

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

**SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE
AMONG 13 AND 15 YEAR OLDS
IN DUNDEE CITY, 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

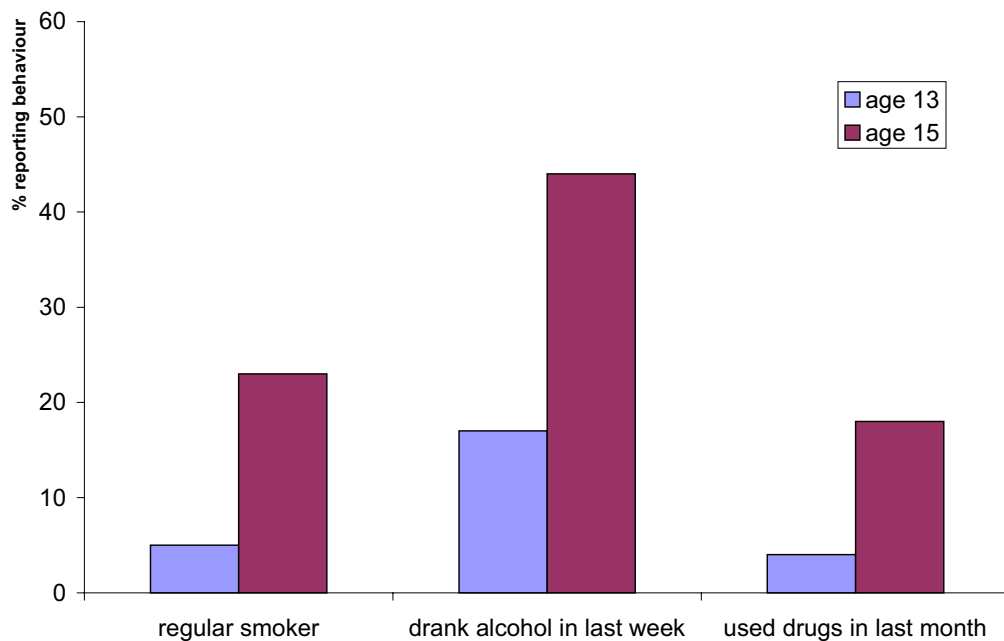
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Dundee City:

- 5% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- Prevalence of regular smoking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- 17% of 13 year olds and 44% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drinking in the week prior to the survey in 13 year was lower than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- 4% of 13 year olds and 18% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drug use in 15 year olds is slightly lower than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- The differences in drinking and drug use between boys and girls in Dundee City were not statistically significant, however prevalence of regular smoking was higher in girls than boys
- For 15 year old pupils the average age for first drinking or smoking was 12, but the average age for the first occasion of drug use was older at 14 years.

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

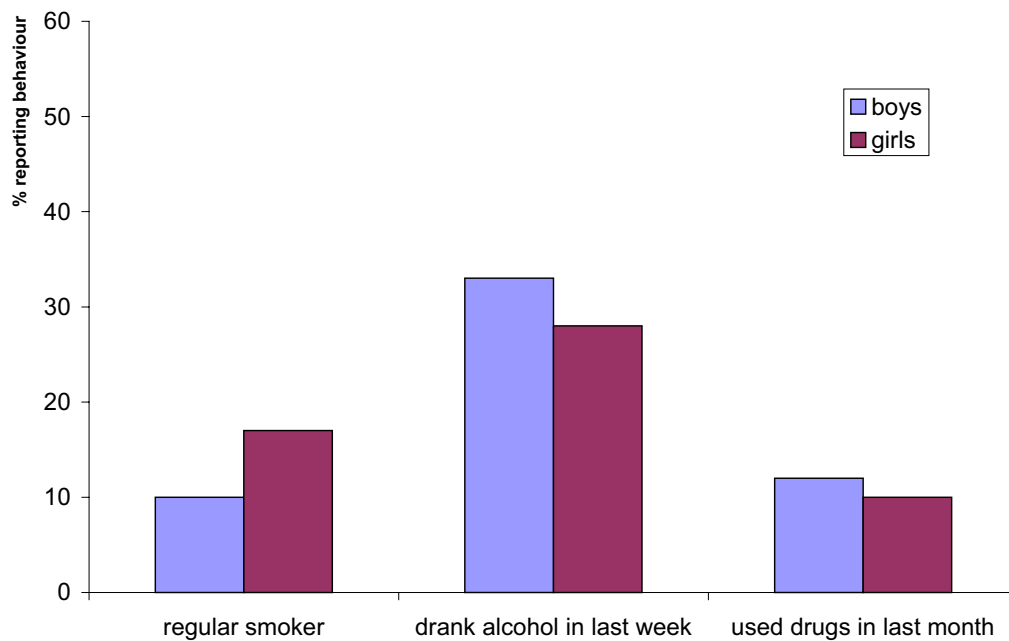
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: Dundee City 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: Dundee City 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 Dundee City 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 Dundee City 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. All of the 11 schools asked to participate agreed to take part in the study.

