

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

**SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE
AMONG 13 AND 15 YEAR OLDS
IN DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY, 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 the pupils who took part in the survey.

1 Summary of Findings

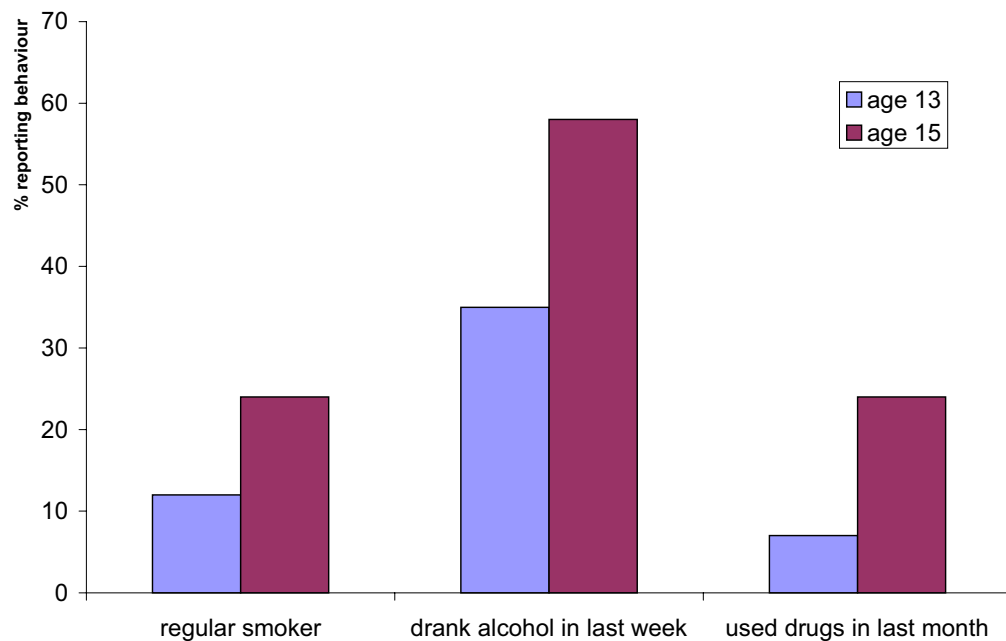
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Dumfries and Galloway:

- 12% of 13 year olds and 24% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- Regular smoking among 13 year olds is significantly higher than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- 35% of 13 year olds and 58% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drinking was significantly higher than the reported national prevalence in both 13 and 15 year olds
- 7% of 13 year olds and 24% 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 smoking and drinking between boys and girls in Dumfries and Galloway were not statistically significant, however drug use was lower in girls than boys
- For 15 year old pupils the average age for first drinking was 11, for smoking it 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 Dumfries and Galloway in 2002.

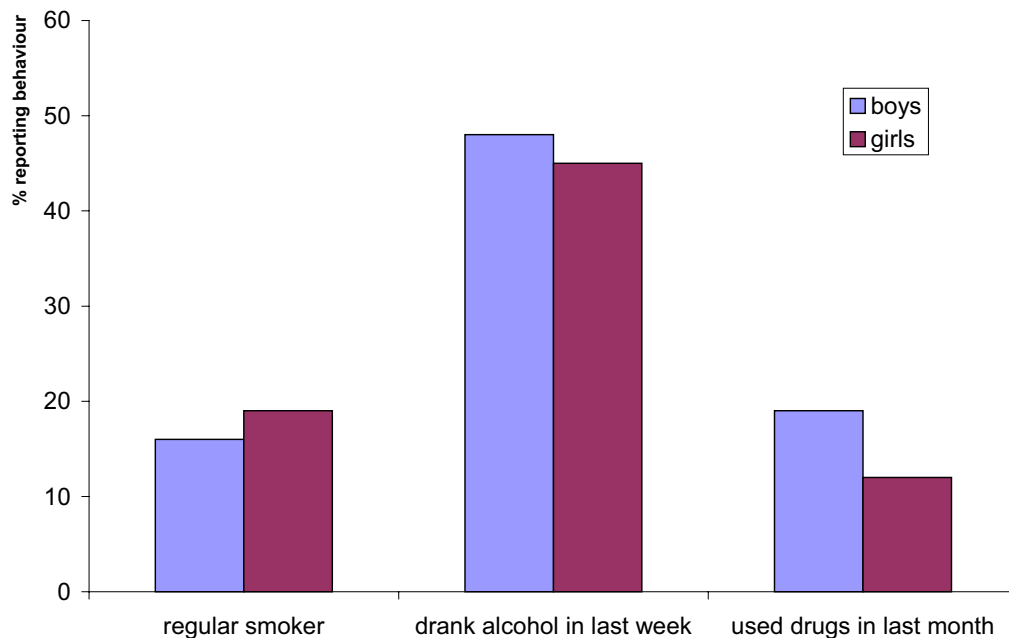
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: Dumfries and Galloway 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: Dumfries and Galloway 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 Dumfries and Galloway 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 Dumfries and Galloway was designed to have a final sample size of 860 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 23% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 18 schools which were asked to participate 12 schools (67%) agreed to take part in the study.

