

**Scottish Schools Adolescent  
Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey  
(SALSUS) 2002**

**SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE  
AMONG 13 AND 15 YEAR OLDS  
IN ANGUS, 2002**

A survey undertaken by the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU), The University of Edinburgh, commissioned by the Information and Statistics Division (ISD Scotland) on behalf of the Scottish Executive.

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## Notes on statistics

When differences between estimates are specifically commented on in the report text these differences are significant unless otherwise stated. For example reporting that '*...the prevalence of drug use was higher in boys than in girls...*' would indicate that the gender difference in drug use is *statistically significant*. Further details on precision of estimates and statistical significance are given in Chapter 6 *Survey Design*.

### Notes to tables

- percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding
- some children did not answer each question, these 'no answers' have been excluded from the analyses and so the tables that describe the same population may have varying bases
- the following conventions have been used in the tables,  
0 = less than 0.5 but not 0  
- = 0
- some percentages, particularly where numbers are broken down by age group or gender, may be based on a small number of pupils and should therefore be treated with caution as apparent differences may not be statistically significant

## Acknowledgements:

The authors would like to thank MVA for carrying out the fieldwork and data entry for this survey.

We are grateful to ISD Scotland for their help and advice during the preparation of this report, to members of the Advisory Group for guidance received and to colleagues at CAHRU for their help and advice.

We would also like to thank the schools and the pupils who took part in the survey.

## 1 Summary of Findings

SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Angus:

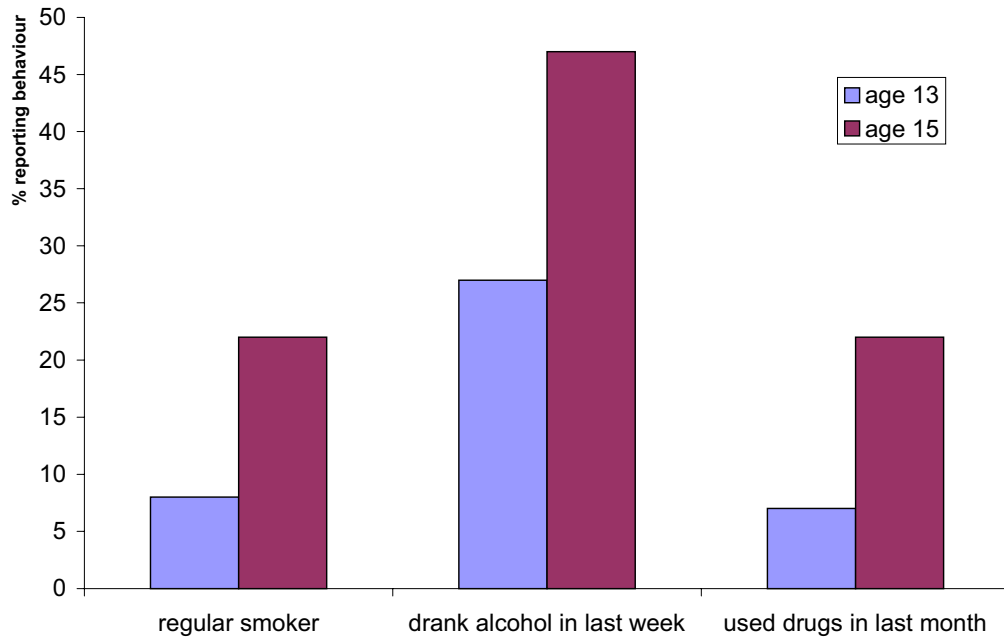
- 8% of 13 year olds and 22% of 15 year olds were regular smokers<sup>1</sup>
- Prevalence of regular smoking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- 27% of 13 year olds and 47% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drinking in the week prior to the survey was not significantly different to the national prevalence in either age group
- 7% of 13 year olds and 22% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drug use was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- The differences in drinking and drug use between boys and girls in Angus were not statistically significant, however the prevalence of regular smoking was significantly higher in girls than in boys
- For 15 year old pupils the average age for first drinking or smoking was 12, but the average age for the first occasion of drug use was older at 13 years.

Figures 1.1 and 1.2 (overleaf) show the age and gender differences in reported smoking, drinking and drug use in Angus in 2002.

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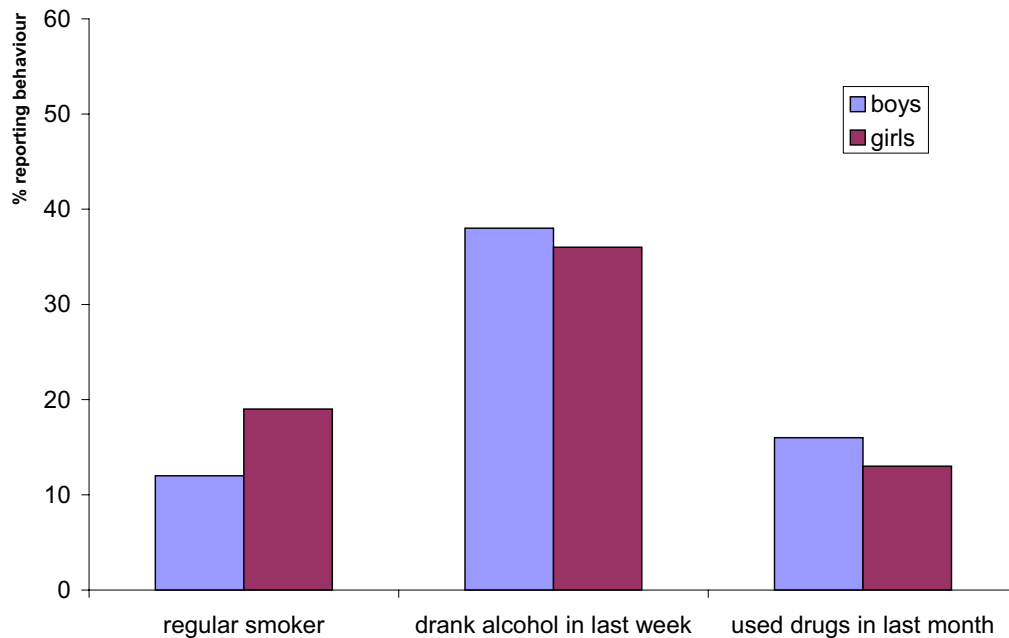
<sup>1</sup> regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

**Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: Angus 2002.**



(Source: tables 3.1, 4.3, 5.1)

**Figure 1.2: Smoking, drinking and drugs use in 13 and 15 year olds, by gender: Angus 2002.**



(Source: tables 3.2, 4.4, 5.2)

## **2 Background to the Survey**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This report presents the key findings from the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) on the prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug use among 13 and 15 year old pupils attending schools in the Angus Council area. Findings on the availability of substances and on the behaviour and attitudes of pupils and their families in relation to substance use are also reported. One of the main purposes in developing the survey was to provide Drug and Alcohol Action Teams, local authorities and NHS Boards with information about substance use among school pupils in their own areas. The information is intended to assist local planning.

The national Interim Report released in December 2002<sup>1</sup> presented key national findings on the prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug use and comparisons are made with these national findings in this report. A more comprehensive national report will be published later in 2003. It will describe smoking, drinking and drug use in the context of adolescent lifestyles and health. Further local level information in the form of tables of lifestyle and health data will also become available following the publication of the national report.

### **2.2 Survey arrangements**

SALSUS continues the series of biennial surveys of smoking, drinking and drug use begun in 1982<sup>2</sup> and is the first national school survey to provide local as well as national information. This is possible because new survey arrangements have been made in Scotland following an information needs assessment undertaken by the Scottish Advisory Committee on Drug Misuse (SACDM). SACDM identified the need for a regular cross sectional survey of substance misuse among schoolchildren in Scotland, disaggregated if possible to Drug and Alcohol Action Team and local authority level and including contextual information on other health and lifestyle factors. The Scottish Executive felt that the UK survey no longer met all Scotland's information needs and asked the Information and Statistics Division (ISD Scotland) to convene a National School Survey Substance Misuse Working Group<sup>3</sup> to consider possible options for a Scottish survey to cover all areas of substance misuse and lifestyle contextual factors, and which would allow for the disaggregation of data to provide local information.

