

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

**SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE
AMONG 13 AND 15 YEAR OLDS
IN EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE, 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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Contents

1	Summary of Findings	4
2	Background to the Survey	6
3	Smoking	9
4	Drinking	16
5	Drug Use.....	29
6	Survey Design	44

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

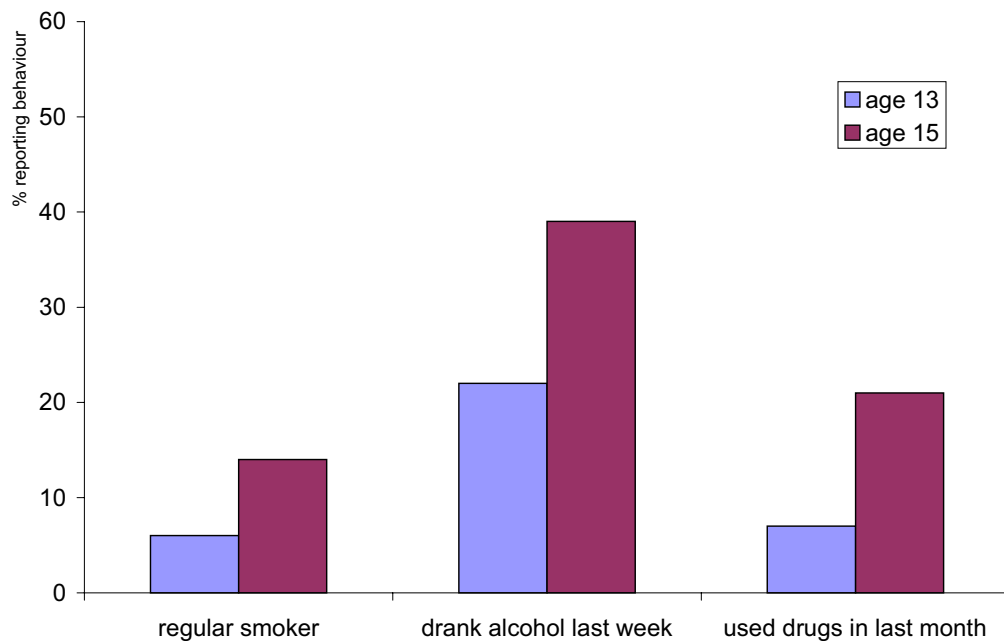
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in East Dunbartonshire:

- € 6% of 13 year olds and 14% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- € Regular smoking in 15 year olds was significantly lower than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- € 22% of 13 year olds and 39% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- € The proportion of 15 year olds who drank alcohol in the week prior to the survey was lower than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- € 7% of 13 year olds and 21% 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 East Dunbartonshire were not statistically significant, however drug use was lower 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 East Dunbartonshire in 2002.

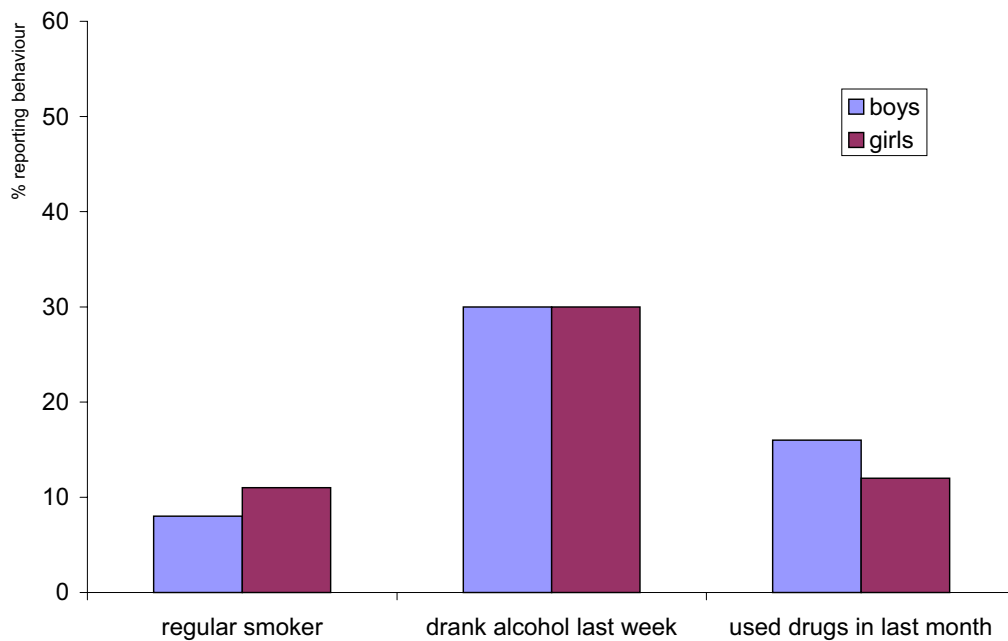
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