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).

Response rates are based on class and pupil participation rates. In total 42 classes in Dumfries and Galloway were selected to participate, and 36 classes (86%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 93%. The main reason for pupil non-response was absence due to illness. The final survey response in Dumfries and Galloway, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 80%. This compares favourably with the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 812 pupils, 21.9% of the target population in Dumfries and Galloway.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Dumfries and Galloway, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 12% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 24% of 15 year olds. The reported prevalence of regular smoking was higher than the national prevalence in both age groups, but only significantly higher in 13 year olds (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds smokers and 20% of 15 year olds reported being regular smokers). Around half of 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (48%), 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 Dumfries and Galloway; 19% of girls and 16% of boys were regular smokers. However, these differences are small and 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. There was no significant difference in number of cigarettes smoked by younger and older pupils: an average of 33 per week for 13 year olds and 34 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

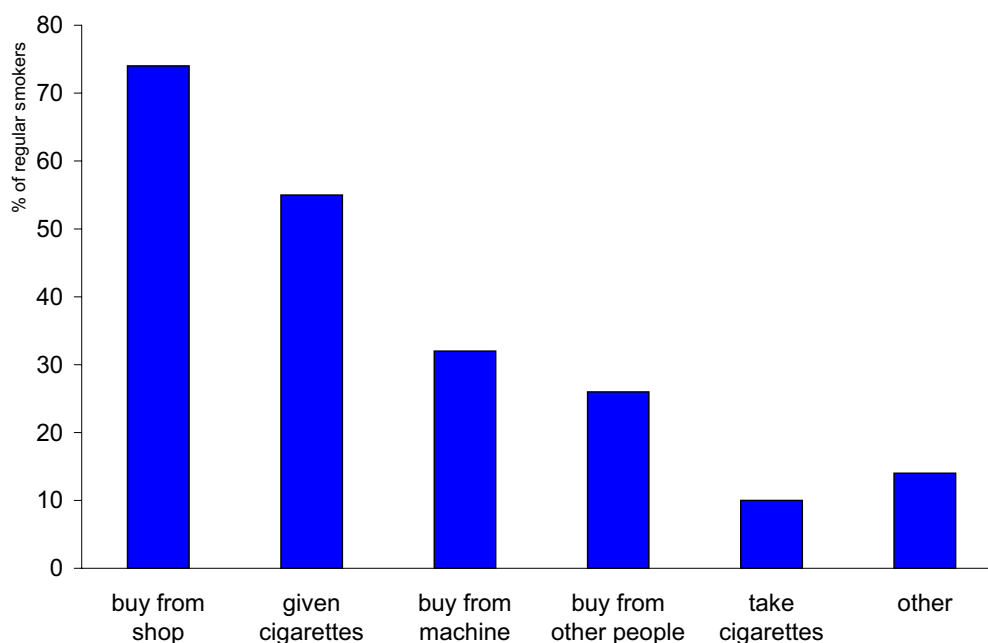
Almost all regular smokers (92%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £7.00 a week.

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 (74%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, around a third (32%) bought them from machines and 26% reported buying them from other people. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just over half (55%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 10% reported that they 'take cigarettes' and 14% of pupils reported that they obtained their cigarettes 'some other way' (**Tables 3.3 and 3.4, Figure 3.1**).

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

Figure 3.1: Source of cigarettes: Dumfries and Galloway 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 (65%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 67% had tried to give up at some time. Thirty one percent (31%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 33% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (57% 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 less than a year: 40% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 18% of pupils who had smoked regularly for less than a year (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?'

Seventy two percent (72%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Around half (53%) 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: 69% of regular smokers compared with 36% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 37% of regular smokers, compared with 15% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 34% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 3% of non-smokers. Over half of non-smokers (53%) 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 (67%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts in magazines (60%), and 50% on television. Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (44%) or at the cinema (13%) (**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: 76% of 13 year olds and 71% of 15 year olds. However, 17% of 13 year olds and 24% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 7% of 13 year olds and 5% 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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total
Regular smoker	12	24	18	14
Occasional smoker	3	9	6	5
Used to smoke	13	12	13	13
Tried smoking	24	22	23	23
Never smoked	48	33	41	45
<i>Base</i>	429	356	785	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	16	19	18	14
Occasional smoker	5	7	6	5
Used to smoke	11	15	13	13
Tried smoking	22	23	23	23
Never smoked	46	35	41	45
<i>Base</i>	406	379	785	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	45	89	74
Given cigarettes	47	59	55
Buy from machine	29	33	32
Buy from other people	35	21	26
Take cigarettes	8	11	10
Get cigarettes some other way	24	9	14
<i>Base</i>	51	85	136