The key factor in making recommendations for a survey in 2002 was the pressing need for local information to support the work of Drug Action Teams (DATs) and Alcohol Action Teams (AATs), though the Working Group were also guided by the commitment to keep to a minimum any disruption to schools and the need for

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<sup>1</sup> The SALSUS Interim Report can be accessed on-line  
[http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus\\_interim02.htm](http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_interim02.htm)

<sup>2</sup> The first survey in the series of biennial school surveys commissioned by the Department of Health with the Scottish Office was carried out in 1982 to obtain information on smoking prevalence and behaviour. From 1990 surveys included items on drinking and from 1998 items on drugs. In 2000 the survey was carried out by the National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research, all previous surveys were carried out by ONS.

<sup>3</sup> The Working Group included representatives from a range of interests, including Drug and Alcohol Action Team Associations, the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, Health Education Board for Scotland, SE Health Policy Directorate, SE Education Department and LA Education Departments.

information on other lifestyle factors and social contextual information to gain a better understanding of substance use in school aged children. It was agreed that the best means of addressing all these issues in a Scottish survey was to combine components of the existing national and UK biennial school surveys on smoking, drinking and drug use with components of the WHO Health Behaviour in School Aged Children (HBSC) survey<sup>1</sup> on lifestyle and health factors, and to undertake the revised Scottish survey (now known as the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey, SALSUS) concurrently with the HBSC survey in 2002<sup>2</sup>. SALSUS is being undertaken by the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU) of the University of Edinburgh in conjunction with the HBSC survey research in 2002. A smaller national survey will be undertaken in 2004. The contract is managed on behalf of the Scottish Executive by ISD Scotland with advice from an Advisory Group made up of key stakeholders including Drug and Alcohol Action Teams, the Health Education Board for Scotland and the Scottish Executive.

## **2.3 Sample design**

SALSUS 2002 required a much larger sample of pupils than previous surveys in this series to ensure adequate precision of estimates of prevalence in local areas. Mainly for reasons of cost and the workload burden on schools it was not feasible to survey pupils in S1-S4 inclusive, as in previous years. Consequently the survey samples pupils from only two school years: S2 and S4. For the purpose of reporting, S2 pupils will be referred to as '13 year olds' and S4 pupils referred to as '15 year olds' throughout these reports.<sup>3</sup>

The survey fieldwork was carried out in the 2002 Spring term. Each participating school was requested to administer a confidential questionnaire to each pupil in selected classes. The methods used to select the schools and the number of classes ensured that within each local authority every eligible pupil had an equal chance of being included in the study. All pupils in S2 and S4 attending local authority and independently funded schools were eligible for inclusion in the study, with the exception of pupils attending special schools or schools with very few pupils.

## **2.4 Local response rates**

The SALSUS 2002 survey of Angus was designed to have a final sample size of 800 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 28.7% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. All of the 8 schools which were asked to participate took part in the study.

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<sup>1</sup> The HBSC survey has been conducted in Scotland every four years since 1990 by Dr Candace Currie, Scottish HBSC Principal Investigator and Director of the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU), The University of Edinburgh <http://www.education.ed.ac.uk/cahru/>

<sup>2</sup> The SALSUS 2002 Protocol provides more detailed background information, including government policy frameworks for smoking, drinking and drug misuse, survey aims and objectives, sample design and questionnaire items.

<sup>3</sup> As in previous surveys in this series 16 year olds are included in the '15 year old' age group. The '13 year old' group also includes 14 year olds. The pupils in S2 have an average age of 13 years 7 months, and 14% are 14 years old (5% more than 14 years 1 month, 2% older than 14 years 2 months). The pupils in S4 have an average age of 15 years 7 months, and 17% are 16 years old (5% more than 16 years 1 month, 3% more than 16 years 2 months). The average age of the SALSUS '13 year old' and '15 year old' groups is not significantly different from that of '13' and '15' year old age groups cited in previous reports (average age 13 years 6 months and 15 years 6 months respectively).

Response rates are based on class and pupil participation rates. In total 39 classes in Angus were selected to participate, and 39 classes (100%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 89%. The main reason for pupil non-response was absence due to illness. The final survey response in Angus, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 89%. This compares favourably with the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 765 pupils, 27% of the target population in Angus.

## 3 Smoking

### 3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Angus, reported prevalence of regular smoking<sup>1</sup> increased significantly with age. In 2002, 8% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 22% of 15 year olds. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Angus was not significantly different from the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Most 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (54%), compared with 33% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in Angus; 19% of girls and 12% of boys were regular smokers (**Tables 3.1, 3.2**).

### 3.2 Number of cigarettes smoked

Pupils who smoked regularly were asked how many cigarettes they usually smoked in a week. Younger pupils who were regular smokers reported smoking fewer cigarettes per week than older pupils: an average of 27 per week for 13 year olds and 38 per week for 15 year olds. Boys who were regular smokers smoked more cigarettes per week on average than girls (An average of 42 per week for boys and 30 per week for girls).

### 3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

Almost all regular smokers (98%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £9.00 a week.

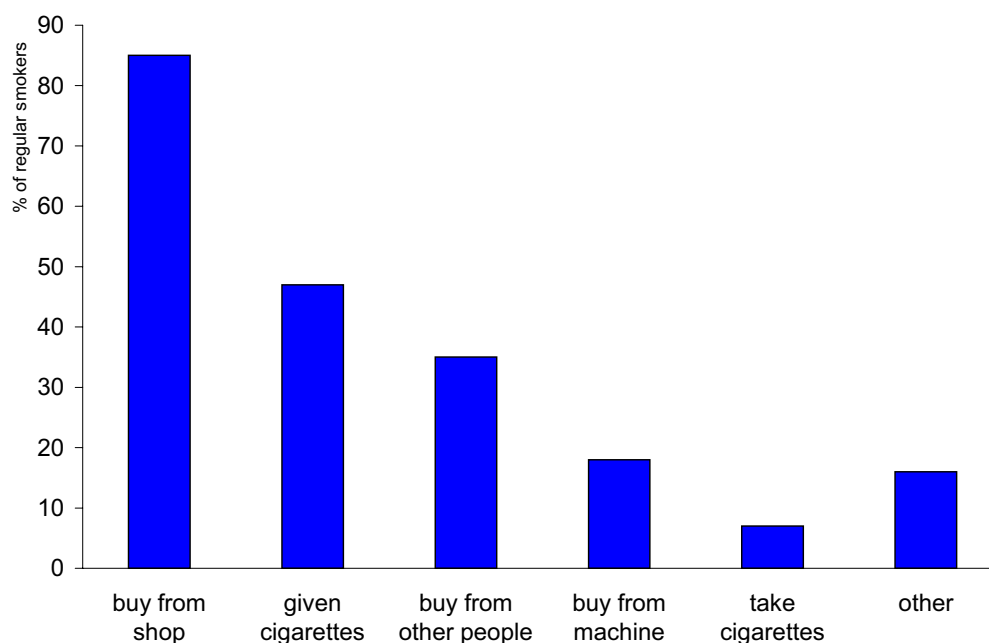
### 3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtained their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. The majority of regular smokers (85%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, around a third (35%) reported buying them from other people and 18% reported buying them from machines. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just under half (47%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 7% reported that they 'take cigarettes' and 16% of pupils reported that they obtained their cigarettes 'some other way' (**Tables 3.3 and 3.4, Figure 3.1**).