Response rates are based on class and pupil participation rates. In total 44 classes in Dundee City were selected to participate, and 41 classes (93%) took part. The

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).

overall pupil response rate within classes was 87%. The main reason for pupil non-response was absence due to illness in both year groups and authorised absence in S4 pupils. The final survey response in Dundee City, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 81%. This compares favourably with the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 818 pupils, 23% of the target population in Dundee City.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Dundee City, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 5% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 23% of 15 year olds. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Dundee City was not significantly different from the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Most 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (59%), compared with 31% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in Dundee City; 17% of girls and 10% of boys were regular smokers (**Tables 3.1, 3.2**).

3.2 Number of cigarettes smoked

Pupils who smoked regularly were asked how many cigarettes they usually smoked in a week. Younger pupils who were regular smokers reported smoking slightly fewer cigarettes per week than older pupils: an average of 35 per week for 13 year olds and 39 per week for 15 year olds, but these differences were not statistically significant. There was no significant gender difference in the average number of cigarettes smoked per week by regular smokers.

3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

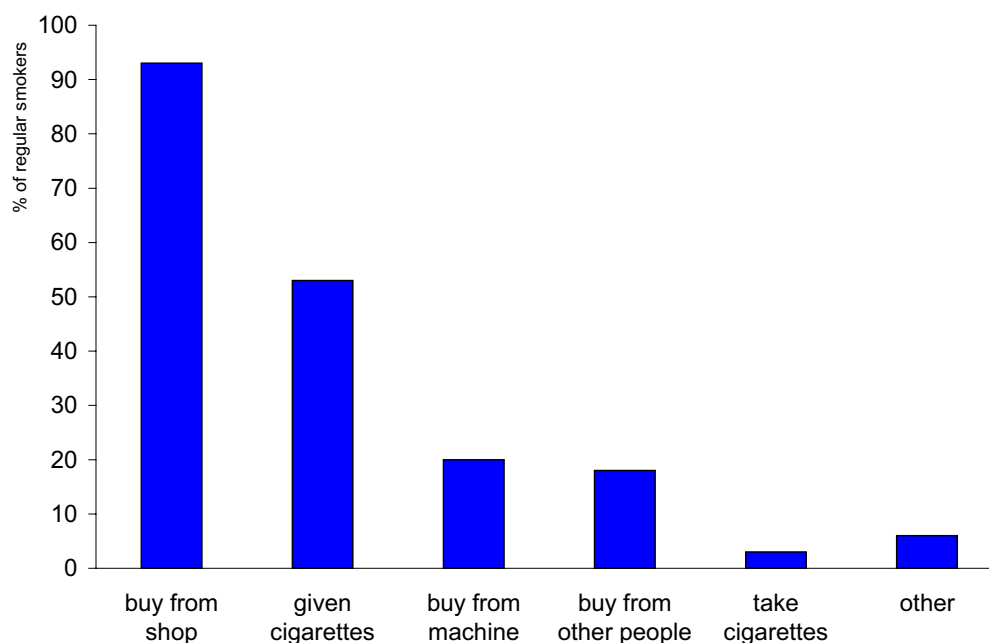
Almost all regular smokers (96%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £9.00 a week.

3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtained their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. The majority of regular smokers (93%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, around a one in five (20%) bought them from machines and 18% reported buying them from other people. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just over half (53%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 3% reported that they 'take cigarettes' and 6% 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: Dundee City 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 (81%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 75% had tried to give up at some time. Twenty eight percent (28%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 43% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

National figures indicated that pupils who had smoked for more than a year 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. In Dundee City the same pattern is observed, but the difference is not statistically significant (30% 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 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?'

Sixty eight percent (68%) 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 (92%) 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 43% 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 12% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 31% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 3% of non-smokers. The majority of non-smokers (64%) 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 (90%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts on television (59%) or in magazines (53%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (36%) or at the cinema (17%) (**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: 80% of 13 year olds and 61% of 15 year olds. However, 14% of 13 year olds and 31% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 6% of 13 year olds and 8% 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: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	5	23	14	14
Occasional smoker	3	3	3	5
Used to smoke	14	14	14	13
Tried smoking once	19	29	24	23
Never smoked	59	31	45	45
<i>Base</i>	412	362	774	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	10	17	14	14
Occasional smoker	2	4	3	5
Used to smoke	10	19	14	13
Tried smoking once	26	21	24	23
Never smoked	51	39	45	45
<i>Base</i>	400	374	774	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	90	94	93
Given cigarettes	43	56	53
Buy from machine	10	22	20
Buy from other people	14	18	18
Take cigarettes	10	1	3
Get cigarettes some other way	14	4	6
<i>Base</i>	21	82	103

