

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

**SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE
AMONG 13 AND 15 YEAR OLDS
IN CLACKMANNANSHIRE, 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:

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

1 Summary of Findings

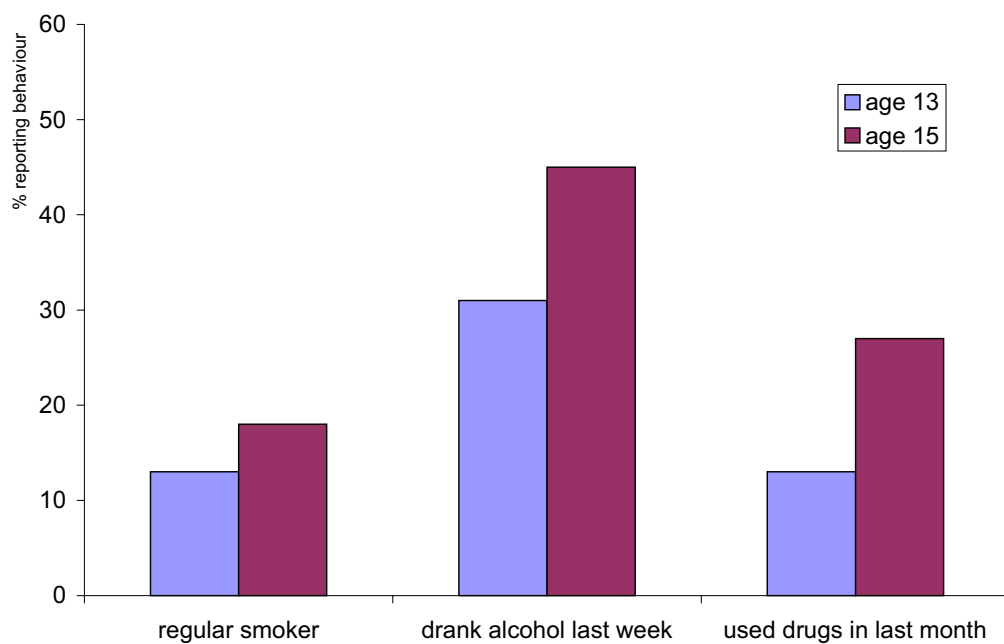
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Clackmannanshire:

- € 13% of 13 year olds and 18% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- € Regular smoking in 13 year olds was significantly higher than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- € 31% of 13 year olds and 45% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- € The prevalence of drinking in 13 year olds was higher than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- € 13% of 13 year olds and 27% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- € Prevalence of drug use in 13 year olds was higher than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- € The differences in smoking and drinking between boys and girls in Clackmannanshire were not statistically significant, however drug use was lower in girls than boys
- € For 15 year old pupils the average age for first smoking was 11 and for first drinking was 12, but the average age for the first occasion of drug use was older at 14 years.

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

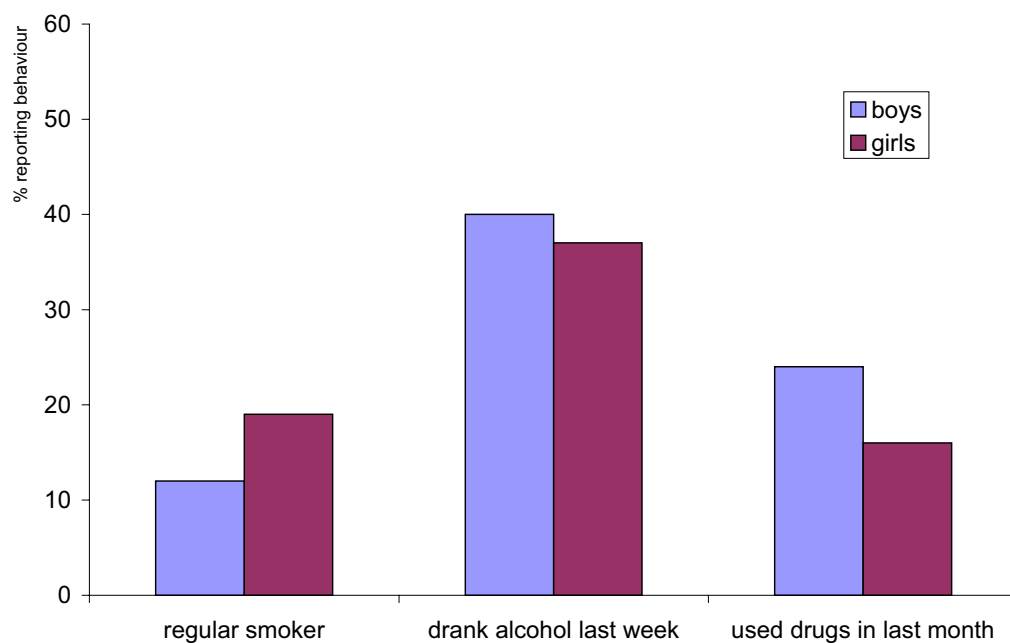
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

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



(Source: tables 3.1, 4.3, 5.1)

Figure 1.2: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by gender: Clackmannanshire 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 Clackmannanshire 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 2002¹ 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 1982² 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 Group³ 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

¹ The SALSUS Interim Report can be accessed on-line
http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_interim02.htm

² 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.

