions were 83 per cent for primary schools, 90 per cent for secondary schools and 87 per cent for special schools. Local authority schools were more likely than other schools to have such procedures. ([Table D1.3](#))
- Seventy-two per cent of schools with written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse had revised them within the last two years, and a further 26 per cent within the last two to five years. ([Table D1.4](#))

Background information

Information was collected on the drug education provided by all schools in Scotland. Each school was required to give details of whether they provided drug education, what type of drug education they provided and their procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse and tobacco smoking.

Responses were obtained from 99 per cent of local authority schools and 94 per cent of all other schools.

Source

The Drug Education in Schools, 2002/03 survey was published by the Scottish Executive Education Department on 23rd September 2003. Copies of the Statistical Publication Notice can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00284-00.asp>

Notes

1. The survey covers all primary, secondary and special schools but not pre-school education centres. The results exclude responses from a small number of special schools for whom provision of drug education is not appropriate for some or all of their pupils, due to complex learning difficulties.
2. For the purposes of this survey, drugs are defined as mood changing substances including medicine, alcohol, tobacco, solvents and controlled drugs such as, for example, cannabis, cocaine and heroin.
3. Current national advice on drug education is set out in the following:
 - *How Good is our School?* (The Scottish Office, 1996) - performance indicator 1.2 (quality of course or programme).
 - *A Route to Health Promotion* (Aberdeen City Council, HEBS, HMI, 1999).
 - HELP UP-DATE on drug and nutrition education (LT Scotland Curriculum File No 9).
 - 5-14 national guidelines on health education.
4. A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil if every pupil who stays at that school 'from start to finish' will receive drug education at some point. To provide 'progression and continuity', it would be expected that each pupil would receive drug education at several stages during their time at a particular school.
5. For drug education to be in line with national advice, it must be provided to every pupil and provide pupils with continuity and progression in their learning. It must also include education for all of the following areas: safe use of medicine, alcohol, tobacco, solvents and controlled drugs. All drug education has to take account of the age, stage and maturity of the children involved and it is accepted that education on controlled drugs may not be appropriate until later in primary school.
6. The methodology has changed since last year as schools are now classified as not following national advice if they report that they don't fulfil all of the criteria. In addition, the survey now takes account of the fact that infants (P1-P3) are not expected to be taught about controlled drugs.
7. The methodology has also changed since last year as schools are now classified as not having written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse which are in line with national advice, if the school reports that they do not have written procedures in place.
8. Current national advice on managing incidents of drugs misuse is set out in the following:
 - HMI reports : *Issues in health education and promotion* (1996) and *Drug and nutrition education* (1999).
 - HELP UP-DATE 1998.
 - Guidelines for the Management of Incidents of Drug Misuse in Schools (SDST, SEED, 2000).
9. The Drug Education in Schools, 2002/03 survey is a National Statistics publication. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

Table D1.1 : Schools which provide drug education and the types of drug education involved : 2001/02 & 2002/03

sector, type of school

	Percentage of schools which provide drug education ³	Of those schools which provide drug education, the percentage of schools where:					Each Pupil will receive drug education ⁴	Each pupil will receive drug educ. which provides progression & continuity ⁵	This drug education is in line with current national advice ⁶
		This drug education covers:	Safe Use of Medicine	Alcohol	Tobacco	Solvents			
<i>percentage</i>									
2002/03									
Local authority schools	100	99	100	100	99	99	98	97	95
Primary	100	99	100	100	99	99	98	97	95
Secondary	100	95	100	100	99	100	100	99	94
Special	96	100	99	98	98	97	95	94	93
All other schools^{1,2}	97	93	99	99	97	97	92	89	78
Primary	95	97	100	100	95	93	92	86	75
Secondary	98	93	100	98	98	100	96	91	82
Special	97	87	97	97	97	97	87	90	77
All schools²	99	99	100	100	99	99	98	97	94
Primary	99	99	100	100	99	99	98	96	95
Secondary	100	95	100	100	99	100	99	98	93
Special	96	97	98	98	98	97	93	93	89
2001/02									
All schools²	98	98	99	99	98	98	97	94	91

1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.

2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.

3 Figures are rounded - 100% may be displayed in some cases where the actual figure is greater than or equal to 99.5%.

4 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil if every pupil who stays at that school 'from start to finish' will receive drug education at some point.