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



(Source: tables 3.1, 4.3, 5.1)

Figure 1.2: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by gender: East Dunbartonshire 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 East Dunbartonshire 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 East Dunbartonshire was designed to have a final sample size of approximately 840 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 25% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 9 schools which were asked to participate 5 schools (56%) 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 50 classes in East Dunbartonshire were selected to participate, and 32 classes (64%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 94%. The main reason for pupil non-response was absence due to illness. The final survey response in East Dunbartonshire, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 60%. This is slightly lower than the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 702 pupils, 21.1% of the target population in East Dunbartonshire.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In East Dunbartonshire, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 6% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 14% of 15 year olds. The reported prevalence of regular smoking in 15 year olds was significantly lower than the national prevalence for this age group (national figure: 20% for 15 year olds). However, prevalence of regular smoking in 13 year olds was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence (national figure: 8% for 13 year olds). Just over half of all 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (57%), compared with 39% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in East Dunbartonshire; 11% of girls and 8% of boys were regular smokers. However, these differences were 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. Younger pupils who were regular smokers reported smoking fewer cigarettes per week than older pupils, however this difference is not statistically significant: an average of 26 per week for 13 year olds and 42 per week for 15 year olds. There was no significant gender difference in the average number of cigarettes smoked per week by regular smokers.

3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

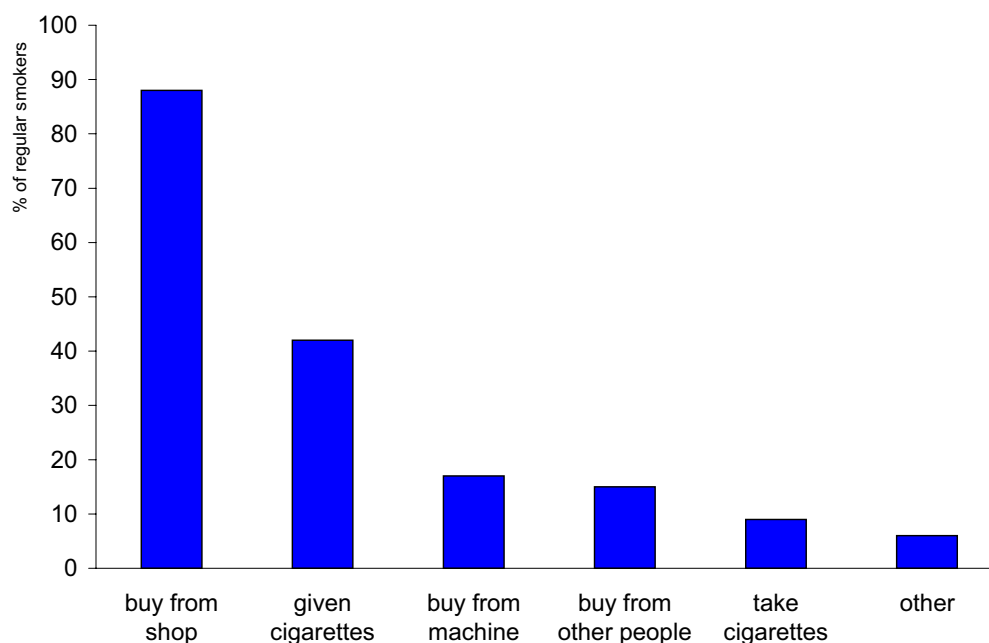
Almost all regular smokers (97%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £8.00 a week.

3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtained their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. The majority of regular smokers (88%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 17% bought them from machines and 15% reported buying them from other people. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just under half (42%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 9% reported that they 'take cigarettes' and 5% 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: East Dunbartonshire 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. Most regular smokers (64%) reported that they would like to give up smoking and 66% had tried to give up at some time. Sixty four (64%) percent of regular smokers had been smoking for more than a year. Thirty three percent (33%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 44% reported that they would find it fairly difficult. (Tables 3.5 to 3.8).