³ 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) survey¹ 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 2002². 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.³

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 Clackmannanshire was designed to have a final sample size of 800 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 56% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study.

Response rates are based on class and pupil participation rates. In total 48 classes in Clackmannanshire were selected to participate, and 22 classes (46%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 86%. The main reason for pupil

¹ 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/>

² 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.

³ 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).

non-response was authorised absence and absence due to illness. The final survey response in Clackmannanshire, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 39%. This is lower than the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 425 pupils, 30.7% of the target population in Clackmannanshire.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Clackmannanshire in 2002 thirteen percent (13%) of 13 year olds reported being regular smokers compared with 18% of 15 year olds. Although more 15 year olds reported being regular smokers than 13 year olds this difference was not statistically significant. The reported prevalence of regular smoking in 13 year olds was significantly higher than the national prevalence for this age group (national figure: 8% for 13 year olds). However, prevalence of regular smoking in 15 year olds was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence (national figure: 20% for 15 year olds). Reflecting the similarity in smoking prevalence between the two age groups a similar proportion of 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (40%), compared with 15 year olds (37%).

Reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in Clackmannanshire; 19% of girls and 12% of boys were regular smokers. However, this difference was not statistically significant (**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 49 per week for 15 year olds. There was no significant gender difference in the average number of cigarettes smoked per week by regular smokers.

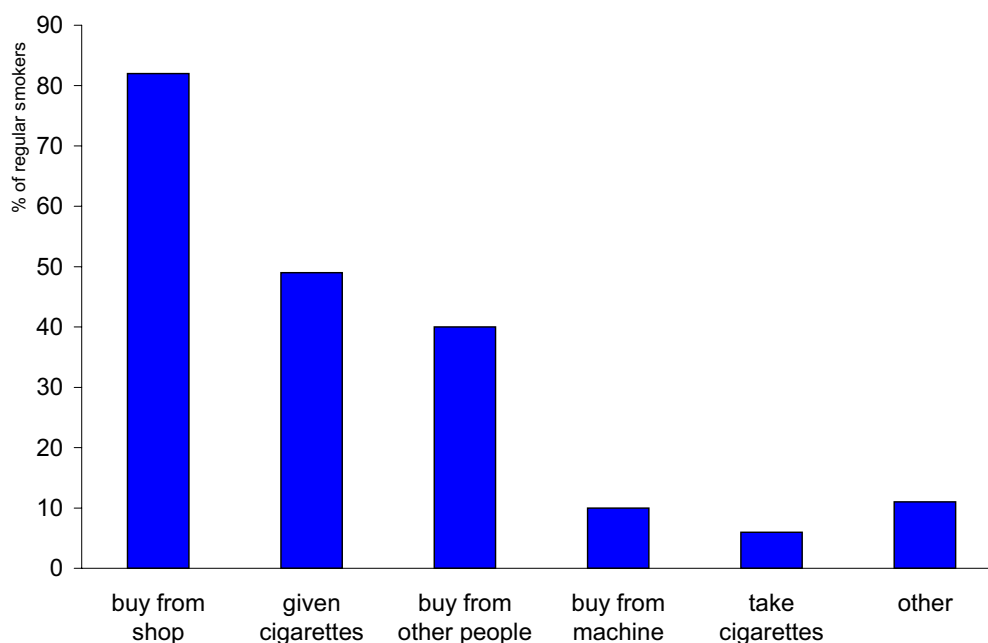
3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

Almost all regular smokers (97%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £8.00 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 (82%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 40% reported buying them from other people and 10% bought them from machines. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just under half (49%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 6% reported that they take cigarettes and 11% of pupils reported that they obtained their cigarettes some other way (**Tables 3.3 and 3.4, Figure 3.1**).

Figure 3.1: Source of cigarettes: Clackmannanshire 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 (79%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 74% had tried to give up at some time. Thirty four percent (34%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 37% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (54% of all regular smokers) were more likely to think it would be very difficult to give up smoking altogether compared to pupils who had smoked for one year or less: 45% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 21% of pupils who had smoked regularly for one year or less (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?'

Sixty nine percent (69%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Over half (61%) of all pupils who were regular smokers reported that they were not allowed to smoke at home (Tables 3.9 and 3.10).

Almost all non-smokers (89%) 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: 71% of regular smokers compared with 54% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 54% of regular smokers, compared with 19% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 35% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 4% of non-smokers. Most non-smokers (60%) 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 (81%) 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 (45%) or at the cinema (11%) (**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: 86% of 13 year olds and 77% of 15 year olds. However, 8% of 13 year olds and 12% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 6% of 13 year olds and 10% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on smoking (**Table 3.15**).