5 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil which provides 'progression and continuity in their learning as they move through the school' if every pupil would receive drug education at several stages during their time at a particular school.

6 A school which provides drug education in line with current national advice must cover all of the criteria (where appropriate) listed in the table. The methodology has changed for this question since 2001/02 (see Notes for details). Using last year's methodology, 95% of all schools had drug education in line with national advice.

Table D1.2 : Schools which provide drug education by when programme was last revised : 2002/03

sector, type of school

Of those schools which provide drug education, the percentage of schools where the drug education programme was last revised:

	Less than 2 years ago	2-5 years ago	more than 5 years ago / never
<i>percentage</i>			
Local authority schools	56	40	4
Primary	54	41	4
Secondary	64	35	1
Special	52	44	4
All other schools^{1,2}	73	24	3
Primary	73	27	-
Secondary	73	27	-
Special	70	17	13
All schools²	56	40	4
Primary	55	41	4
Secondary	65	34	1
Special	56	37	6

1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.

2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

Table D1.3 : Schools with written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse : 2002/03

sector, type of school

	Percentage of schools which have written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse:			Percentage of schools which do not have written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse and not in preparation
	which are in line with current national advice ³	which are not in line with current national advice ³	which are in preparation	
	<i>percentage</i>			
2002/03				
Local authority schools	85	-	7	7
Primary	84	-	8	8
Secondary	95	-	3	2
Special	92	-	4	4
All other schools^{1,2}	57	4	21	18
Primary	50	6	24	20
Secondary	58	4	25	14
Special	71	-	6	23
All schools²	84	1	8	8
Primary	83	1	9	9
Secondary	90	-	6	4
Special	87	-	4	9
2001/02				
All schools ²	76	-	11	12

1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.

2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.

3 The methodology has changed for this question since 2001/02. Using last years methodology, 85% of all schools had written procedures in line with national advice.

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

Table D1.4 : Schools with written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse by when last revised : 2002/03
sector, type of school

Of those schools which have written procedures for managing incidents of drug misuse, these procedures were revised:

Less than 2 years ago 2-5 years ago more than 5 years ago / never

percentage

Local authority schools	72	26	2
Primary	71	26	2
Secondary	73	26	1
Special	74	24	2
All other schools^{1,2}	85	14	-
Primary	83	14	-
Secondary	89	11	-
Special	77	23	-
All schools²	72	26	2
Primary	71	26	2
Secondary	74	24	1
Special	75	23	2

1 Covers independent schools and a small number of grant-aided and opted-out schools.

2 Schools which have both primary and secondary departments are counted under both categories.

Source : The Scottish Executive Education Department.

Table D1.5 : Local authority primary schools which provide drug education and the types of education involved : 2002/03

local authority

	Percentage of schools which provide drug education percentage ¹	Of those schools which provide drug education, the percentage of schools where: This drug education covers:					Each Pupil will receive drug education ²	Each pupil will receive drug educ. which provides progression & continuity ³	This drug education is in line with current national advice ⁴
		Safe Use of Medicine	Alcohol	Tobacco	Solvents	Controlled Drugs			
Scotland	100	99	100	100	99	99	98	97	95
Aberdeen City	100	100	98	100	98	91	98	98	95
Aberdeenshire	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	94	91
Angus	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Argyll & Bute	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Clackmannanshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dumfries & Galloway	100	99	100	100	99	99	100	98	97
Dundee City	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	95
East Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Lothian	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Edinburgh, City of	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eilean Siar	92	97	97	97	97	97	100	100	97
Falkirk	100	96	98	100	96	98	94	92	90
Fife	100	99	100	100	100	99	93	90	90
Glasgow City	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Highland	98	98	99	100	96	97	91	84	80
Inverclyde	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Midlothian	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	78	72
Moray	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Lanarkshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Orkney Isles	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Perth & Kinross	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	99
Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Scottish Borders	100	100	100	100	97	92	100	99	96
Shetland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Lanarkshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Stirling	95	97	97	100	92	89	87	87	71
West Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
West Lothian	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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2 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil if every pupil who stays at that school 'from start to finish' will receive drug education at some point.

3 A school is defined as providing drug education to each pupil which provides 'progression and continuity in their learning as they move through the school' if every pupil would receive drug education at several stages during their time at a particular school.

4 A school which provides drug education in line with current national advice must cover all of the criteria (where appropriate) listed in the table. The methodology has changed for this question since 2001/02 (see Notes for details).