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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	90	95	93
Given cigarettes	59	50	53
Buy from machine	15	22	20
Buy from other people	25	13	18
Take cigarettes	2	3	3
Get cigarettes some other way	7	5	6
<i>Base</i>	40	63	103

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: Dundee City 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	81
Would not like to give up smoking	19
<i>Base</i>	99

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	75
Has not tried to give up smoking	25
<i>Base</i>	100

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Dundee City 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	24
More than a year	76
<i>Base</i>	98

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	21	30	28	32
Fairly difficult	45	43	43	36
Fairly easy	17	23	22	21
Very easy	17	4	7	11
<i>Base</i>	24	74	101	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	15	48	63	54	54
Persuade me not to	53	39	29	33	35
Do nothing	19	-	2	4	3
Encourage me	2	4	-	0	0
Not sure	11	9	7	8	7
<i>Base</i>	97	23	513	674	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	32
Not allowed to smoke at home	53
Don't know	15
<i>Base</i>	<i>84</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	31	61	55
At least one parent smokes daily	69	39	43
Does not see either parent	-	-	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>622</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	56	77	78
At least one sibling smokes daily	37	18	12
Does not have siblings	8	5	10
<i>Base</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>591</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	31	8	3
More than half	31	16	8
Half	19	31	8
Less than half	13	12	17
Almost none	4	29	34
None	2	4	30
<i>Base</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>641</i>

Base= All pupils

Table 3.14: Whether pupils have seen cigarette advertising: Dundee City 2002.

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	90	5	4	777
On television	59	31	10	771
In magazines	53	34	13	760
In newspapers	36	46	18	752
At the cinema	17	65	18	753

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	80	61	70
No	14	31	23
Don't know	6	8	7
Base	366	377	743

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. Sixty three percent (63%) of 13 year olds and 87% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink (**Table 4.1**). For both age groups the reported prevalence in Dundee City was not significantly different from the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds).

Just under half (44%) of 15 year olds and 17% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. Once again the figure for 15 year olds was not significantly different from the national figure of 46% for this age group. However, the proportion of 13 year olds in Dundee City who reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week was significantly lower than the national figure of 23%. 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; 14% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 37% of 15 year old pupils. Slightly more boys than girls reported drinking at least once a week (27% of boys and 24% 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, the majority (88%) 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: 62% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed half a pint or more of beer, lager or cider. For girls, 'spirits' and 'alcopops' were most commonly reported: 70% of girls had drunk spirits in the last week and 63% reported that they had drunk alcopops in the last week (**Table 4.8**).

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

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.

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: Dundee City 2002.

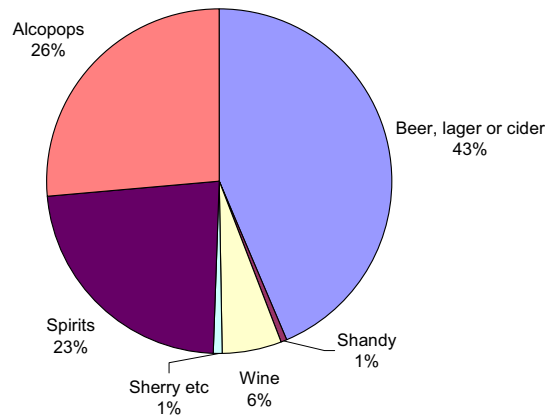
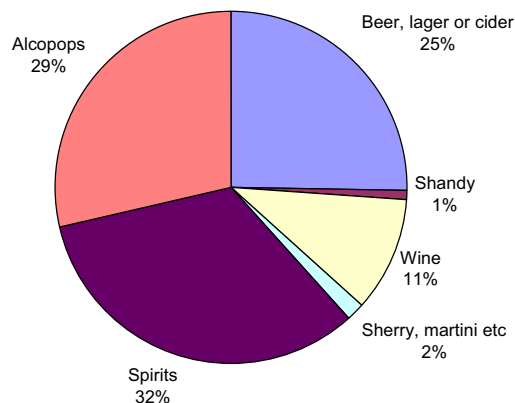


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Dundee City 2002.