Table 3.1: Smoking behaviour by age group: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	13	18	16	14
Occasional smoker	6	2	4	5
Used to smoke	13	16	14	13
Tried smoking once	28	26	27	23
Never smoked	40	37	38	45
<i>Base</i>	236	174	410	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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	12	19	16	14
Occasional smoker	3	6	4	5
Used to smoke	13	15	14	13
Tried smoking once	31	24	27	23
Never smoked	40	36	38	45
<i>Base</i>	199	211	410	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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	68	94	82
Given cigarettes	39	56	49
Buy from other people	39	41	40
Buy from machine	10	9	10
Take cigarettes	6	6	6
Get cigarettes some other way	10	13	11
<i>Base</i>	31	32	63

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	77	86	82
Given cigarettes	55	45	49
Buy from other people	53	32	40
Buy from machine	12	8	10
Take cigarettes	8	5	6
Get cigarettes some other way	12	11	11
<i>Base</i>	25	38	63

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	79
Would not like to give up smoking	21
<i>Base</i>	58

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	74
Has not tried to give up smoking	26
<i>Base</i>	63

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	46
More than a year	54
<i>Base</i>	60

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	21	45	34	32
Fairly difficult	27	42	37	36
Fairly easy	39	10	22	21
Very easy	14	3	7	11
<i>Base</i>	29	31	63	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	20	39	66	56	54
Persuade me not to	49	41	23	28	35
Do nothing	14	-	2	4	3
Encourage me	2	-	-	0	0
Not sure	15	20	10	12	7
<i>Base</i>	60	15	256	344	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	23
Not allowed to smoke at home	61
Don't know	16
<i>Base</i>	56

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	27	33	43
At least one parent smokes daily	71	62	54
Does not see either parent	2	5	3
<i>Base</i>	60	18	318

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	39	36	72
At least one sibling smokes daily	54	52	19
Does not have siblings	6	13	10
<i>Base</i>	59	15	302

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	35	5	4
More than half	34	26	28
Half	12	15	8
Less than half	6	42	23
Almost none	6	11	32
None	6	-	28
<i>Base</i>	63	19	328

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	81	12	7	402
On television	61	28	11	406
In magazines	57	30	13	398
In newspapers	45	39	16	394
At the cinema	11	66	24	390

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	86	77	82
No	8	12	10
Don't know	6	10	8
Base	218	176	394

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 90% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For neither age group was the reported prevalence in Clackmannanshire significantly different from the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds) (**Table 4.1**).

Just under half (45%) of 15 year olds and 31% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. The prevalence of 13 year olds drinking in the last week was significantly higher than the national figure of 23%. However, the proportion of 15 year olds in Clackmannanshire who reported that they had drunk alcohol was not significantly different from the national figure of 46%. 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; 25% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 38% of 15 year old pupils. Once again in 13 year olds the prevalence of weekly drinking was significantly higher than that reported nationally (national figures: 17% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported drinking weekly). Significantly more boys than girls reported that they usually drink at least once a week (24% of girls and 39% of boys), (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, 84% 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 drink¹. There were differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys 'beer, lager or cider' were most commonly reported: 56% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed half a pint or more of beer, lager or cider. Just over half (51%) of boys reported drinking alcopops and 46% reported drinking spirits. For girls, 'alcopops' were most commonly reported: 66% had drunk alcopops in the last week. Over half (58%) of girls reported that they had drunk spirits in the last week (**Table 4.8**).

¹ 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., 2001¹). Boys who drank over the previous seven days consumed on average 12 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 11 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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

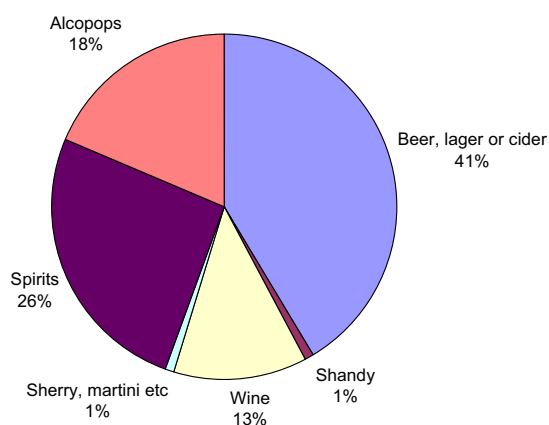
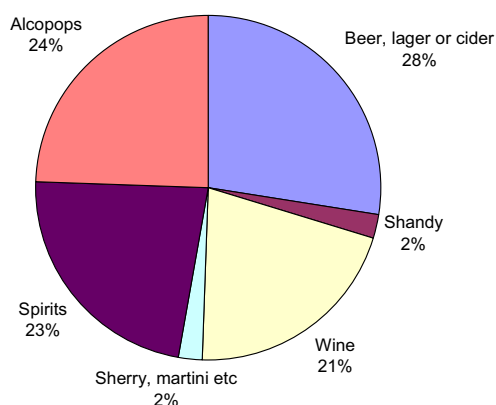


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Clackmannanshire 2002.