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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	71	77	74
Given cigarettes	46	62	55
Buy from machine	33	31	32
Buy from other people	23	29	26
Take cigarettes	9	10	10
Get cigarettes some other way	12	16	14
<i>Base</i>	65	71	136

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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	65
Would not like to give up smoking	35
<i>Base</i>	125

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.6: Whether regular smokers have ever tried to give up smoking: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	67
Has not tried to give up smoking	33
<i>Base</i>	132

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	43
More than a year	57
<i>Base</i>	130

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.8: Ease of giving up smoking by length of time smoking: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	18	40	31	32
Fairly difficult	22	41	33	36
Fairly easy	36	11	22	21
Very easy	25	8	15	11
<i>Base</i>	56	74	130	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
They would stop me	19	41	57	49	54
Persuade me not to	53	30	33	36	35
Do nothing	15	7	1	4	3
Encourage me	1	-	0	1	0
Not sure	12	21	8	10	7
<i>Base</i>	131	29	508	695	19279

Base= All pupils

Table 3.10: Whether regular smokers are allowed to smoke at home: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	30
Not allowed to smoke at home	53
Don't know	17
<i>Base</i>	116

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.11: Parents' smoking, by pupil's smoking status: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	29	39	62
At least one parent smokes daily	69	61	36
Does not see either parent	2	-	2
<i>Base</i>	133	43	575

Base= All pupils

Table 3.12: Siblings' smoking, by pupil's smoking status: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	57	78	77
At least one sibling smokes daily	37	20	15
Does not have siblings	7	3	8
<i>Base</i>	124	41	540

Base= All pupils

Table 3.13: Friends smoking, by pupil's smoking status: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	34	9	3
More than half	34	37	9
Half	15	23	12
Less than half	12	22	23
Almost none	4	9	35
None	1	-	18
<i>Base</i>	136	44	602

Base= All pupils

Table 3.14: Whether pupils have seen cigarette advertising: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	67	20	12	767
In magazines	60	28	12	765
On television	50	40	10	767
In newspapers	44	38	18	753
At the cinema	13	65	22	739

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	76	71	74
No	17	24	21
Don't know	7	5	6
Base	369	385	754

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 eight percent (78%) of 13 year olds and 94% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink (**Table 4.1**). For both age groups the reported prevalence in Dumfries and Galloway was significantly higher than the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds).

Over half (58%) of 15 year olds and 35% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. The proportion of 13 and 15 year olds who reported that they drank alcohol in the last week was higher than that reported nationally (national figures: 23% of 13 year olds and 46% for 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week. 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 48% of 15 year old pupils. Frequency of weekly drinking was significantly higher than the reported national figures for both age groups (national figures: 17% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported drinking weekly). More boys than girls reported drinking at least once a week (40% of boys and 33% of girls), though this difference was not statistically significant (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, two thirds (66%) reported that they spent money on alcohol. The average amount spent by those who bought alcohol was £8.00 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 significant differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys 'beer, lager or cider' were most commonly reported: 67% 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: 74% had drunk alcopops 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 15 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 11 units, a small but statistically significant difference. 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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

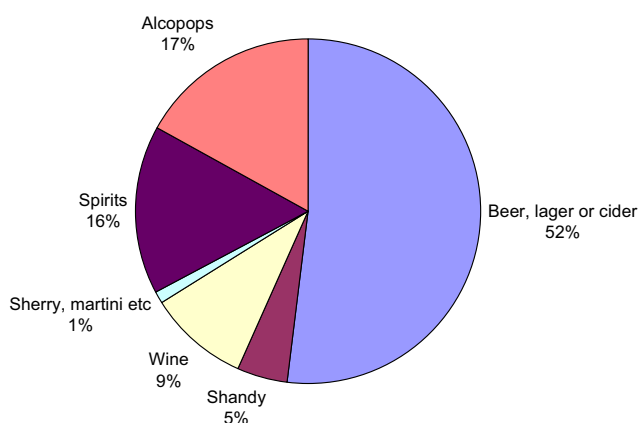
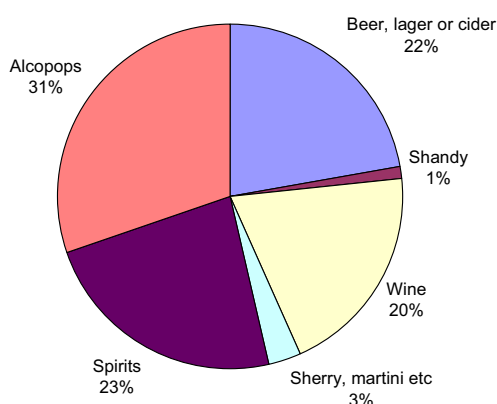