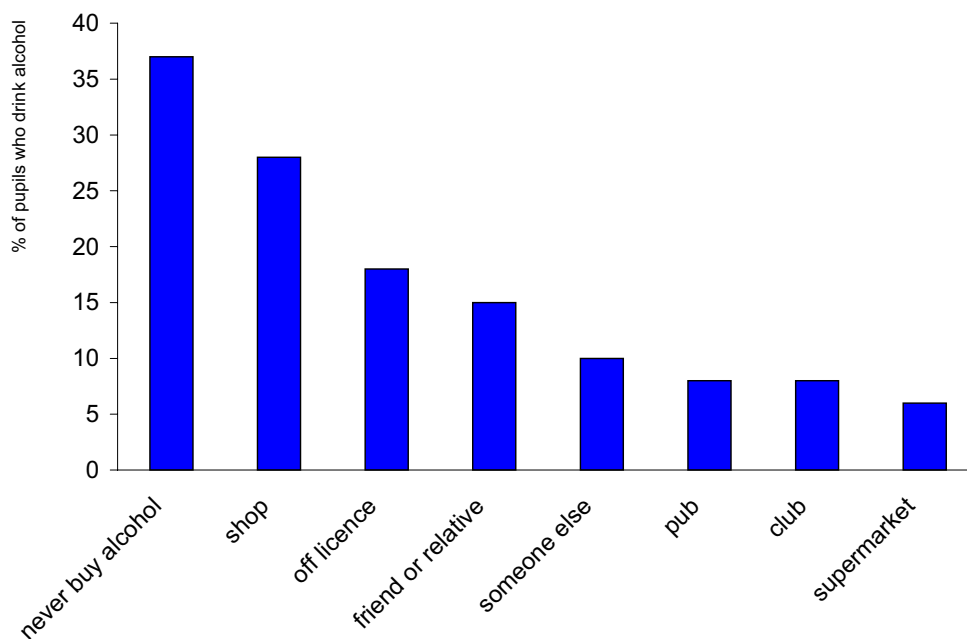


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

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. Thirty seven percent (37%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. The most commonly reported sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in Dundee City were from a 'shop' (28%) and 'off licence' (18%) and from a friend or relative (15%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

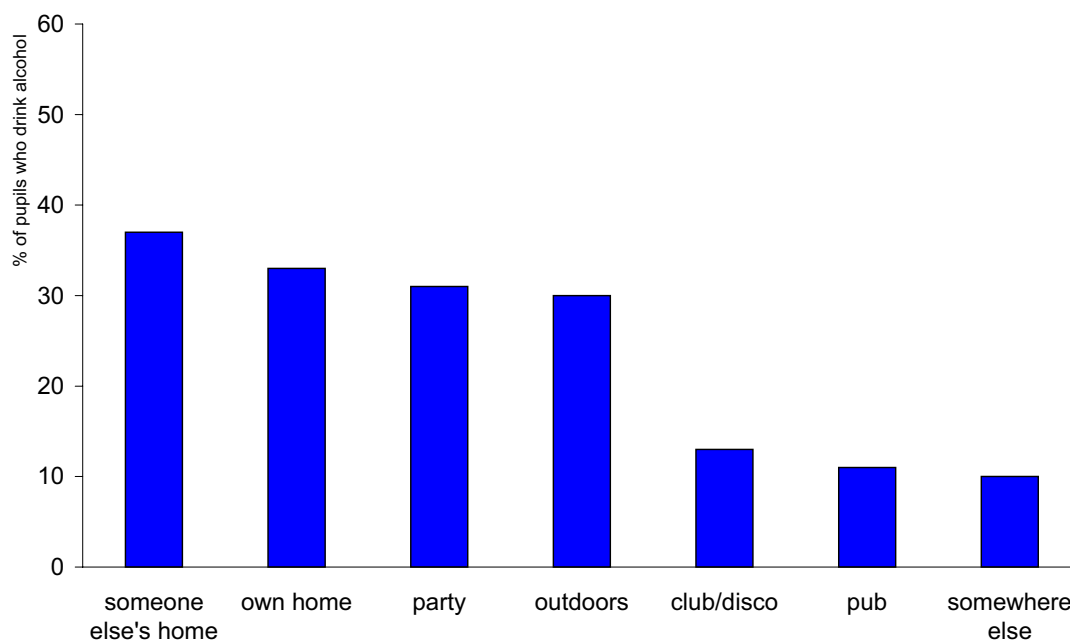


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

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 someone else's home (37%), in the pupil's own home (33%) and at a party with friends (31%). Thirty percent of pupils (30%) 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: Dundee City 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, 71% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Twenty one percent (21%) had been drunk once, 21% 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 (51%) 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 42% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 31% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Fourteen percent (14%) had tried drugs. Eighteen percent (18%) of all