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<sup>1</sup> regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

**Figure 3.1 Source of cigarettes: Angus 2002.**



(Source: Table 3.3 and 3.4)

### **3.5 Smoking dependence**

Regular smokers were asked whether they would like to give up smoking and how difficult or easy they felt this would be. The majority (76%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 74% had tried to give up at some time. Twenty four percent (24%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 47% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (68% of all regular smokers) were more likely to report that it would be very difficult to give up smoking altogether compared to pupils who had smoked for less than a year: 28% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 15% of pupils who had smoked regularly for less than a year. Although following the pattern seen nationally, this difference is not statistically significant in Angus (Tables 3.5 to 3.8).

### **3.6 Family attitudes to smoking**

All pupils were asked about their family's attitudes to smoking. Pupils who smoked were asked 'How does your family feel about your smoking?' and pupils who did not smoke were asked 'How do you think your family would feel if you started smoking?'

Eighty one percent (81%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Around two thirds (64%) of all pupils who were regular smokers reported that they are not allowed to smoke at home (Tables 3.9 and 3.10).

Almost all non-smokers (90%) reported that their families would either stop them smoking or try to persuade them not to smoke (**Table 3.9**).

Pupils were also asked whether their families and friends smoked. More pupils who were regular smokers reported that a parent was a daily smoker compared with non-smokers: 62% of regular smokers compared with 38% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 40% of regular smokers, compared with 14% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 46% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 4% of non-smokers. The majority of non-smokers (62%) reported that 'none' or 'almost none' of their friends smoked (**Table 3.13**).

### **3.7 Cigarette advertising**

Pupils were given a list of places and asked to say whether or not they had seen cigarettes advertised there over the previous six months. Most pupils (84%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts on television (61%) or in magazines (57%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (34%) or at the cinema (20%) (**Table 3.14**).

### **3.8 Lessons on smoking**

Pupils were asked if they had had any lessons, videos or discussions in class in the last 12 months on smoking. Pupil responses depend on recall and may not accurately reflect the provision of lessons, videos or class discussions. Most pupils reported that they had lessons, videos or discussions: 85% of 13 year olds and 64% of 15 year olds. However, 10% of 13 year olds and 25% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 5% of 13 year olds and 10% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know if they had had lessons, videos or discussions on smoking (**Table 3.15**).

**Table 3.1: Smoking behaviour by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	8	22	15	14
Occasional smoker	3	5	4	5
Used to smoke	13	16	15	13
Tried smoking	22	24	23	23
Never smoked	54	33	43	45
<i>Base</i>	371	363	734	22313

*Base=all pupils*

note: regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week; occasional smoker smokes cigarettes sometimes but not as many as one a week

**Table 3.2: Smoking behaviour by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	12	19	15	14
Occasional smoker	1	7	4	5
Used to smoke	11	18	15	13
Tried smoking	27	18	23	23
Never smoked	48	38	43	45
<i>Base</i>	379	355	734	22313

*Base=all pupils*

note: regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week; occasional smoker smokes cigarettes sometimes but not as many as one a week

**Table 3.3: Source of cigarettes by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	63	92	85
Given cigarettes	50	46	47
Buy from other people	47	30	35
Buy from machine	27	15	18
Get cigarettes some other way	40	8	16
Take cigarettes	13	5	7
<i>Base</i>	30	79	109

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 3.4: Source of cigarettes by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	85	85	85
Given cigarettes	43	49	47
Buy from other people	34	35	35
Buy from machine	16	20	18
Get cigarettes some other way	15	17	16
Take cigarettes	5	9	7
<i>Base</i>	44	65	109

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 3.5: Whether regular smokers would like to give up smoking: Angus 2002.**

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	76
Would not like to give up smoking	24
<i>Base</i>	<i>101</i>

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

**Table 3.6: Whether regular smokers have ever tried to give up smoking: Angus 2002.**

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	74
Has not tried to give up smoking	26
<i>Base</i>	<i>107</i>

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

**Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Angus 2002.**

	Total %
One year or less	32
More than a year	68
<i>Base</i>	<i>103</i>

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

**Table 3.8: Ease of giving up smoking by length of time smoking: Angus 2002.**

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	15	28	24	32
Fairly difficult	40	50	47	36
Fairly easy	37	17	23	21
Very easy	9	4	6	11
<i>Base</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>2868</i>

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

**Table 3.9: Perception of family attitude to pupil's smoking, by smoking status: Angus 2002.**

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
They would stop me	11	37	55	47	54
Persuade me not to	70	50	35	42	35
Do nothing	13	4	1	3	3
Encourage me	-	-	0	0	0
Not sure	5	9	8	7	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>19279</i>

*Base= All pupils*

**Table 3.10: Whether regular smokers are allowed to smoke at home: Angus 2002.**

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	26
Not allowed to smoke at home	64
Don't know	9
<i>Base</i>	95

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

**Table 3.11: Parents' smoking, by pupil's smoking status: Angus 2002.**

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	37	43	60
At least one parent smokes daily	62	57	38
Does not see either parent	1	-	2
<i>Base</i>	106	28	580

*Base= All pupils*

**Table 3.12: Siblings' smoking, by pupil's smoking status: Angus 2002.**

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	56	71	81
At least one sibling smokes daily	40	25	14
Does not have siblings	4	4	5
<i>Base</i>	99	28	547

*Base= All pupils*

**Table 3.13: Friends smoking, by pupil's smoking status: Angus 2002.**

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	46	7	4
More than half	32	31	7
Half	13	24	8
Less than half	8	31	20
Almost none	-	4	37
None	1	3	25
<i>Base</i>	109	29	589

*Base= All pupils*

**Table 3.14: Whether pupils have seen cigarette advertising: Angus 2002.**

	<b>Yes %</b>	<b>No %</b>	<b>Don't know %</b>	<b>Base</b>
On posters/billboards	84	12	4	728
On television	61	33	6	731
In magazines	57	34	10	723
In newspapers	34	49	16	714
At the cinema	20	63	16	707

*Base= All pupils*

**Table 3.15: Proportion of pupils who reported having lessons, videos or discussions in class on smoking, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	<b>Age 13 %</b>	<b>Age 15 %</b>	<b>Total %</b>
Yes	85	64	74
No	10	25	18
Don't know	5	10	8
<i>Base</i>	355	370	725

*Base= All pupils*

## 4 Drinking

### 4.1 Prevalence of alcohol use

All pupils were asked whether they had ever had a 'proper alcoholic drink, a whole drink, not just a sip'. The prevalence of alcohol use increased significantly with age. Seventy six percent (76%) of 13 year olds and 92% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink (**Table 4.1**). The proportion of 13 year olds who reported that they had drunk alcohol was slightly higher than the national figure of 69%. However, the proportion of 15 year olds in Angus who reported that they had drunk alcohol (92%) was not significantly different from the national figure of 88%.

Just under half (47%) of 15 year olds and 27% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. The proportion of pupils who drank in the last week was not significantly different from the national prevalence in either age group. There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the proportion of pupils drinking in the last week (**Tables 4.3 and 4.4**).

### 4.2 Usual drinking frequency

Among those pupils who reported having had an alcoholic drink, the frequency of drinking increased significantly with age; 15% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 36% of 15 year old pupils. More girls than boys reported drinking at least once a week (26% of girls and 25% of boys), though this difference was not statistically significant. Frequency of weekly drinking was not significantly different from the reported national figures for either age group or gender (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

### 4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, just over two thirds (68%) reported that they spent money on alcohol. The average amount spent by those who bought alcohol was £7.00 a week.

### 4.4 Type of alcohol consumed

Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked whether or not they had consumed various categories of alcoholic drink<sup>1</sup>. There were significant differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys 'beer, lager or cider' were most commonly reported: 65% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed half a pint or more of beer, lager or cider. For girls, 'alcopops' were most commonly reported: 71% had drunk alcopops in the last week. A similar proportion of girls (69%) reported that they had drunk spirits in the last week (**Table 4.8**).