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

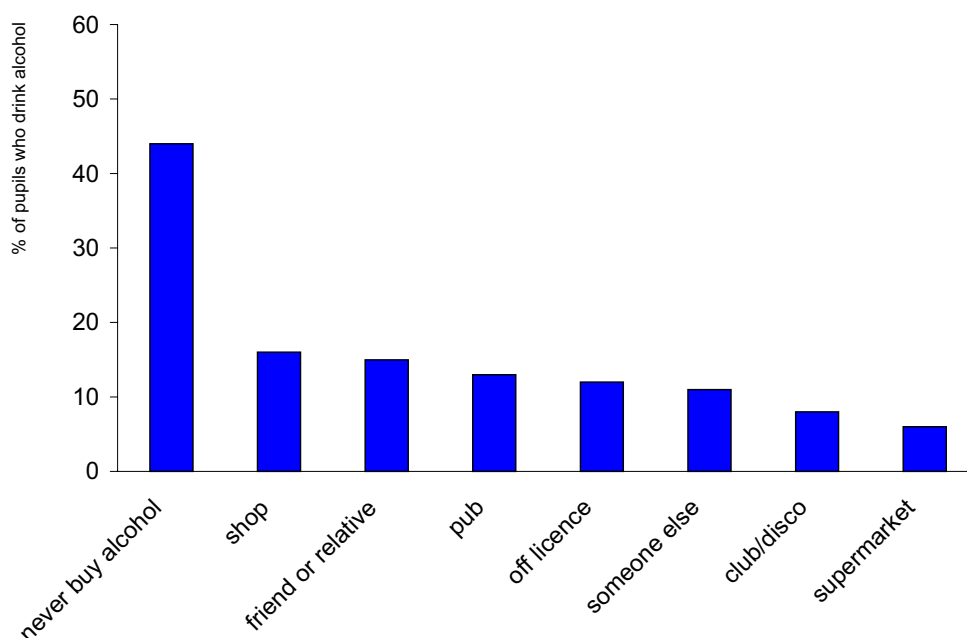


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Some pupils reported more than one source. Almost half (44%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. The most common sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in Dumfries and Galloway was from a 'shop' (16%) and 'from friend or relative' (15%). Around one in ten pupils (12%) reported that they bought alcohol from an 'off-licence' and 11% reported that they bought their alcohol from 'someone else' (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

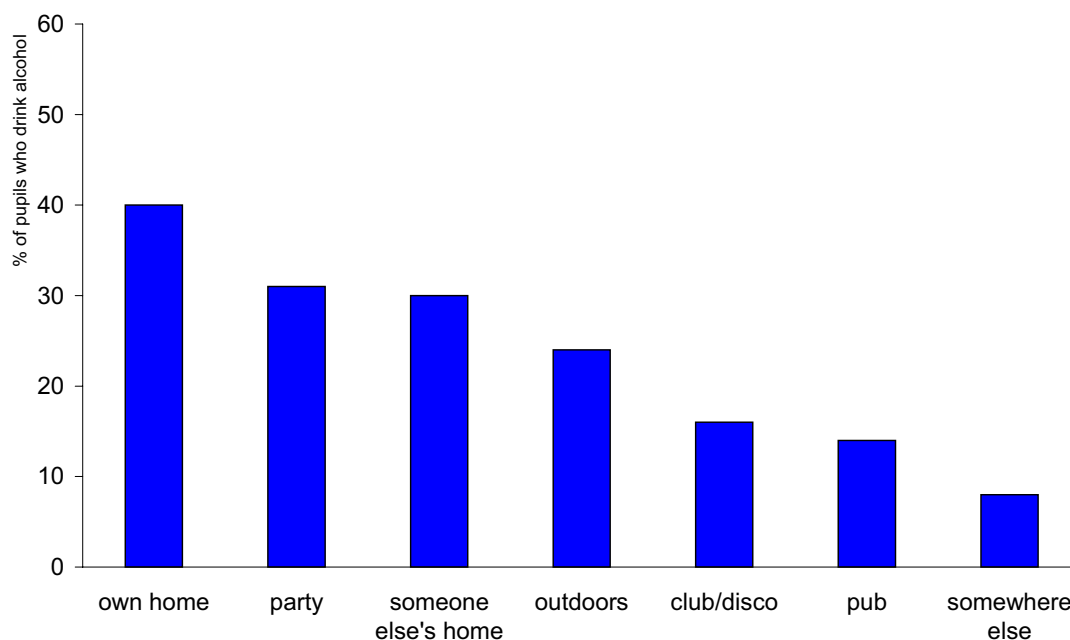


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

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 (40%), at a party (31%), and someone else's home (30%). Around one in four pupils (24%) 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: Dumfries and Galloway 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, 70% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Seventeen percent (17%) had been drunk once, 24% had been drunk 2-3 times, 14% 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 (55%) reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 13% 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 43% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 26% 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. Fourteen percent (14%) of

all 15 year olds (10% of boys and 18% 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 (13%). 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 over one tenth (13%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank; over half (64%) reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 11% 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 (14% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Sixty two percent (62%) 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 (87%) 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; 70% of 13 year olds and 75% of 15 year olds. However, 22% of 13 year olds and 21% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 9% of 13 year olds and 4% 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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	78	94	86	78
No	22	6	14	22
<i>Base</i>	429	371	800	22850