15 year olds had had unprotected sex:18% of girls and 18% of boys (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 (11%). 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 a quarter (27%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, around half (47%) reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 16% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 10% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who have never had an alcoholic drink (25% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Sixty nine percent (69%) 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 most pupils (69%) 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; 77% of 13 year olds and 73% of 15 year olds. However, 17% of 13 year olds and 22% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 6% of 13 year olds and 5% 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: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	63	87	75	78
No	37	13	25	22
<i>Base</i>	419	388	807	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	75	75	75	78
No	25	25	25	22
<i>Base</i>	410	397	807	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	17	44	31	35
One to four weeks ago	11	19	15	16
One to six months ago	22	17	19	18
More than six months ago	13	7	10	10
Never	37	13	25	22
<i>Base</i>	415	382	797	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	33	28	31	35
One to four weeks ago	12	17	15	16
One to six months ago	19	20	19	18
More than six months ago	11	9	10	10
Never	25	25	25	22
<i>Base</i>	404	393	797	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	14	37	26	27
About once a fortnight	6	16	11	12
About once a month	9	13	11	12
Only a few times a year	33	21	27	27
Never	37	13	25	22
<i>Base</i>	416	387	803	22754

Base=All pupils

Table 4.6: Usual drinking frequency, by gender: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	27	24	26	27
About once a fortnight	11	10	11	12
About once a month	8	14	11	12
Only a few times a year	28	27	27	27
Never	25	25	25	22
<i>Base</i>	408	395	803	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	41	58	53
Shandy	11	5	7
Wine	21	18	19
Martini, sherry etc.	6	5	5
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	56	62	60
Alcopops	49	62	58
<i>Base</i>	72	169	241

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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	62	42	53
Shandy	7	6	7
Wine	15	24	19
Martini, sherry etc.	4	7	5
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	52	70	60
Alcopops	54	63	58
<i>Base</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>241</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: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	48	28	37
Buy alcohol from shop	19	34	28
Buy alcohol in off licence	7	27	18
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	14	16	15
Buy alcohol from someone else	10	11	10
Buy alcohol in pub	0	14	8
Buy alcohol in club	1	13	8
Buy alcohol from supermarket	3	8	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>613</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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	37	36	37
Buy alcohol from shop	29	27	28
Buy alcohol in off licence	19	18	18
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	13	18	15
Buy alcohol from someone else	10	11	10
Buy alcohol in pub	6	11	8
Buy alcohol in club	4	13	8
Buy alcohol from supermarket	5	8	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>613</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: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink in someone else's home	26	29	37
Usually drink in own home	37	40	33
Usually drink at a party with friends	18	17	31
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	26	46	30
Usually drink in club/disco	8	18	13
Usually drink in pub	1	14	11
Usually drink somewhere else	14	33	10
<i>Base</i>	270	343	613

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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink in someone else's home	30	45	37
Usually drink in own home	35	31	33
Usually drink at a party with friends	30	32	31
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	30	30	30
Usually drink in club/disco	8	18	13
Usually drink in pub	8	13	11
Usually drink somewhere else	8	11	10
<i>Base</i>	317	296	613

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: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	39	23	30	32
Once	28	16	21	19
2-3 times	14	25	21	22
4-10 times	11	16	14	13
More than 10 times	8	20	15	14
<i>Base</i>	261	332	593	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

Table 4.14: Ever been drunk, by gender: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	30	29	30	32
Once	21	21	21	19
2-3 times	20	22	21	22
4-10 times	13	15	14	13
More than 10 times	17	14	15	14
<i>Base</i>	302	291	593	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	8	18	14	13
3 times	7	12	10	9
Twice	7	17	13	13
Once	14	14	14	14
Not in last 30 days	20	23	22	23
Never	44	16	28	28
<i>Base</i>	256	333	589	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	17	11	14	13
3 times	7	13	10	9
Twice	10	16	13	13
Once	15	12	14	14
Not in last 30 days	21	22	22	23
Never	30	26	28	28
<i>Base</i>	297	292	589	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	33	47	42
Had an argument or fight	23	37	31
Had unprotected sex*	-	18	18
Tried any drugs	8	18	14
Stayed off school	10	11	11
Visited A & E department	4	6	6
Injured and seen by doctor	6	6	6
Admitted to hospital overnight	4	4	4
<i>Base</i>	260	329	589

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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	38	44	42
Had an argument or fight	29	32	31
Had unprotected sex*	18	18	18
Tried any drugs	15	14	14
Stayed off school	9	12	11
Visited A & E department	6	4	6
Injured and seen by doctor	6	6	6
Admitted to hospital overnight	4	3	4
<i>Base</i>	297	292	589