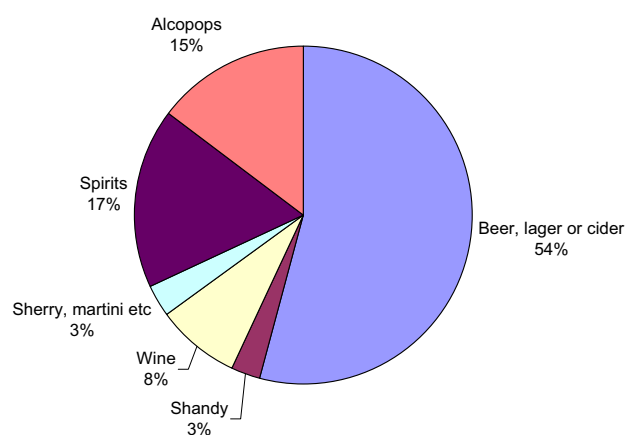
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<sup>1</sup> Pupils were asked about the following types of drink: beer, lager or cider, shandy, wine, martini and sherry, spirits and liqueurs, alcopops and pre-mixed alcoholic drinks.

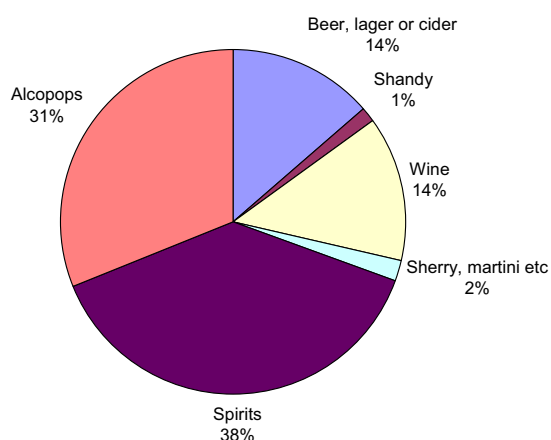
## 4.5 Average amount of alcohol consumed weekly

Pupils who reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked to record the amount they had consumed of each category of alcoholic drink. From this the total units of alcohol consumed were calculated. Half a pint of beer or a small glass of wine contains approximately one unit of alcohol. The method used to calculate units of alcohol was the same as used in previous surveys in this series (a full discussion of the method, including issues of under-reporting, can be found in Boreham et al., 2001<sup>1</sup>). Boys who drank over the previous seven days consumed on average 12 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 10 units. This difference was not statistically significant. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show the consumption of each type of drink as a proportion of the total reported amount of alcohol drunk in the week prior to the survey.

**Figure 4.1: Type of alcohol drunk by boys in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Angus 2002.**



**Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Angus 2002.**

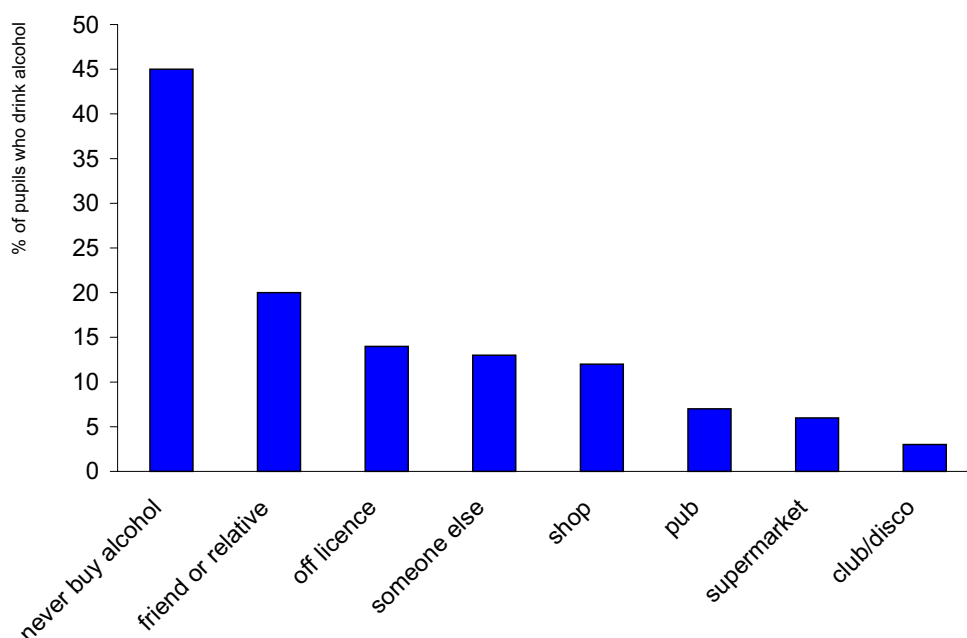


<sup>1</sup> Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

## 4.6 Availability of alcohol.

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Some pupils reported more than one source. Almost half (45%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. The most common source for purchasing alcohol by pupils in Angus was 'from friend or relative' (20%). Fourteen percent (14%) of pupils reported that they bought alcohol from an 'off-licence', 13% 'from someone else' and 12% from a 'shop' (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

**Figure 4.3: Sources for obtaining alcohol, all pupils who had had an alcoholic drink: Angus 2002.**

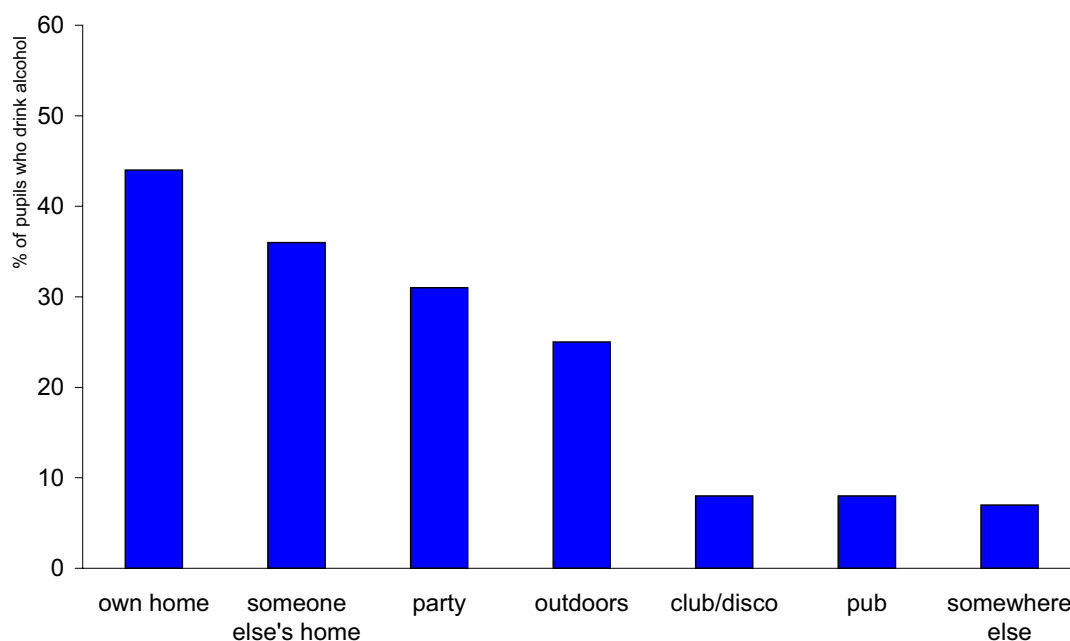


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

## 4.7 Where young people drink alcohol

Pupils were asked 'When you drink alcohol, where are you usually?' and given a list of possible locations. Some pupils reported more than one location. The three most frequently reported locations for drinking alcohol were in the pupil's own home (44%), someone else's home (36%) and at a party (31%). One in four pupils (25%) reported that they drank alcohol 'outdoors' (Tables 4.11 and 4.12, Figure 4.4).