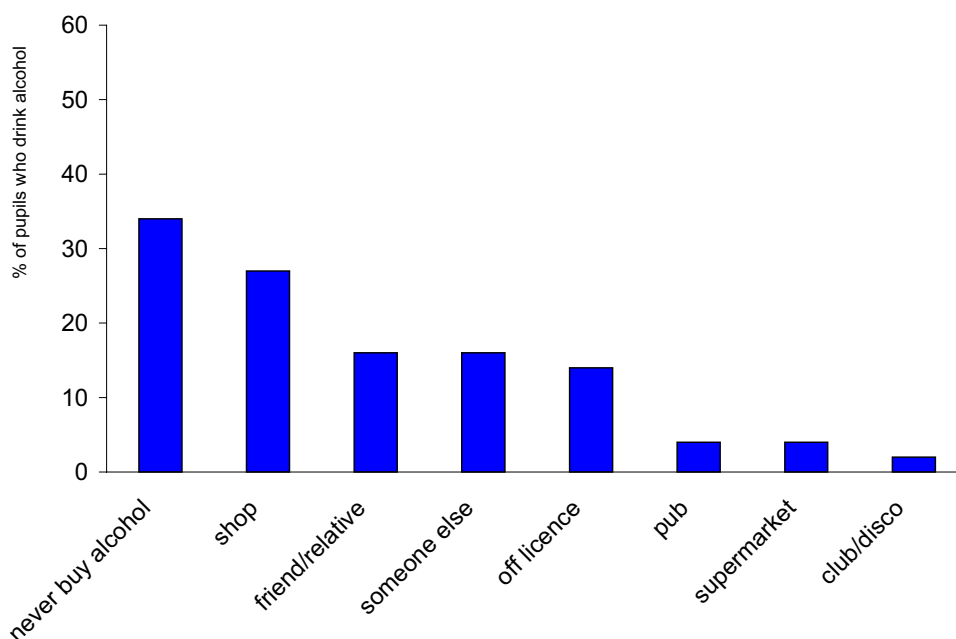


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Just over a third (34%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. Other pupils reported more than one source. The most common sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in Clackmannanshire were from a shop (27%), from friend or relative (16%), from someone else (16%) or from an off licence (14%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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



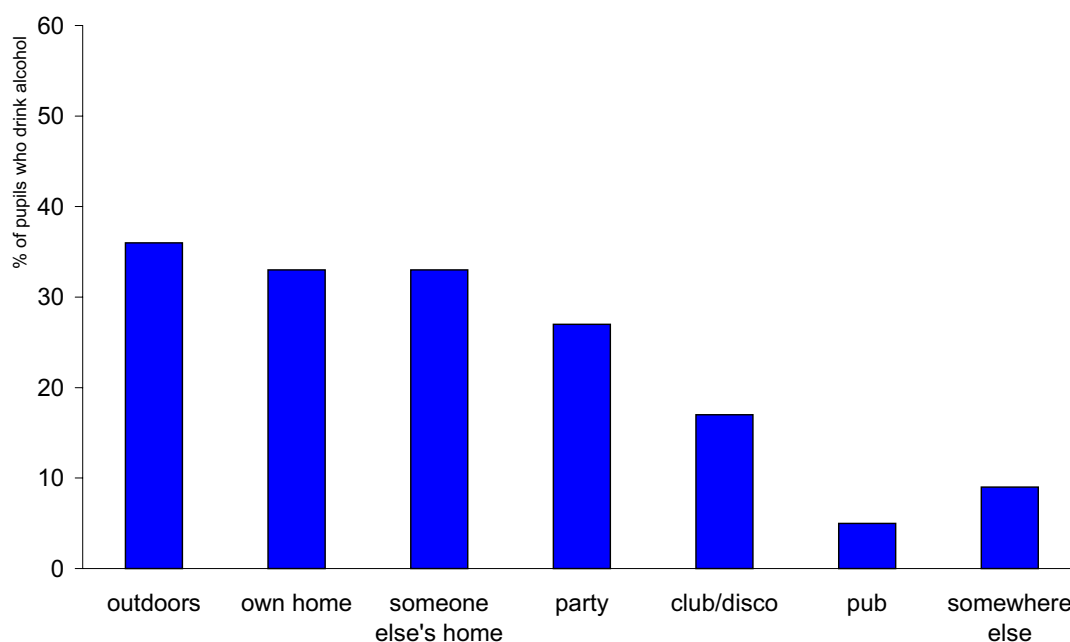
(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