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: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	15	17	16	16
They don't mind	32	52	47	45
They don't know I drink	40	23	27	27
I don't know what they think	13	9	10	12
<i>Base</i>	68	166	234	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	15	18	16	16
They don't mind	49	44	47	45
They don't know I drink	27	28	27	27
I don't know what they think	9	11	10	12
<i>Base</i>	129	105	234	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	71	64	69	70
They would not mind	6	14	8	9
I don't know what they would think	23	23	23	21
<i>Base</i>	150	44	194	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	63	75	69	70
They would not mind	11	5	8	9
I don't know what they would think	26	2	23	21
<i>Base</i>	95	99	194	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	6
Yes, sometimes	63
No, never	31
<i>Base</i>	797

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	77	73	77
No	17	22	20
Don't know	6	5	6
<i>Base</i>	367	379	746

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: 19% 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. Four percent (4%) of thirteen year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 18% of fifteen year olds. For both age groups the prevalence of drug use in the month prior to the survey is lower than the national prevalence, however this difference is only statistically significant for fifteen year olds (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). Girls reported a slightly lower prevalence of drug use in the month before the survey than boys (12% of boys and 10% of girls had used drugs in the last month), but this difference is not statistically significant (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Sixteen percent (16%) 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, 14% 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), 2% had used solvents, 1% 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 under half of all pupils (44%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 60% of 15 year old pupils and 27% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. For both age groups the proportion of pupils reporting having been offered drugs was significantly lower than that reported nationally (national figures: 65% of 15 year olds and 34% of 13 year olds reported being offered drugs). There was no difference by gender in whether

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.

pupils had been offered drugs. The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 34% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

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

5.5 Money spent on drugs

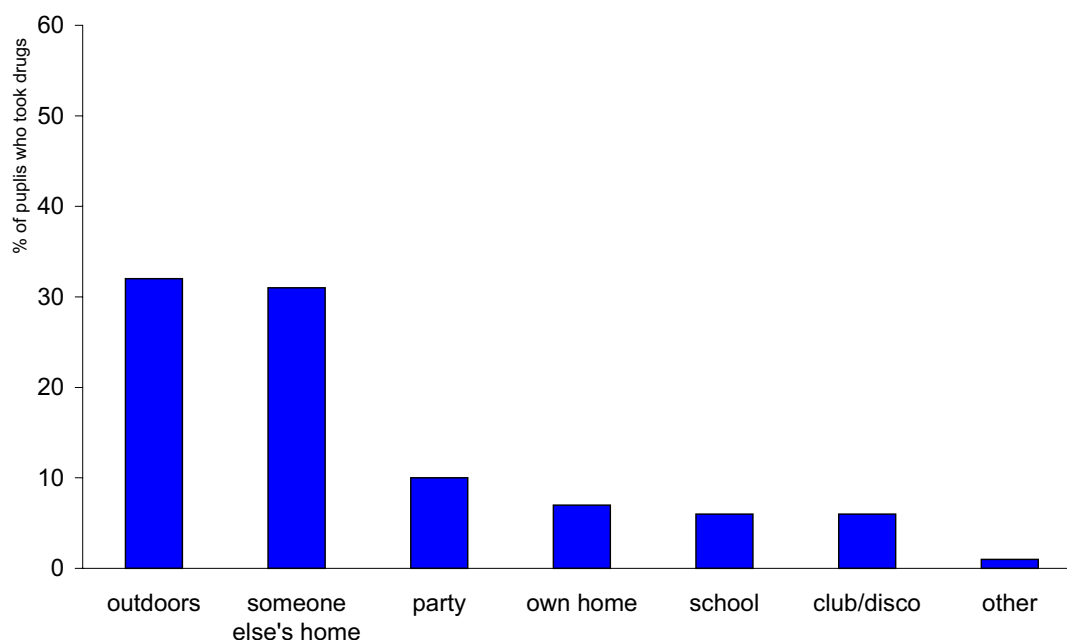
Around half (48%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £9.00 per week.

5.6 Where young people are when they use drugs

Pupils 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' (32%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (31%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Thirty five percent (35%) 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: Dundee City 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