**Figure 4.4: Places where pupils drink alcohol, all pupils who have had an alcoholic drink: Angus 2002.**



(Source: tables 4.11 and 4.12)

#### **4.8 Drinking to excess**

All pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked 'Have you ever had so much alcohol that you were really drunk?'. Overall, 64% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Sixteen percent (16%) had been drunk once, 22% had been drunk 2-3 times, 13% had been drunk 4-10 times and 13% had been drunk more than 10 times (Tables 4.13 and 4.14).

All pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were also asked at what age they first got drunk (if ever). The average age reported by 15 year old pupils who had been drunk was 13 years old.

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink (47%) reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 10% had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion 4 times or more in the past 30 days (Tables 4.15 and 4.16).

#### **4.9 Effects of drinking too much alcohol**

Pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked whether they had ever experienced any of a list of possible effects as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Pupils could give more than one answer. The most commonly reported effect was vomiting, reported by 44% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 25% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Thirteen percent (13%) had tried drugs. Thirteen percent (13%) of all

15 year olds (10% of boys and 14% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Around one in ten pupils had stayed off school as a result of drinking too much alcohol (9%). Fewer pupils reported having had any serious injuries which required the attention of a doctor or having been in hospital, either at an Accident and Emergency department or admitted overnight (**Tables 4.17 and 4.18**).

#### **4.10 Family attitudes to drinking**

All pupils who drank alcohol were asked how their family felt about them drinking alcohol. Just under a quarter (23%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, just under half (45%) reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 19% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 12% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (16% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Sixty one percent (61%) reported that their families would be upset or angry if they started drinking (**Tables 4.21 and 4.22**).

All pupils, including those who had never had a proper alcoholic drink, were asked if they were allowed to drink at home and the majority of pupils (84%) agreed that they would be allowed to do so (**Table 4.23**).

#### **4.11 Lessons on alcohol**

Pupils were asked if they had had any lessons, videos or discussions in class in the last 12 months on alcohol. Pupil response depends on recall and may not accurately reflect the provision of lessons, videos or class discussions. Most pupils reported having lessons, videos or class discussions; 90% of 13 year olds and 76% of 15 year olds. However, 6% of 13 year olds and 16% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 4% of 13 year olds and 8% of 15 year olds did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on alcohol (**Table 4.24**).

**Table 4.1: Whether pupils have had an alcoholic drink by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	76	92	84	78
No	24	8	16	22
<i>Base</i>	388	372	760	22850

*Base= All pupils*

**Table 4.2: Whether pupils have had an alcoholic drink by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	85	83	84	78
No	15	17	16	22
<i>Base</i>	393	367	760	22850

*Base= All pupils*

**Table 4.3: Last occasion of drinking, by age group Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	27	47	37	35
One to four weeks ago	13	21	17	16
One to six months ago	24	17	20	18
More than six months ago	13	7	10	10
Never	24	8	16	22
<i>Base</i>	387	367	754	22617

*Base=All pupils*

**Table 4.4: Last occasion of drinking, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	38	36	37	35
One to four weeks ago	19	15	17	16
One to six months ago	21	19	20	18
More than six months ago	7	13	10	10
Never	15	17	16	22
<i>Base</i>	389	365	754	22617

*Base=All pupils*

**Table 4.5: Usual drinking frequency, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	15	36	25	27
About once a fortnight	10	15	13	12
About once a month	13	18	15	12
Only a few times a year	39	22	30	27
Never	24	8	16	22
<i>Base</i>	387	368	755	22754

*Base=All pupils*

**Table 4.6: Usual drinking frequency, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	25	26	25	27
About once a fortnight	11	14	13	12
About once a month	19	12	15	12
Only a few times a year	30	31	30	27
Never	15	17	16	22
<i>Base</i>	390	365	755	22754

*Base=All pupils*

**Table 4.7: Type of drinks consumed in last seven days, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	38	49	45
Shandy	10	6	8
Wine	31	20	24
Martini, sherry etc.	6	6	6
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	52	58	56
Alcopops	52	55	54
<i>Base</i>	104	173	277

*Base=All pupils who drank one measure or more in past week*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 4.8: Type of drinks consumed in last seven days by gender: Angus 2002.**

	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Beer, lager or cider	65	22	45
Shandy	10	5	8
Wine	18	30	24
Martini, sherry etc.	5	7	6
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	44	69	56
Alcopops	38	71	54
<i>Base</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>277</i>

*Base=All pupils who drank one measure or more in last week*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 4.9: Sources of alcohol, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	<b>Age 13</b>	<b>Age 15</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Never buy alcohol	55	37	45
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	13	25	20
Buy alcohol in off licence	7	19	14
Buy alcohol from someone else	11	15	13
Buy alcohol from shop	8	15	12
Buy alcohol in pub	1	12	7
Buy alcohol from supermarket	3	8	6
Buy alcohol in club	1	5	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>642</i>

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 4.10: Sources of alcohol, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Never buy alcohol	46	44	45
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	15	24	20
Buy alcohol in off licence	16	11	14
Buy alcohol from someone else	13	14	13
Buy alcohol from shop	12	12	12
Buy alcohol in pub	7	7	7
Buy alcohol from supermarket	6	6	6
Buy alcohol in club	2	5	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>642</i>

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 4.11: Venue for drinking alcohol, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	52	37	44
Usually drink in someone else's home	26	44	36
Usually drink at a party with friends	21	39	31
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	21	29	25
Usually drink in pub	2	12	8
Usually drink in club/disco	6	10	8
Usually drink somewhere else	8	6	7
<i>Base</i>	296	346	642

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 4.12: Venue for drinking alcohol, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	46	42	44
Usually drink in someone else's home	35	38	36
Usually drink at a party with friends	27	35	31
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	22	28	25
Usually drink in pub	7	9	8
Usually drink in club/disco	5	12	8
Usually drink somewhere else	9	5	7
<i>Base</i>	335	307	642

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 4.13: Ever been drunk, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	48	26	36	32
Once	18	14	16	19
2-3 times	19	24	22	22
4-10 times	8	16	13	13
More than 10 times	6	19	13	14
<i>Base</i>	290	339	629	17723

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

**Table 4.14: Ever been drunk, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	38	34	36	32
Once	17	15	16	19
2-3 times	20	24	22	22
4-10 times	11	14	13	13
More than 10 times	14	13	13	14
<i>Base</i>	324	305	629	17723

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

**Table 4.15: Consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in last 30 days, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	6	14	10	13
3 times	6	8	7	9
Twice	9	16	13	13
Once	15	18	17	14
Not in last 30 days	22	26	24	23
Never	41	18	28	28
<i>Base</i>	286	341	627	17615

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

**Table 4.16: Consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in last 30 days, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	12	9	10	13
3 times	6	8	7	9
Twice	12	14	13	13
Once	16	17	17	14
Not in last 30 days	25	24	24	23
Never	29	28	28	28
<i>Base</i>	325	302	627	17615

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

**Table 4.17: Effects of drinking too much alcohol, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	37	49	44
Had an argument or fight	19	30	25
Had unprotected sex*	-	13	13
Tried any drugs	5	17	13
Stayed off school	9	9	9
Injured and seen by doctor	4	5	5
Visited A & E department	2	2	2
Admitted to hospital overnight	1	2	2
<i>Base</i>	284	337	621

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

\* 15 year old pupils only

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 4.18: Effects of drinking too much alcohol, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	42	46	44
Had an argument or fight	22	27	25
Had unprotected sex*	10	14	13
Tried any drugs	14	12	13
Stayed off school	8	11	9
Injured and seen by doctor	4	6	5
Visited A & E department	3	2	2
Admitted to hospital overnight	1	1	2
<i>Base</i>	321	300	621