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 most frequently reported locations for drinking alcohol were outdoors (36%), in the pupil's own home (33%), in someone else's home (33%) or at a party with friends (27%) (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: Clackmannanshire 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, 77% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Nineteen percent (19%) had been drunk once, 27% had been drunk 2-3 times, 16% had been drunk 4-10 times and 15% 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 over half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink (56%) reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 14% had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion 4 or more times 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 48% of pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 29% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Seventeen percent (17%) had tried drugs. Twenty four percent (24%)

of all 15 year olds (19% of boys and 28% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Twelve percent (12%) of pupils had stayed off school as a result of drinking too much alcohol. 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 third (31%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, 39% reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 16% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 15% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (17% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Three quarters (75%) 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 (76%) 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; 82% of 13 year olds and 90% of 15 year olds. However, 12% of 13 year olds and 4% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 6% of 13 year olds and 6% 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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	76	90	83	78
No	24	10	17	22
<i>Base</i>	235	184	419	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	81	84	83	78
No	19	16	17	22
<i>Base</i>	205	214	419	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	31	45	38	35
One to four weeks ago	17	21	19	16
One to six months ago	16	16	16	18
More than six months ago	10	8	9	10
Never	25	10	17	22
<i>Base</i>	232	184	416	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	40	37	38	35
One to four weeks ago	19	19	19	16
One to six months ago	15	17	16	18
More than six months ago	7	11	9	10
Never	19	16	17	22
<i>Base</i>	203	213	416	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	25	38	31	27
About once a fortnight	12	14	13	12
About once a month	12	17	15	12
Only a few times a year	26	21	24	27
Never	24	10	17	22
<i>Base</i>	234	184	418	22754

Base=All pupils

Table 4.6: Usual drinking frequency, by gender: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	39	24	31	27
About once a fortnight	9	16	13	12
About once a month	13	16	15	12
Only a few times a year	20	27	24	27
Never	19	16	17	22
<i>Base</i>	205	213	418	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	45	55	51
Shandy	3	7	5
Wine	32	35	34
Martini, sherry etc.	10	4	6
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	52	52	52
Alcopops	63	55	59
<i>Base</i>	73	83	156

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	56	46	51
Shandy	7	4	5
Wine	27	40	34
Martini, sherry etc.	3	9	6
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	46	58	52
Alcopops	51	66	59
<i>Base</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>156</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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	42	27	34
Buy alcohol from shop	19	35	27
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	16	17	16
Buy alcohol from someone else	16	16	16
Buy alcohol in off licence	8	19	14
Buy alcohol in pub	2	6	4
Buy alcohol from supermarket	1	7	4
Buy alcohol in club	2	3	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>350</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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	31	36	34
Buy alcohol from shop	28	26	27
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	16	16	16
Buy alcohol from someone else	13	19	16
Buy alcohol in off licence	15	13	14
Buy alcohol in pub	3	5	4
Buy alcohol from supermarket	6	2	4
Buy alcohol in club	2	2	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>350</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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	38	35	36
Usually drink in own home	29	36	33
Usually drink in someone else's home	30	36	33
Usually drink at a party with friends	25	28	27
Usually drink in club/disco	20	14	17
Usually drink in pub	3	7	5
Usually drink somewhere else	10	9	9
<i>Base</i>	182	168	350

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	36	37	36
Usually drink in own home	32	33	33
Usually drink in someone else's home	31	35	33
Usually drink at a party with friends	23	31	27
Usually drink in club/disco	17	17	17
Usually drink in pub	5	5	5
Usually drink somewhere else	11	8	9
<i>Base</i>	171	179	350

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	27	21	24	32
Once	23	15	19	19
2-3 times	23	30	27	22
4-10 times	16	16	16	13
More than 10 times	11	18	15	14
<i>Base</i>	176	164	340	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

Table 4.14: Ever been drunk, by gender: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	20	27	24	32
Once	15	23	19	19
2-3 times	27	26	27	22
4-10 times	19	13	16	13
More than 10 times	20	10	15	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>17723</i>

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	11	16	14	13
3 times	11	10	11	9
Twice	15	13	14	13
Once	19	16	17	14
Not in last 30 days	18	24	21	23
Never	26	21	23	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>17615</i>

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	14	13	14	13
3 times	13	9	11	9
Twice	16	12	14	13
Once	17	17	17	14
Not in last 30 days	22	21	21	23
Never	19	28	23	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>17615</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	43	53	48
Had an argument or fight	28	31	29
Had unprotected sex*	-	24	24
Tried any drugs	11	22	17
Stayed off school	15	9	12
Injured and seen by doctor	6	5	5
Visited A & E department	2	4	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	3	3
Base	173	164	337

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	49	48	48
Had an argument or fight	29	30	29
Had unprotected sex*	19	28	24
Tried any drugs	21	13	17
Stayed off school	9	14	12
Injured and seen by doctor	7	4	5
Visited A & E department	4	2	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	4	2	3
Base	163	174	337

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	10	21	16	16
They don't mind	27	47	39	45
They don't know I drink	48	18	31	27
I don't know what they think	15	14	15	12
Base	71	78	149	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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	21	11	16	16
They don't mind	39	38	39	45
They don't know I drink	23	38	31	27
I don't know what they think	17	12	15	12
<i>Base</i>	75	74	149	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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	81	61	75	70
They would not mind	4	11	6	9
I don't know what they would think	15	28	19	21
<i>Base</i>	53	18	71	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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	80	69	75	70
They would not mind	8	4	6	9
I don't know what they would think	12	27	19	21
<i>Base</i>	38	33	71	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	7
Yes, sometimes	69
No, never	24
<i>Base</i>	399