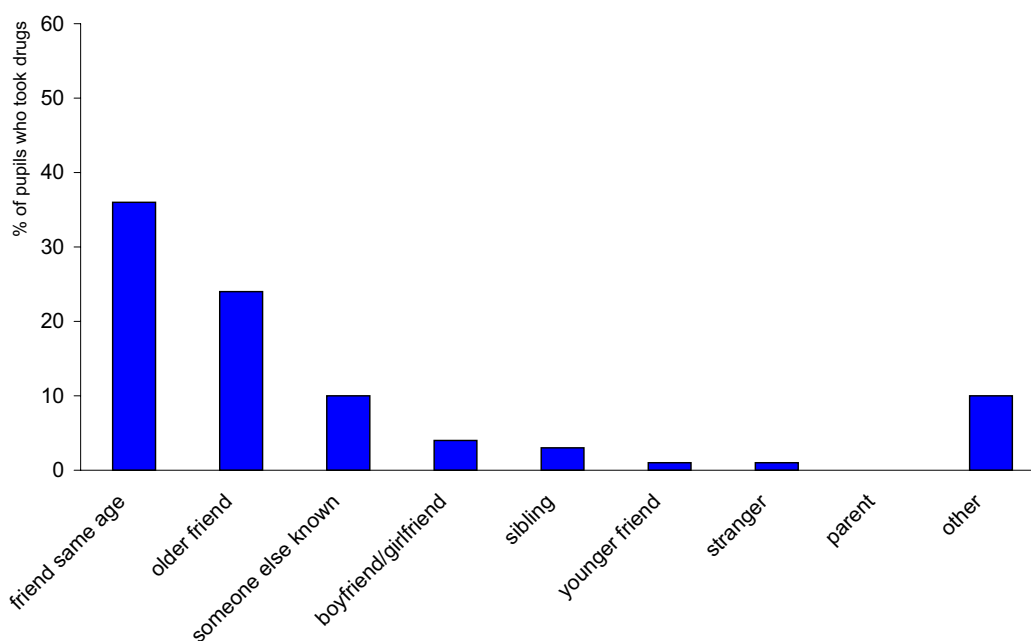
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (42%) reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 42% 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' (57%) than thirteen year old pupils (26%) (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; 36% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and a further 24% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Dundee City 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Almost half (47%) of pupils who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (7%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

5.9 Obtaining information and help

Seventeen percent (17%) 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 (90%), although 81% 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. Seventy two percent (72%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'drop-in centre' (44%), 'friends' (36%), and 'doctor' (34%) (**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 (81%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (90%) 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' (78%), 'heroin is addictive' (65%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (66%), although 33% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 31% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Less than half of the pupils (41%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 55% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (60%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although 61% of pupils 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 and advice'; 69% of pupils agreed with this statement. Forty five percent (45%) of pupils agreed that 'people who take heroin are junkies'.

Three of the statements concerned possible reasons for drug taking: 'people take drugs to escape from reality', 'people take drugs to relax' and 'taking drugs is exciting'. Very few pupils (11%) agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people take drugs to escape from reality' (46%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (50%), but with regard to these last two statements over a third of pupils reported that they 'don't know' whether this was the case (42% and 36% respectively).

Two thirds (66%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 34% 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: 79% of 13 year olds and 75% of 15 year olds. However, 15% of 13 year olds and 19% 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 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 half (58% of 13 year olds and 44% of 15 year olds) reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However, 28% of 13 year olds and 39% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons

and the remaining 15% of 13 year olds and 17% of 15 year olds reported that 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, 31% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 42% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	4	18	11	15
Used drugs in last year*	7	26	16	22
Used drugs ever	8	30	19	25
<i>Base</i>	411	376	787	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	12	10	11	15
Used drugs in last year*	18	14	16	22
Used drugs ever	21	17	19	25
<i>Base</i>	400	387	787	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	5	23	14	20
Stimulants	3	9	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	2	1	1
<i>crack</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	5	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	0	3	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	3	5	4	3
Psychedelics	1	1	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	0	1	1	2
Opiates	0	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	-	1	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	1	4	2	4
Tranquillisers	-	2	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	-	0	0	0
Semeron	-	0	0	0
Other	-	0	0	0
<i>Base</i>	425	393	818	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:
Dundee City 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	16	12	14	20
Stimulants	7	5	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	2	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	3	2	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	2	1	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	4	3	4	3
Psychedelics	1	1	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	1	1	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	1	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	2	3	2	4
Tranquillisers	0	1	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	-	0	0	0
Semeron	-	0	0	0
Other	-	0	0	0
Base	421	397	818	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:
Dundee City 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	27	60	44
No	73	40	56
Base	359	352	711

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	44	44	44
No	56	56	56
Base	367	344	711