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

\* 15 year old pupils only

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 4.19: Perception of family attitudes to pupil's drinking (pupils who drank alcohol), by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	20	18	19	16
They don't mind	42	47	45	45
They don't know I drink	24	23	23	27
I don't know what they think	14	11	12	12
<i>Base</i>	97	168	265	7469

*Base=All pupils who drank alcohol in previous week*

**Table 4.20: Perception of family attitudes to pupil's drinking (pupils who drank alcohol), by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	15	23	19	16
They don't mind	52	38	45	45
They don't know I drink	20	28	23	27
I don't know what they think	13	12	12	12
<i>Base</i>	138	127	265	7469

*Base=All pupils who drank alcohol in previous week*

**Table 4.21: Perceptions of family attitude to pupil's drinking (pupils who have never tried alcohol), by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	63	55	61	70
They would not mind	9	21	12	9
I don't know what they would think	28	24	27	21
<i>Base</i>	89	29	118	4711

*Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol*

**Table 4.22: Perceptions of family attitude to drinking (pupils who have never tried alcohol), by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	53	68	61	70
They would not mind	16	8	12	9
I don't know what they would think	31	23	27	21
<i>Base</i>	58	60	118	4711

*Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol*

**Table 4.23: Whether pupils are allowed to drink alcohol at home: Angus 2002.**

	Total %
Yes, always	8
Yes, sometimes	76
No, never	16
<i>Base</i>	745

*Base=All pupils*

**Table 4.24: Proportion of pupils who reported having lessons, videos or discussions in class on drinking, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	<b>Age 13</b>	<b>Age 15</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	90	76	83
No	6	16	11
Don't know	4	8	6
<i>Base</i>	357	372	729

*Base= All pupils*

## 5 Drug Use

All pupils were asked whether they had ever been offered each drug on a list of drugs. Alternative street names were provided for each drug and a dummy drug 'Semeron'<sup>1</sup> was also included on the list.

All pupils were then asked whether they had ever used any of the drugs on the list, even if only once: 24% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils reported that they had taken drugs at some time (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

The list of drugs was repeated in the next question and all pupils were asked when they had last used or taken each of the drugs listed, 'in the last month', 'in the last year', 'more than a year ago', or 'never'.

### 5.1 Drug use in the month prior to the survey

Prevalence of drug use in the month prior to the survey increased significantly with age. Seven percent (7%) of thirteen year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 22% of fifteen year olds. Prevalence of drug use in Angus is not significantly different from the prevalence found nationally (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). Girls reported a slightly lower prevalence of drug use in the month prior to the survey than boys (16% of boys and 13% of girls had used drugs in the last month), but this difference is not statistically significant (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

### 5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Twenty one (21%) percent of all pupils in the survey reported that they had used drugs in the year prior to the survey (this figure includes those who used drugs in the last month) (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

The most frequently used drug in the last year, including the last month, was cannabis, 20% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 3% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 3% had used solvents, 2% percent had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and less than 1% of pupils had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

### 5.3 Whether offered drugs

Over two fifths of all pupils (45%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 61% of 15 year old pupils and 29% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. The proportion of 13 year old pupils offered drugs was slightly lower than the national prevalence of 34% in this age group, a statistically significant difference. There was no significant difference between prevalence of boys and girls being offered drugs: 44% of girls had been offered drugs compared with 46% of boys. The most commonly offered drug type

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<sup>1</sup> 'Semeron' was included to give some idea as to whether children were over-reporting their use of drugs. Less than 1% of pupils reported Semeron among the drugs they had used and 1% included it among the drugs they had been offered.

was cannabis: 37% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug. (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

## 5.4 Frequency of drug use

Four percent (4%) of all pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more, with a significantly higher proportion of older pupils and boys doing so; 2% of thirteen year old pupils and 7% of fifteen year old pupils and 4% of girls and 5% of boys reported this) (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

## 5.5 Money spent on drugs

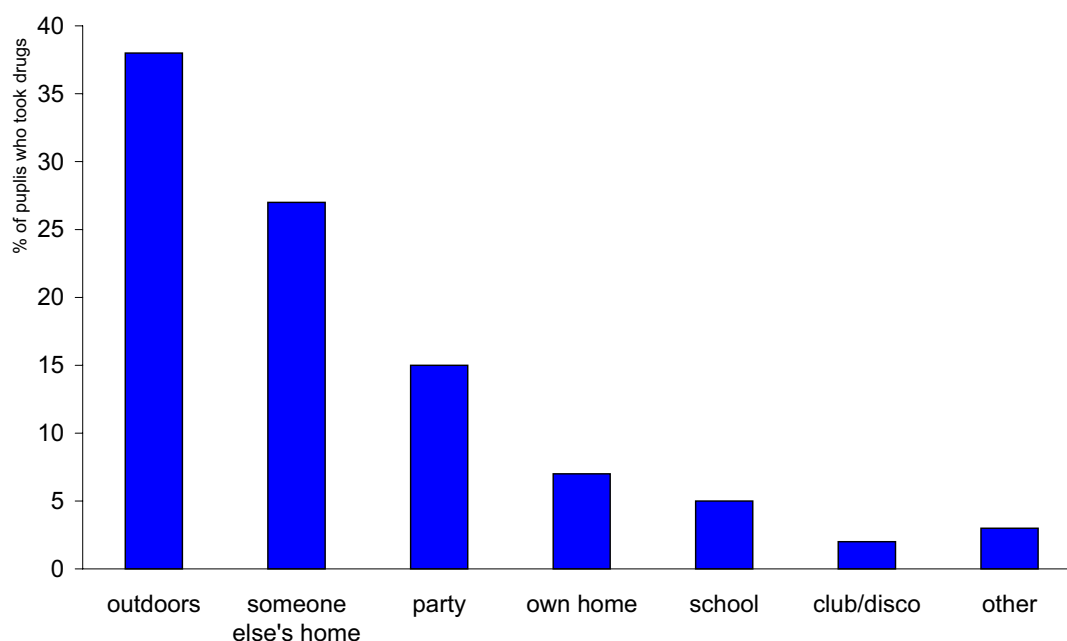
Around half (51%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £10.00 per week.

## 5.6 Where young people are when they use drugs

Pupils were asked where they were the last time they used drugs. Some pupils reported more than one location. Very few pupils reported using drugs in their own home. The most frequently reported location for drug taking for all 13 and 15 year old pupils was 'outdoors' (38%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (27%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Twenty nine percent (29%) of those who have used drugs reported that they were drinking alcohol the last time they used drugs (Table 5.13).

Figure 5.1: Location of drug use: Angus 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

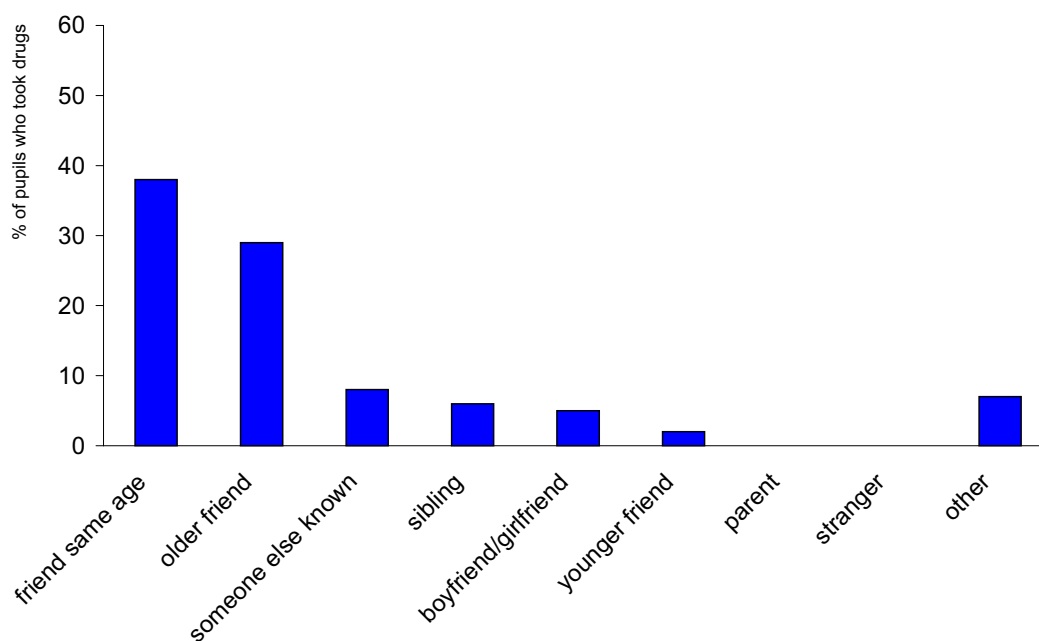
## 5.7 Availability of drugs

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (46%) reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 40% did not know how easy or difficult it would be. Significantly more 15 year olds reported that they would find it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' (62%) than 13 year olds (28%) (Tables 5.14 and 5.15).