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	82	90	86
No	12	4	8
Don't know	6	6	6
<i>Base</i>	217	176	393

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'¹ 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: 30% 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. Thirteen percent (13%) of 13 year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 27% of 15 year olds. Prevalence of drug use in 13 year olds was significantly higher than the reported national prevalence for this age group (national figure: 8%). However, prevalence of drug use in 15 year olds was not significantly different from the national prevalence for this age group (national figure: 23%). Girls were significantly less likely to have used drugs in the last month than boys (24% of boys and 16% of girls had used drugs in the last month). Again this reflects the national pattern of slightly lower drug use among girls (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Twenty six percent (26%) 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, 23% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 8% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 7% had used solvents, 1% had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and 1% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Just over half of all pupils (56%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 71% of 15 year old pupils and 42% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. The proportion of 13 year olds reporting being offered drugs was significantly higher than the reported national prevalence for this age group (national figure: 34% of 13 year olds reported being offered drugs). However, the proportion of 15 year olds reporting being offered drugs

¹ '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 3% included it among the drugs they had been offered.

was not significantly different from the national prevalence for this age group (national figures: 65% of 15 year olds reported being offered drugs). Girls were significantly less likely to have been offered drugs than boys: 48% of girls had been offered drugs compared with 64% of boys. The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 49% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Seven percent (7%) of pupils (5% of 13 year olds and 8% of 15 year olds) reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more, with a significantly higher proportion of boys doing so; 4% of girls and 9% of boys reported this. Reported prevalence of weekly drug taking was not significantly different from reported national prevalence in either age group (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

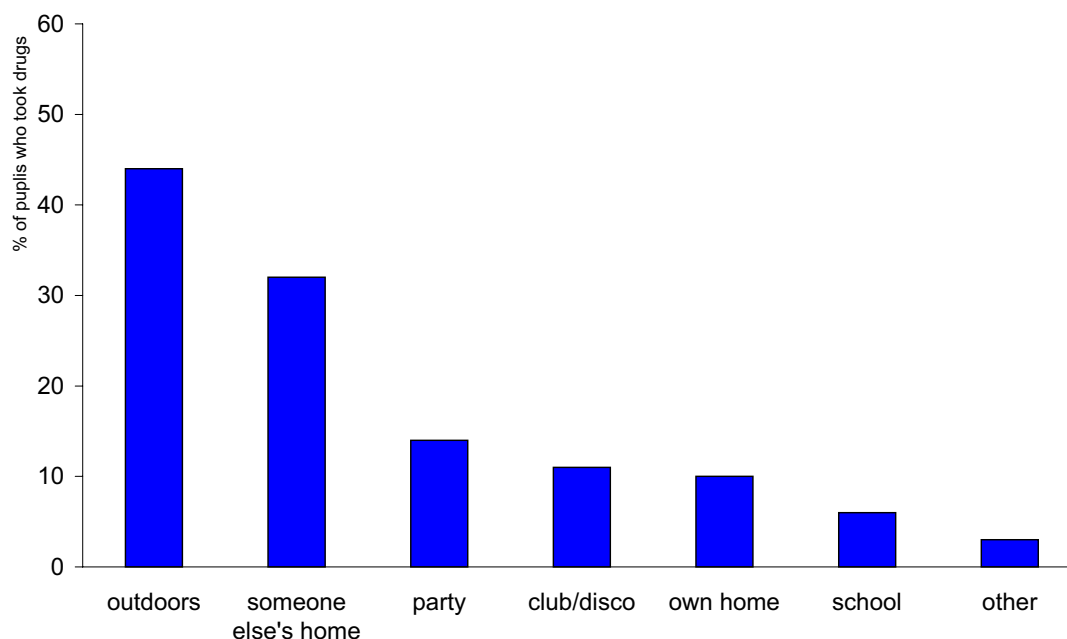
Half (50%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £11.00 per week.

5.6 Where young people are when they use drugs

Pupils who had used drugs 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' (44%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (32%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Forty two percent (42%) 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: Clackmannanshire 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