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	17	51	34	42
Stimulants	14	29	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	5	9	7	6
<i>crack</i>	3	4	3	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	7	23	15	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	10	7	7
<i>poppers</i>	6	15	11	9
Psychedelics	5	10	8	10
<i>LSD</i>	2	6	4	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	4	7	5	8
Opiates	4	6	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	3	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	6	8	7	12
Tranquillisers	2	6	4	6
Anabolic Steroids	1	2	1	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	1	2	1	1
Base	406	378	784	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	37	30	34	42
Stimulants	20	23	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	7	7	7	6
<i>crack</i>	3	3	3	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	16	13	15	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	7	6	7	7
<i>poppers</i>	13	9	11	9
Psychadelics	9	7	8	10
<i>LSD</i>	5	4	4	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	6	5	5	8
Opiates	4	6	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	3	5	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	2	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	9	6	7	12
Tranquillisers	5	3	4	6
Anabolic Steroids	1	1	1	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1
Base	397	387	784	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:
Dundee City 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	2	7	4	5
Once or twice a month	1	5	3	4
A few times a year	0	4	2	5
Do not use drugs	97	85	91	86
<i>Base</i>	413	378	791	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	5	3	4	5
Once or twice a month	2	3	3	4
A few times a year	3	2	2	5
Do not use drugs	90	92	91	86
<i>Base</i>	402	389	791	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	29	34	32
Someone else's home	13	37	31
At party	6	12	10
Own home	8	7	7
At club/disco	12	4	6
At school	6	6	6
Other place	2	1	1
<i>Base</i>	52	132	184

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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	35	28	32
Someone else's home	28	35	31
At party	11	9	10
Own home	7	8	7
At club/disco	4	8	6
At school	4	9	6
Other place	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>184</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 5.13: Whether pupils were drinking alcohol last time they used drugs: Dundee City 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	35	39
No	65	61
<i>Base</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>5544</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 5.14: Ease of getting drugs, by age group: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	12	28	20
Fairly easy	14	29	22
Fairly difficult	4	7	6
Very difficult	5	3	4
Impossible	12	3	7
Don't know	54	30	42
<i>Base</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>779</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	24	15	20
Fairly easy	20	23	22
Fairly difficult	6	6	6
Very difficult	3	4	4
Impossible	8	7	7
Don't know	39	45	42
<i>Base</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>779</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	19	42	36
Older friend	21	25	24
Someone known	10	11	10
Boyfriend/girlfriend	-	5	4
Brother or sister	2	3	3
Younger friend	-	2	1
Stranger	-	1	1
Mother/father	-	-	-
Other	12	10	10
<i>Base</i>	52	132	184

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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Brother or sister	3	3	3
Friend of own age	36	37	36
Older friend	21	28	24
Younger friend	2		1
Boyfriend/girlfriend	-	10	4
Mother/father	-	-	-
Someone known	11	10	10
Stranger		1	1
Other	12	8	10
<i>Base</i>	110	74	184

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: Dundee City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	48	45	46
Sold some of it	10	7	7
Gave some of it away	42	48	47
<i>Base</i>	31	107	138

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

Table 5.19: Sharing drugs, by gender: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	47	44	46
Sold some of it	11	2	7
Gave some of it away	41	54	47
Base	80	58	138

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	38	12	17	15
Would like to give up in the future	15	25	24	20
Would not like to give up	38	43	42	39
Not sure	8	19	17	26
Base	13	58	71	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	18	16	17	15
Would like to give up in the future	25	22	24	20
Would not like to give up	36	50	42	39
Not sure	21	13	17	26
Base	39	32	71	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: Dundee City 2002.

	Total %
Yes	10
No	90
Base	71

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 : Dundee City 2002.

	Total %
Yes	81
No	19
<i>Base</i>	<i>71</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: Dundee City 2002.

	Total %
Yes	72
No	14
Don't know	13
<i>Base</i>	<i>784</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Drop-in centre	44
Friends	36
Doctor	34
Internet/web	32
Telephone helpline	30
Advice organisation	28
Teacher	25
Youth worker	23
Female family member	23
Magazines	15
Male family member	15
Books	15
Councillor	10
TV/radio	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>565</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: Dundee City 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	90	7	4	784
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	81	11	9	781
Taking cocaine is dangerous	78	4	18	778
People my age who take drugs need help	69	15	16	779
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	66	3	31	776
People who sell drugs should be punished	66	18	15	780
Heroin is addictive	65	2	33	783
People who take drugs are stupid	62	22	16	777
Most young people will try out drugs	61	20	19	783
What adults tell us about drugs is true	60	13	27	777
People take drugs to relax	50	14	36	778
People take drugs to escape from reality	46	12	42	773
People who take heroin are junkies	45	23	32	776
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	41	4	55	781
People who take drugs should be punished	34	44	22	777
Taking drugs is exciting	11	56	33	785

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	79	75	77
No	15	19	17
Don't know	6	6	6
<i>Base</i>	367	378	745

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	58	44	51
No	28	39	33
Don't know	15	17	16
<i>Base</i>	370	375	745

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	31
Fairly useful	42
Not very useful	13
Not useful at all	4
Don't know	11
<i>Base</i>	604

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 Dundee City there was no difference in response rate between state and independently funded pupils, but there was a higher response rate in S2 pupils (52% of Dundee City sample) compared with S4 pupils (48% of Dundee City 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