Base= All pupils

Table 4.2: Whether pupils have had an alcoholic drink by gender: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	84	88	86	78
No	16	12	14	22
<i>Base</i>	413	387	800	22850

Base= All pupils

Table 4.3: Last occasion of drinking, by age group Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	35	58	46	35
One to four weeks ago	14	18	16	16
One to six months ago	20	13	17	18
More than six months ago	9	5	7	10
Never	23	6	14	22
<i>Base</i>	424	371	795	22617

Base=All pupils

Table 4.4: Last occasion of drinking, by gender: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	48	45	46	35
One to four weeks ago	14	17	16	16
One to six months ago	15	19	17	18
More than six months ago	7	6	7	10
Never	16	13	14	22
<i>Base</i>	412	383	795	22617

Base=All pupils

Table 4.5: Usual drinking frequency, by age group: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	25	48	37	27
About once a fortnight	9	16	12	12
About once a month	12	14	13	12
Only a few times a year	31	16	23	27
Never	22	6	14	22
<i>Base</i>	429	370	799	22754

Base=All pupils

Table 4.6: Usual drinking frequency, by gender: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	40	33	37	27
About once a fortnight	11	14	12	12
About once a month	11	15	13	12
Only a few times a year	22	25	23	27
Never	16	12	14	22
<i>Base</i>	412	387	799	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Alcopops	57	70	65
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	46	63	56
Beer, lager or cider	45	60	54
Wine	33	30	31
Shandy	17	7	11
Martini, sherry etc.	9	8	8
<i>Base</i>	147	216	363

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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Alcopops	58	74	65
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	52	61	56
Beer, lager or cider	67	39	54
Wine	24	40	31
Shandy	15	6	11
Martini, sherry etc.	8	9	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>363</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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	61	30	44
Buy alcohol from shop	8	22	16
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	14	16	15
Buy alcohol in pub	2	22	13
Buy alcohol in off licence	5	19	12
Buy alcohol from someone else	12	10	11
Buy alcohol in club	3	13	8
Buy alcohol from supermarket	3	9	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>693</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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	45	44	44
Buy alcohol from shop	17	15	16
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	12	18	15
Buy alcohol in pub	13	14	13
Buy alcohol in off licence	13	12	12
Buy alcohol from someone else	9	13	11
Buy alcohol in club	7	10	8
Buy alcohol from supermarket	6	6	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>693</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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	47	33	40
Usually drink at a party with friends	25	36	31
Usually drink in someone else's home	27	34	30
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	21	26	24
Usually drink in club/disco	10	20	16
Usually drink in pub	3	24	14
Usually drink somewhere else	11	6	8
<i>Base</i>	341	352	693

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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	37	42	40
Usually drink at a party with friends	25	36	31
Usually drink in someone else's home	26	35	30
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	22	25	24
Usually drink in club/disco	12	19	16
Usually drink in pub	14	15	14
Usually drink somewhere else	11	6	8
<i>Base</i>	353	340	693

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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	43	19	29	32
Once	19	15	17	19
2-3 times	21	27	24	22
4-10 times	12	16	14	13
More than 10 times	6	23	15	14
<i>Base</i>	327	349	676	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

Table 4.14: Ever been drunk, by gender: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	30	29	29	32
Once	15	20	17	19
2-3 times	23	25	24	22
4-10 times	13	15	14	13
More than 10 times	19	12	15	14
<i>Base</i>	340	336	676	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	9	17	13	13
3 times	7	13	10	9
Twice	12	18	15	13
Once	14	19	17	14
Not in last 30 days	24	22	23	23
Never	34	11	21	28
<i>Base</i>	325	349	674	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	16	11	13	13
3 times	10	10	10	9
Twice	16	15	15	13
Once	17	18	17	14
Not in last 30 days	21	25	23	23
Never	22	21	21	28
<i>Base</i>	339	335	674	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

Table 4.17: Effects of drinking too much alcohol, by age group: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	32	52	43
Had an argument or fight	16	34	26
Tried any drugs	9	22	17
Had unprotected sex*	-	14	14
Stayed off school	10	15	13
Injured and seen by doctor	4	6	5
Visited A & E department	2	2	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	2	1
<i>Base</i>	323	346	669

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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	44	43	43
Had an argument or fight	26	25	26
Tried any drugs	22	11	17
Had unprotected sex*	10	18	14
Stayed off school	12	14	13
Injured and seen by doctor	6	4	5
Visited A & E department	3	1	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	2	1
<i>Base</i>	336	333	669