## 5.8 Source of drugs last used

Pupils who had used drugs were asked where they had obtained drugs from on the last occasion they had used them. Some pupils reported more than one source. As can be seen from Figure 5.2, friends were the most commonly reported source of drugs; 38% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and a further 29% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2 Source of drugs: Angus 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Almost half (49%) of pupils who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (9%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

## 5.9 Obtaining information and help

Fifteen percent (15%) of the 13 and 15 year old pupils who reported taking drugs more than a few times a year said they would like to stop taking drugs now. Almost all young people who took drugs more than a few times a year reported that they have never felt that they needed help because of taking drugs (98%), although 78% reported that they knew where to go to get help (Tables 5.20 to 5.23).

All pupils were asked if they knew where to get information on drugs. Sixty seven percent (67%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'your doctor' (39%), 'the Internet' (39%), 'friends' (38%), and 'telephone helpline' (32%) (**Table 5.25**).

### **5.10 Pupils' attitudes to drugs**

All pupils were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about drugs and those who used or sold them. Most pupils (79%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (88%) agreed that 'taking drugs harms your health'.

The majority of pupils also agreed with the other statements about the dangers of drugs: 'taking cocaine is dangerous' (73%), 'heroin is addictive' (60%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (66%), although 36% did not know whether heroin is addictive and 31% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Over two fifths of pupils (42%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and over half (53%) reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (54%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although over half of pupils (54%) felt that 'people who take drugs are stupid', two thirds of pupils (64%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs'. Pupils were more likely to agree than disagree with the statement 'people my age who take drugs need help'; 61% of pupils agreed with this statement. Just over a third (38%) of pupils agreed that 'people who take heroin are junkies'.

Three of the statements concerned possible reasons for drug taking: 'people take drugs to escape from reality', 'people take drugs to relax' and 'taking drugs is exciting'. Very few pupils (15%) agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statement 'people take drugs to relax' (52%), and one-third (32%) did not know. Two fifths agreed with the statement 'people take drugs to escape from reality' (41%) and the same proportion (41%) did not know whether this was the case.

Fifty seven percent (57%) agreed that 'people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 26% believe that 'people who take drugs should be punished' (**Table 5.26**).

### **5.11 Lessons on drugs**

All pupils were asked if they had had any lessons, videos or discussions in class in the last twelve months on drugs or on solvent abuse/glue sniffing. Pupil response depends on recall and may not accurately reflect the provision of lessons, videos or class discussions.

Most pupils reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions on drugs: 90% of 13 year olds and 79% of 15 year olds. However, 7% of 13 year olds and 14% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 3% of 13 year olds and 6% of 15 year olds reported that did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on drugs (**Table 5.27**).

Fewer pupils reported having lessons, videos or discussions on solvent abuse/glue sniffing. Around two thirds (65%) of 13 year olds and half (49%) of 15 year olds reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months.

However, 23% of 13 year olds and 37% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 12% of 13 year olds and 14% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on solvent abuse/glue sniffing (**Table 5.28**).

Of those who reported having lessons, videos or discussions on drug use, 27% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 48% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

**Table 5.1: Taken drugs in last month, last year\* or ever, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in past month	7	22	14	15
Used drugs in past year*	12	30	21	22
Used drugs ever	13	35	24	25
<i>Base</i>	379	368	747	22434

*Base=All pupils*

note: columns in the table do not add up to 100 as each category includes the previous one

**Table 5.2: Taken drugs in last month, last year\* or ever, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in past month	16	13	14	15
Used drugs in past year*	22	20	21	22
Used drugs ever	24	24	24	25
<i>Base</i>	385	362	747	22434

*Base=All pupils*

note: columns in the table do not add up to 100 as each category includes the previous one

**Table 5.3: Type of drug used in the last year\*, by age: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	11	29	20	20
Stimulants	1	6	3	6
<i>cocaine</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	3	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	0	1	1	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	3	2	3
Psychedelics	1	4	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	4	2	2
Opiates	-	1	0	1
<i>heroin</i>	-	1	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	-	0	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	3	3	4
Tranquillisers	-	1	0	2
Anabolic Steroids	-	0	0	0
Semeron	-	1	0	0
<i>Other</i>	-	1	0	0
<i>Base</i>	388	377	765	23090

*Base=All pupils*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

\* includes past month

The National Totals shown in these tables have been weighted to allow more precise comparisons to be made with local figures, there may, therefore, be a slight variation between these National Totals and the figures published in the National Interim Report

**Table 5.4: Type of drug used in the last year\*, by gender:  
Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	21	19	20	20
Stimulants	3	4	3	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	2	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	0	1	2
<i>poppers</i>	2	2	2	3
Psychedelics	3	2	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	-	0	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	3	2	2	2
Opiates	0	0	0	1
<i>heroin</i>	0	0	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	-	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	4	3	4
Tranquillisers	1	-	0	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	-	0	0
Semeron	1	-	0	0
<i>Other</i>	1	1	0	0
<i>Base</i>	395	370	765	23090

*Base=All pupils*

\* includes last month

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 5.5: Whether pupils offered drugs, by age group:  
Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	29	61	45
No	71	39	55
<i>Base</i>	353	327	680

*Base= All pupils*

**Table 5.6: Whether pupils offered drugs, by gender:  
Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	46	44	45
No	54	56	55
<i>Base</i>	351	329	680

*Base= All pupils*

**Table 5.7: Type of drug offered, by age: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	21	52	37	42
Stimulants	8	21	15	19
<i>cocaine</i>	4	6	5	6
<i>crack</i>	2	4	3	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	3	15	9	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	2	6	4	7
<i>poppers</i>	3	10	7	9
Psychedelics	5	13	9	10
<i>LSD</i>	2	4	3	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	4	11	8	8
Opiates	2	4	3	5
<i>heroin</i>	2	3	3	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	2	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	6	10	8	12
Tranquillisers	1	4	2	6
Anabolic Steroids	1	3	2	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
<i>Other</i>	1	1	1	1
<b>Base</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>20614</b>

*Base=All pupils*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 5.8: Type of drug offered, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	39	35	37	42
Stimulants	14	15	15	19
<i>cocaine</i>	5	5	5	6
<i>crack</i>	2	4	3	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	8	10	9	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	4	4	4	7
<i>poppers</i>	7	6	7	9
Psychedelics	10	7	9	10
<i>LSD</i>	4	2	3	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	8	7	8	8
Opiates	4	2	3	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	2	3	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	7	9	8	12
Tranquillisers	3	2	2	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	1	2	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
<i>Other</i>	1	1	1	1
<b>Base</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>20614</b>

*Base=All pupils*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 5.9: Usual frequency of taking drugs, by age group:  
Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	2	7	4	5
Once or twice a month	1	5	3	4
A few times a year	2	9	6	5
Do not use drugs	95	79	87	86
<i>Base</i>	383	368	751	22532