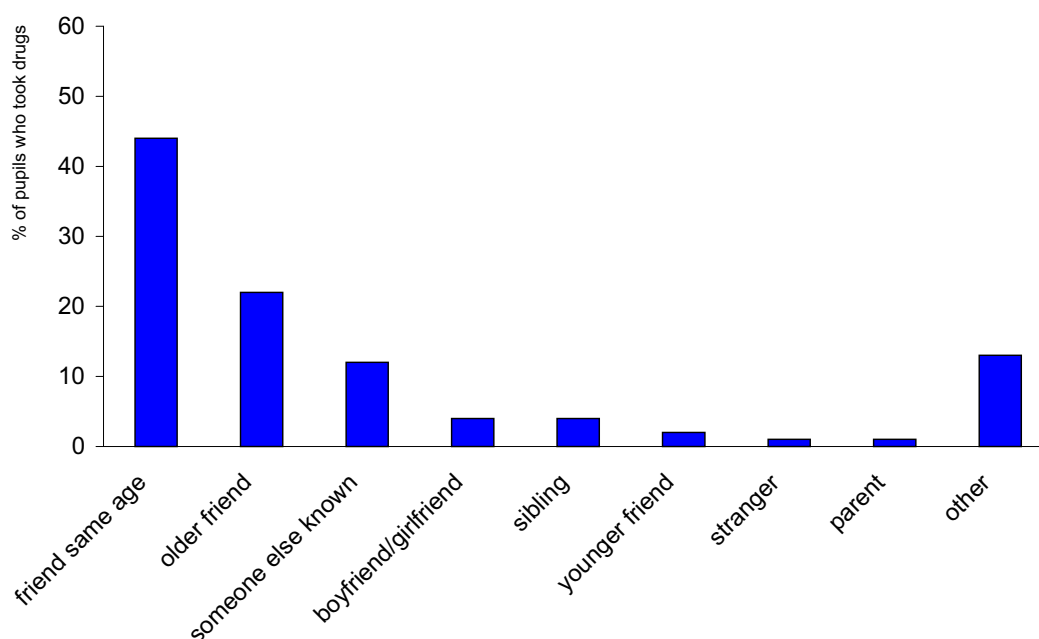
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just over half (52%) of all 13 and 15 year old pupils reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 35% did not know how easy or difficult it would be. Significantly more fifteen year olds reported that they would find it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' (66%) than thirteen year old pupils (38%) (Tables 5.14 and 5.15).

5.8 Source of drugs 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; 44% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and a further 22% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Clackmannanshire 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Just over half (56%) 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

Ten percent (10%) 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 (95%) of the 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, although 61% 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 eight percent (68%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'doctor' (44%), 'friends' (41%) and telephone helpline (38%) (**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 (78%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (85%) 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' (75%), 'heroin is addictive' (69%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (70%), although 27% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 27% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (53%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 43% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. Half (50%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Seventy percent (70%) of pupils agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', but 58% felt that 'people who take drugs are stupid'. Pupils were more likely to agree than disagree with the statement 'people my age who take drugs need help and advice'; 65% of pupils agreed with this statement. Just over half (55%) of pupils agreed that 'people who take heroin are junkies'.

Three of the statements concerned possible reasons for drug taking: 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality', 'people take drugs to relax' and 'taking drugs is exciting'. Fifteen percent (15%) of pupils agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Just under half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (41%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (49%). However 44% of pupils did not know whether 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' and 36% did not know whether 'people take drugs to relax'.

Fifty nine percent (59%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 28% believe that 'all 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: 83% of 13 year olds and 89% of 15 year olds. However, 11% of 13 year olds and 5% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 6% of 13 year olds and 6% of

15 year olds reported that they 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. Sixty two percent (62%) of 13 year olds and 65% of 15 year olds reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However, 26% of 13 year olds and 21% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 13% 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, 32% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 41% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

#

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	13	27	20	15
Used drugs in last year*	18	34	26	22
Used drugs ever	20	39	30	25
<i>Base</i>	235	185	420	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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	24	16	20	15
Used drugs in last year*	31	20	26	22
Used drugs ever	35	24	30	25
<i>Base</i>	208	212	420	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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	15	32	23	20
Stimulants	3	13	8	6
<i>cocaine</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	3	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	4	3	2
<i>poppers</i>	2	10	6	3
Psychedelics	1	2	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	-	1	0	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	1	1	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	-	-	-	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	4	10	7	4
Tranquillisers	2	6	4	2
Anabolic Steroids	-	-	-	0
Semeron	1	-	0	0
Other	1	1	1	0
<i>Base</i>	239	186	425	23090

Base=All pupils

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

* includes last 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:
Clackmannanshire 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	29	18	23	20
Stimulants	9	8	8	6
<i>cocaine</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	2	2	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	2	3	2
<i>poppers</i>	5	7	6	3
Psychedelics	2	1	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	0	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	-	1	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	-	1	-	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	5	-	7	4
Tranquillisers	4	9	4	2
Anabolic Steroids	-	4	-	0
Semeron	1	-	0	0
Other	1	-	1	0
Base	211	214	425	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:
Clackmannanshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	42	71	56
No	58	29	44
Base	231	171	402

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	64	48	56
No	36	52	44
Base	198	204	402

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	36	62	49	42
Stimulants	16	38	27	19
<i>cocaine</i>	4	7	5	6
<i>crack</i>	4	3	3	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	7	20	14	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	6	16	11	7
<i>poppers</i>	10	31	21	9
Psychedelics	8	12	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	4	3	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	7	10	9	8
Opiates	5	5	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	3	2	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	14	20	17	12
Tranquillisers	5	16	11	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	1	1	2
Semeron	3	3	3	1
Other	3	1	2	1
<i>Base</i>	231	184	415	20614