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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	12	10	11	16
They don't mind	55	69	64	45
They don't know I drink	19	10	13	27
I don't know what they think	15	10	12	12
<i>Base</i>	139	212	351	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	11	11	11	16
They don't mind	67	60	64	45
They don't know I drink	8	19	13	27
I don't know what they think	14	10	12	12
<i>Base</i>	186	165	351	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	68	36	62	70
They would not mind	12	23	14	9
I don't know what they would think	20	41	24	21
<i>Base</i>	92	22	114	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	53	74	62	70
They would not mind	17	11	14	9
I don't know what they would think	30	15	24	21
<i>Base</i>	67	47	114	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

Table 4.23: Whether pupils are allowed to drink alcohol at home: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Total %
Yes, always	13
Yes, sometimes	74
No, never	13
<i>Base</i>	790

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	70	75	72
No	22	21	22
Don't know	9	4	6
<i>Base</i>	370	388	758

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: 26% 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 24% of fifteen year olds. Prevalence of drug use in Dumfries and Galloway was not significantly different from the prevalence found nationally (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). Girls were less likely to have used drugs in the last month than boys (19% of boys and 12% 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 three (23%) 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, 21% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 6% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 4% had used solvents, 4% percent 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 (51%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 67% of 15 year old pupils and 34% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. The proportion of pupils offered drugs was not significantly different from that reported nationally for either age group (national figures: 65% of 15 year olds and 34% of 13 year olds reported being offered drugs). Girls were slightly less likely to have been offered drugs than boys: 50% of girls had been offered drugs compared with 53% of boys, but this difference was not

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

statistically significant. The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 41% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Five percent (5%) 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; 3% of thirteen year old pupils and 8% of fifteen year old pupils and 3% of girls and 8% of boys reported this) (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

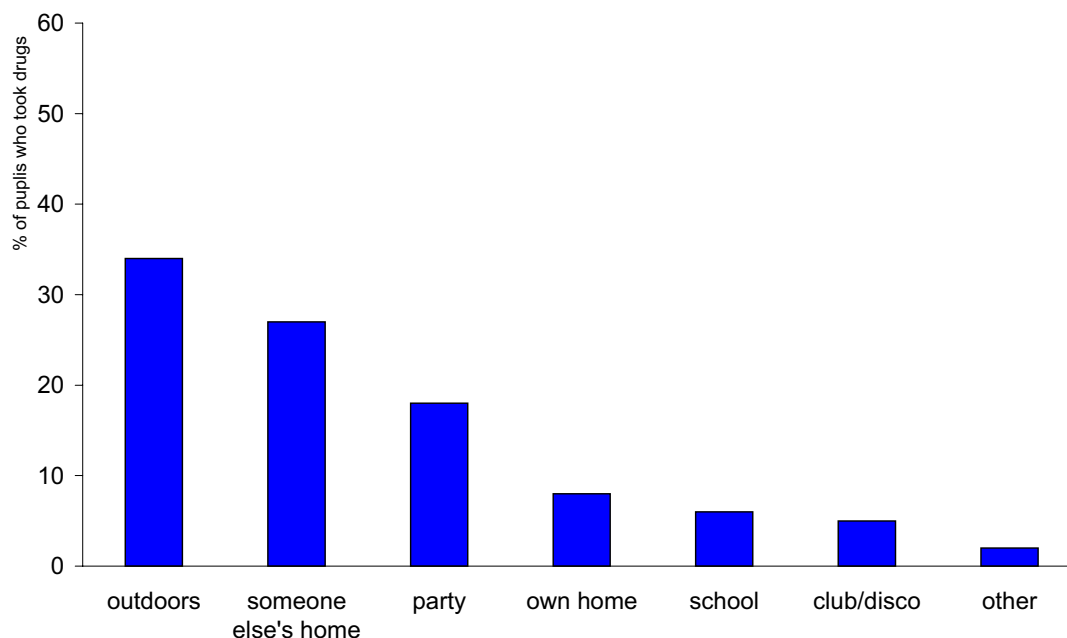
Just over half (53%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £9.00 per week.

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' (34%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (27%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Forty percent (40%) 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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