*Base=All pupils*

**Table 5.10: Usual frequency of taking drugs, by gender:  
Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	5	4	4	5
Once or twice a month	3	3	3	4
A few times a year	5	6	6	5
Do not use drugs	86	87	87	86
<i>Base</i>	385	366	751	22532

*Base=All pupils*

**Table 5.11: Places where drugs were used, by age group:  
Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	42	36	38
Someone else's home	21	29	27
At party	8	18	15
Own home	5	9	7
At school	6	4	5
Other place	-	4	3
At club/disco	-	2	2
<i>Base</i>	62	140	202

*Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 5.12: Places where drugs were used, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	43	33	38
Someone else's home	25	29	27
At party	16	14	15
Own home	7	8	7
At school	6	3	5
Other place	2	4	3
At club/disco	1	2	2
<i>Base</i>	107	95	202

*Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 5.13: Whether pupils were drinking alcohol last time they used drugs: Angus 2002.**

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	29	39
No	71	61
<i>Base</i>	182	5544

*Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs*

**Table 5.14: Ease of getting drugs, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	8	27	18
Fairly easy	20	35	28
Fairly difficult	7	6	6
Very difficult	3	2	3
Impossible	9	3	6
Don't know	52	28	40
<i>Base</i>	381	368	749

*Base=All pupils*

**Table 5.15 Ease of getting drugs, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	20	16	18
Fairly easy	25	30	28
Fairly difficult	7	6	6
Very difficult	2	3	3
Impossible	7	5	6
Don't know	39	41	40
<i>Base</i>	383	366	749

*Base=All pupils*

**Table 5.16: Source of drugs, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	26	44	38
Older friend	32	27	29
Someone known	6	9	8
Other	8	7	7
Brother or sister	10	4	6
Boyfriend/girlfriend	5	5	5
Younger friend	2	2	2
Mother/father	2	-	0
Stranger	-	-	-
<i>Base</i>	62	140	202

*Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 5.17: Source of drugs, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	40	36	38
Older friend	26	32	29
Someone known	10	5	8
Other	8	7	7
Brother or sister	6	5	6
Boyfriend/girlfriend	-	11	5
Younger friend	2	2	2
Mother/father	1	-	0
Stranger	-	-	-
<i>Base</i>	107	95	202

*Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs*

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

**Table 5.18: Sharing drugs, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Use it all myself	43	41	42
Sold some of it	11	8	9
Gave some of it away	47	50	49
<i>Base</i>	47	123	170

*Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs*

**Table 5.19: Sharing drugs, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Use it all myself	47	36	42
Sold some of it	11	6	9
Gave some of it away	42	57	49
<i>Base</i>	90	80	170

*Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs*

**Table 5.20: Whether would like to stop taking drugs, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	10	16	15	15
Would like to give up in the future	35	21	24	20
Would not like to give up	40	44	43	39
Not sure	15	19	18	26
<i>Base</i>	20	75	95	2899

*Base=All pupils who took drugs a few times or more in the last year*

**Table 5.21: Whether would like to stop taking drugs, by gender: Angus 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	12	17	15	15
Would like to give up in the future	20	28	24	20
Would not like to give up	49	37	43	39
Not sure	18	18	18	26
<i>Base</i>	49	46	95	2899

*Base=All pupils who took drugs a few times or more in the last year*

**Table 5.22: Whether pupils felt they needed help because of using drugs: Angus 2002.**

	Total %
Yes	2
No	98
<i>Base</i>	96

*Base=All pupils who took drugs a few times or more in the last year*

**Table 5.23: Whether pupils know where to get help for of their drug use : Angus 2002.**

	Total %
Yes	78
No	22
<i>Base</i>	96

*Base=All pupils who took drugs a few times or more in the last year*

**Table 5.24: Whether pupils know where to get information on drugs: Angus 2002.**

	Total %
Yes	67
No	15
Don't know	18
<i>Base</i>	751

*Base=All pupils*

**Table 5.25: Where pupils would go for information on drugs: Angus 2002.**

	Total %
Doctor/GP	39
Internet/web	39
Friends	38
Telephone helpline	32
Drop-in centre	30
Teacher	29
Female family member	24
Advice organisation	22
Male family member	17
Books	17
Magazines	16
Youth worker	15
Councillor	11
TV/radio	7
<i>Base</i>	499

*Base=All pupils who know where to get drugs information*

*note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given*

**Table 5.26: Pupils' attitudes to drugs: Angus 2002.**

	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	88	6	6	744
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	79	10	11	745
Taking cocaine is dangerous	73	5	22	743
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	66	3	31	745
Most young people will try out drugs	64	18	18	746
People my age who take drugs need help	61	20	19	744
Heroin is addictive	60	3	36	743
People who sell drugs should be punished	57	22	21	743
People who take drugs are stupid	54	29	16	744
What adults tell us about drugs is true	54	18	28	744
People take drugs to relax	52	16	32	745
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	42	5	53	744
People take drugs to escape from reality	41	18	41	744
People who take heroin are junkies	38	26	36	744
People who take drugs should be punished	26	50	23	745
Taking drugs is exciting	15	51	33	747

*Base=All pupils*

**Table 5.27: Proportion of pupils who reported having lessons, videos or discussions in class on drugs, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	90	79	84
No	7	14	11
Don't know	3	6	5
<i>Base</i>	356	373	729

*Base= All pupils*

**Table 5.28: Proportion of pupils who reported having lessons, videos or discussions in class on solvent abuse, by age group: Angus 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	65	49	57
No	23	37	30
Don't know	12	14	13
<i>Base</i>	354	370	724

*Base= All pupils*

**Table 5.29: Whether pupils found lessons, videos or discussions on drugs useful: Angus 2002.**

	Total %
Very useful	27
Fairly useful	48
Not very useful	12
Not useful at all	6
Don't know	8
<i>Base</i>	644

*Base= All pupils who reported having had lessons, videos or discussions*

## **6 Survey Design**

### **6.1 Sample design**

All local samples were post-stratified to account for non-response bias in school type (independent or state funded) and school year (S2 or S4). In Angus there were no independent schools sampled and very similar response rates in the two school years (S2: 51%, S4: 49%).

### **6.2 Precision of estimates**

The local and national sample size was agreed by the National School Survey Substance Misuse Working Group to provide robust data at local level. The proposed sample size within each local area was chosen to produce reliable estimates to monitor changes in prevalence over time, and enable comparisons between local and national estimates.

The degree of precision desired for the local samples was agreed by the National School Survey Substance Misuse Working Group as follows: when comparing a local sample of approximately 1000 with the national sample, a difference in prevalence of 5% in the local area, above or below the national figure, should be detected as statistically significant 80% of the time. With this sample size, changes in prevalence over time in a local area of 7% should also be detected as statistically significant 80% of the time. Comparing a local sub-group with a national sub-group (e.g. boys), the local prevalence would have to be 8% higher or lower than the national figure to be 80% certain of detecting this difference as statistically significant. Comparing sub-groups within local areas requires a large difference in prevalence (approx. 10%) if they are to be detected as statistically significant.

### **6.3 Statistical significance**

Although the above acts as a guide to the magnitude of changes in prevalence which can in principal be detected, it should not be assumed that estimates differ unless clearly stated as significantly different in the text. The ability to detect differences in prevalence is also affected by the achieved sample size and the number of pupils who answer each question. The tables provided are split by age group and by gender. The sample numbers in any sub-group should be taken into account, and extreme caution exercised when using figures from small sub-groups for comparison purposes. Standard errors used to determine significance take account of the complex sample design<sup>1 2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Kish (1970) *Survey Sampling*, London: John Wiley

<sup>2</sup> SAS System for Windows 1999. Release 8, SAS Institute Inc. Cary, NC, USA