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	59	39	49	42
Stimulants	28	25	27	19
<i>cocaine</i>	4	7	5	6
<i>crack</i>	3	3	3	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	16	11	14	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	12	10	11	7
<i>poppers</i>	21	20	21	9
Psychedelics	13	8	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	4	3	3	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	11	6	9	8
Opiates	4	5	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	2	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	19	16	17	12
Tranquillisers	13	8	11	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	1	1	2
Semeron	2	3	3	1
Other	4	1	2	1
<i>Base</i>	204	211	415	20614

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:
Clackmannanshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	5	8	7	5
Once or twice a month	4	8	6	4
A few times a year	2	7	5	5
Do not use drugs	89	77	83	86
<i>Base</i>	235	185	420	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	9	4	7	5
Once or twice a month	8	3	6	4
A few times a year	3	6	5	5
Do not use drugs	80	86	83	86
<i>Base</i>	208	212	420	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	52	40	44
Someone else's home	22	37	32
At party	7	17	14
At club/disco	17	8	11
Own home	11	9	10
At school	4	7	6
Other place	-	4	3
<i>Base</i>	54	75	129

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	52	34	44
Someone else's home	30	34	32
At party	18	8	14
At club/disco	13	9	11
Own home	11	9	10
At school	8	2	6
Other place	1	4	3
<i>Base</i>	76	53	129

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	42	39
No	58	61
<i>Base</i>	122	5544

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	19	32	25
Fairly easy	19	34	27
Fairly difficult	6	4	5
Very difficult	3	2	3
Impossible	10	1	6
Don't know	43	27	35
<i>Base</i>	229	183	412

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	33	18	25
Fairly easy	26	27	27
Fairly difficult	5	5	5
Very difficult	2	3	3
Impossible	3	8	6
Don't know	31	31	35
<i>Base</i>	203	203	412

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	39	47	44
Older friend	19	24	22
Someone known	9	13	12
Brother or sister	7	3	4
Boyfriend/girlfriend	6	3	4
Younger friend	2	3	2
Mother/father	2	-	1
Stranger	4	-	1
Other	19	9	13
<i>Base</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>129</i>

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	48	38	44
Older friend	13	35	22
Someone known	14	9	12
Brother or sister	6	2	4
Boyfriend/girlfriend	2	6	4
Younger friend	1	4	2
Mother/father	1	-	1
Stranger	1	2	1
Other	15	9	13
<i>Base</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>129</i>

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	36	35	35
Sold some of it	11	7	9
Gave some of it away	53	57	56
<i>Base</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>113</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

Table 5.19: Sharing drugs, by gender: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	34	37	35
Sold some of it	14	2	9
Gave some of it away	52	61	56
Base	66	47	113

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	12	10	10	15
Would like to give up in the future	20	17	18	20
Would not like to give up	44	43	43	39
Not sure	24	31	29	26
Base	25	42	67	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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	13	7	10	15
Would like to give up in the future	20	14	18	20
Would not like to give up	37	52	43	39
Not sure	30	27	29	26
Base	40	27	67	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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	5
No	95
Base	67

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 : Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	61
No	39
<i>Base</i>	<i>65</i>

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	68
No	16
Don't know	16
<i>Base</i>	<i>414</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Doctor	44
Friends	41
Telephone helpline	38
Internet/web	33
Drop-in centre	31
Teacher	30
Female family member	26
Advice organisation	24
Male family member	22
Magazines	18
Books	17
Councillor	13
Youth worker	11
TV/radio	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>277</i>

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: Clackmannanshire 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	85	7	9	407
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	78	11	11	408
Taking cocaine is dangerous	75	4	21	408
Most young people will try out drugs	70	16	14	409
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	70	3	27	408
Heroin is addictive	69	4	27	409
People my age who take drugs need help	65	19	16	410
People who sell drugs should be punished	59	23	18	409
People who take drugs are stupid	58	28	14	408
People who take heroin are junkies	55	17	27	406
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	53	4	43	408
What adults tell us about drugs is true	50	17	33	405
People take drugs to relax	49	15	36	408
People take drugs to escape from reality	41	15	44	408
People who take drugs should be punished	28	48	24	407
Taking drugs is exciting	15	55	31	410

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	83	89	86
No	11	5	8
Don't know	6	6	6
<i>Base</i>	219	174	393

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	62	65	63
No	26	21	23
Don't know	13	14	13
<i>Base</i>	215	174	389

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	32
Fairly useful	41
Not very useful	12
Not useful at all	7
Don't know	9
<i>Base</i>	349

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 Clackmannanshire no independent school pupils were included in the final sample. There was a higher response rate in S2 pupils (56% of Clackmannanshire sample) compared with S4 pupils (44% of Clackmannanshire sample).

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^{1 2}.

¹ Kish (1970) *Survey Sampling*, London: John Wiley

² SAS System for Windows 1999. Release 8, SAS Institute Inc. Cary, NC, USA