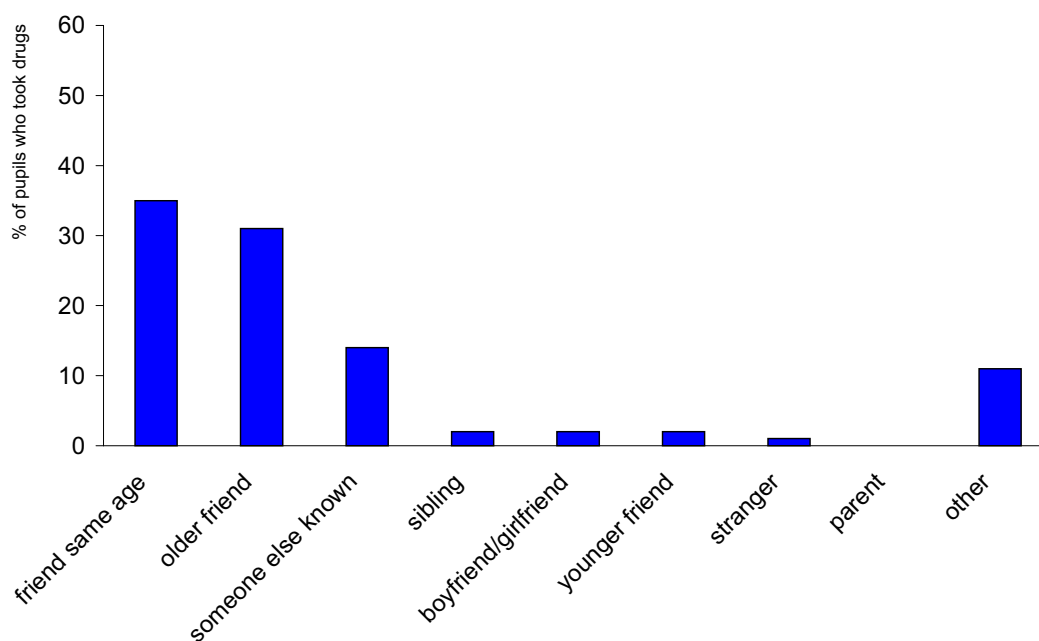
5.7 Availability of drugs

Half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (50%) 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' (69%) than thirteen year old pupils (33%) (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; 35% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and a further 31% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Over half (55%) of pupils who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (5%) 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 (97%), although 75% 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 'your doctor' (44%), 'friends' (34%), 'telephone helpline' (33%) and 'the Internet' (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 (89%) 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' (80%), 'heroin is addictive' (70%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (68%), although 27% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 30% did not know whether injecting drugs could lead to HIV. Around half of all pupils (48%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 47% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (58%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although around two thirds of pupils (65%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', a similar proportion (62%) 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'; 69% of pupils agreed with this statement. Almost three fifths (58%) 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'. Very few pupils (16%) agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (48%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (48%), but with regard to these last two statements around a third of pupils reported that they 'don't know' (38% and 33% respectively).

Sixty seven percent (67%) agreed that 'people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 36% 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: 78% of 13 year olds and 75% of 15 year olds. However, 15% of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 8% of 13 year olds and 4% 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 fifths (41% of 13 year olds and 46% of 15 year olds) reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However, 42% of 13 year olds and 44% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons

and 17% of 13 year olds and 9% of 15 year olds reported that 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, 28% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 44% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in past month	7	24	16	15
Used drugs in past year	11	36	23	22
Used drugs ever	13	39	26	25
<i>Base</i>	419	372	791	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in past month	19	12	16	15
Used drugs in past year*	27	19	23	22
Used drugs ever	30	21	26	25
<i>Base</i>	406	385	791	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	8	35	21	20
Stimulants	4	8	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	2	2	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	2	5	4	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	4	3	2
<i>poppers</i>	2	3	2	3
Psychedelics	3	5	4	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	2	2	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	2	4	3	2
Opiates	2	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	1	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	6	4	4
Tranquillisers	1	3	2	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	1	0	0
Semeron	-	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<i>Base</i>	437	375	812	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:
Dumfries and Galloway 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total
Cannabis	25	17	21	20
Stimulants	6	6	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	2	1	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	4	3	4	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	2	3	2
<i>poppers</i>	3	2	2	3
Psychedelics	5	3	4	2
<i>LSD</i>	2	1	2	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	4	2	3	2
Opiates	1	2	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	1	0	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	4	4	4	4
Tranquillisers	3	1	2	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	0	0	0
Semeron	0	-	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Base	422	390	812	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:
Dumfries and Galloway 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	34	67	51
No	66	33	49
Base	363	349	712

Base= All pupils

**Table 5.6: Whether pupils offered drugs, by gender:
Dumfries and Galloway 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	53	50	51
No	47	50	49
Base	373	339	712

Base= All pupils

Table 5.7: Type of drug offered, by age: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	23	58	41	42
Stimulants	12	28	20	19
<i>cocaine</i>	6	7	6	6
<i>crack</i>	5	5	5	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	5	21	13	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	4	12	8	7
<i>poppers</i>	3	16	10	9
Psychedelics	9	17	13	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	8	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	8	15	11	8
Opiates	5	5	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	5	5	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	2	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	11	20	15	12
Tranquillisers	4	11	7	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	2	2	2
Semeron	0	2	1	1
Other	2	1	2	1
Base	418	371	789	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	45	36	41	42
Stimulants	20	20	20	19
<i>cocaine</i>	6	7	6	6
<i>crack</i>	5	6	5	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	12	15	13	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	9	7	8	7
<i>poppers</i>	12	7	10	9
Psychedelics	14	11	13	10
<i>LSD</i>	7	5	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	14	9	11	8
Opiates	4	6	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	6	5	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	2	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	16	15	15	12
Tranquillisers	8	7	7	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	2	2	2
Semeron	2	1	1	1
Other	2	1	2	1
Base	405	384	789	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:
Dumfries and Galloway 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	3	8	5	5
Once or twice a month	2	7	4	4
A few times a year	2	8	5	5
Do not use drugs	93	77	85	86
<i>Base</i>	419	371	790	22532

Base=All pupils

**Table 5.10: Usual frequency of taking drugs, by gender:
Dumfries and Galloway 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	8	3	5	5
Once or twice a month	4	5	4	4
A few times a year	6	4	5	5
Do not use drugs	82	89	85	86
<i>Base</i>	405	385	790	22532

Base=All pupils

**Table 5.11: Places where drugs were used, by age group:
Dumfries and Galloway 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	43	30	34
Someone else's home	14	33	27
At party	11	21	18
Own home	6	9	8
At school	4	7	6
At club/disco	4	6	5
Other place	3	2	2
<i>Base</i>	72	151	223

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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	33	35	34
Someone else's home	24	32	27
At party	19	17	18
Own home	7	9	8
At school	7	5	6
At club/disco	4	7	5
Other place	2	2	2
<i>Base</i>	138	85	223

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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	40	39
No	60	61
<i>Base</i>	198	5544

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

Table 5.14: Ease of getting drugs, by age group: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	12	33	22
Fairly easy	21	36	28
Fairly difficult	6	6	6
Very difficult	4	1	3
Impossible	9	2	5
Don't know	48	23	35
<i>Base</i>	413	368	781

Base=All pupils

Table 5.15: Ease of getting drugs, by gender: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	25	19	22
Fairly easy	28	28	28
Fairly difficult	8	5	6
Very difficult	2	4	3
Impossible	7	3	5
Don't know	30	41	35
<i>Base</i>	400	381	781

Base=All pupils

Table 5.16: Source of drugs, by age group: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	11	46	35
Older friend	33	30	31
Someone known	11	15	14
Other	11	11	11
Brother or sister	6	1	2
Younger friend	1	3	2
Boyfriend/girlfriend	3	2	2
Stranger	1	1	1
Mother/father	-	-	-
<i>Base</i>	72	151	223

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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
	%	%	%
Friend of own age	37	34	35
Older friend	24	42	31
Someone known	16	10	14
Other	13	8	11
Brother or sister	2	2	2
Younger friend	3	1	2
Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	5	2
Stranger	1	-	1
Mother/father	-	-	-
<i>Base</i>	138	85	223

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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Use it all myself	42	39	40
Sold some of it	7	4	5
Gave some of it away	51	56	55
<i>Base</i>	45	142	187

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

Table 5.19: Sharing drugs, by gender: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Use it all myself	38	43	40
Sold some of it	6	3	5
Gave some of it away	56	55	55
<i>Base</i>	115	72	187

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	25	12	15	15
Would like to give up in the future	7	23	19	20
Would not like to give up	29	35	34	39
Not sure	39	29	32	26
<i>Base</i>	28	82	110	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	17	11	15	15
Would like to give up in the future	22	15	19	20
Would not like to give up	31	39	34	39
Not sure	29	35	32	26
<i>Base</i>	68	42	110	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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Total %
Yes	3
No	97
<i>Base</i>	111

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 : Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Total %
Yes	75
No	25
<i>Base</i>	<i>112</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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Total %
Yes	68
No	16
Don't know	16
<i>Base</i>	<i>784</i>

Base=All pupils

Table 5.25: Where pupils would go for information on drugs: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Total %
Doctor	44
Friends	34
Telephone helpline	33
Internet/web	32
Drop-in centre	25
Advice organisation	23
Teacher	22
Female family member	21
Magazines	17
Male family member	13
Books	11
Youth worker	10
Councillor	9
TV/Radio	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>530</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: Dumfries and Galloway 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	89	5	6	773
Taking cocaine is dangerous	80	4	16	769
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	79	12	9	771
Heroin is addictive	70	3	27	773
People my age who take drugs need help	69	16	15	771
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	68	2	30	766
People who sell drugs should be punished	67	20	12	769
Most young people will try out drugs	65	16	19	773
People who take drugs are stupid	62	25	12	767
What adults tell us about drugs is true	58	17	25	772
People who take heroin are junkies	58	16	26	769
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	48	5	47	771
People take drugs to relax	48	19	33	770
People take drugs to escape from reality	48	14	38	767
People who take drugs should be punished	36	43	21	768
Taking drugs is exciting	16	54	30	779

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	78	75	76
No	15	20	18
Don't know	8	4	6
<i>Base</i>	370	388	758

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	41	46	44
No	42	44	43
Don't know	17	9	13
<i>Base</i>	369	385	754

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	28
Fairly useful	44
Not very useful	12
Not useful at all	8
Don't know	8
<i>Base</i>	615

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 Dumfries and Galloway there were no independent schools in the survey as pupil numbers were too small (less than 1% of the target population). There was a slightly higher response rate in S2 pupils (54% of Dumfries and Galloway sample) compared with S4 pupils (46% of Dumfries and Galloway 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