3.6 Family attitudes to smoking

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

Eighty five percent (85%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Over half (59%) 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 (94%) reported that their families would either stop them smoking or try to persuade them not to smoke (Table 3.9).

Pupils were also asked whether their families and friends smoked. More pupils who were regular smokers reported that a parent was a daily smoker compared with non-smokers: 62% of regular smokers compared with 29% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who

smoked daily: 25% of regular smokers, compared with 9% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 36% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 3% of non-smokers. Most non-smokers (70%) 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 (86%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. Around half reported that they had seen adverts in magazines (54%) or on television (49%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (41%) or at the cinema (23%) (**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: 79% of 13 year olds and 69% of 15 year olds. However, 16% of 13 year olds and 25% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 5% 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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	6	14	10	14
Occasional smoker	3	5	4	5
Used to smoke	9	14	11	13
Tried smoking once	25	29	27	23
Never smoked	57	39	48	45
<i>Base</i>	350	329	679	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	8	11	10	14
Occasional smoker	4	4	4	5
Used to smoke	10	13	11	13
Tried smoking once	29	25	27	23
Never smoked	50	46	48	45
<i>Base</i>	312	367	679	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	70	96	88
Given cigarettes	50	39	42
Buy from machine	25	13	17
Buy from other people	25	11	15
Take cigarettes	25	2	9
Get cigarettes some other way	15	-	5
<i>Base</i>	20	46	66

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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	85	90	88
Given cigarettes	46	40	42
Buy from machine	27	10	17
Buy from other people	12	17	15
Take cigarettes	-	15	9
Get cigarettes some other way	4	5	5
<i>Base</i>	26	40	66

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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	64
Would not like to give up smoking	36
<i>Base</i>	62

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	66
Has not tried to give up smoking	34
<i>Base</i>	64

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	36
More than a year	64
<i>Base</i>	63

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.8: Ease of giving up smoking: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	33	32
Fairly difficult	44	36
Fairly easy	13	21
Very easy	11	11
<i>Base</i>	64	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	19	48	62	57	54
Persuade me not to	66	29	32	36	35
Do nothing	8	5	1	1	3
Encourage me	-	5	0	0	0
Not sure	8	14	5	6	7
<i>Base</i>	64	21	530	629	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	24
Not allowed to smoke at home	59
Don't know	17
<i>Base</i>	54

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	36	74	68
At least one parent smokes daily	62	22	29
Does not see either parent	2	4	3
<i>Base</i>	64	27	559

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	68	67	82
At least one sibling smokes daily	25	22	9
Does not have siblings	7	11	9
<i>Base</i>	59	27	533

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	36	4	3
More than half	24	11	4
Half	23	32	5
Less than half	5	29	18
Almost none	11	25	34
None	2	-	36
<i>Base</i>	66	28	583

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	86	9	5	670
In magazines	54	33	13	654
On television	49	42	9	664
In newspapers	41	40	19	648
At the cinema	23	61	17	650

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	79	69	74
No	16	25	21
Don't know	5	5	5
Base	331	331	662

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 four percent (64%) of 13 year olds and 85% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For neither age group was the reported prevalence in East Dunbartonshire significantly different from the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds) (**Table 4.1**).

Thirty nine percent (39%) of 15 year olds and 22% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. The proportion of 13 year olds who drank in the last week was similar to the national figure of 23%. However, the proportion of 15 year olds in East Dunbartonshire who reported that they had drunk alcohol was lower than the national figure of 46%, a statistically significant difference. There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the proportion of pupils drinking in the last week (**Tables 4.3 and 4.4**).

4.2 Usual drinking frequency

Among those pupils who reported having had an alcoholic drink, the frequency of drinking increased significantly with age; 15% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 33% of 15 year old pupils. For neither age group was the prevalence of weekly drinking significantly different from that reported nationally (national figures: 17% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported drinking weekly).

There was no significant gender difference in pupils reporting drinking at least once a week (25% of boys and 23% of girls) (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, 87% 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 differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys, 'alcopops' (59%) and beer, lager or cider' (58%) were most commonly reported and 53% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week reported drinking spirits. For girls, 'alcopops' and spirits were most commonly reported: 59% had drunk 'alcopops' and the same proportion (59%) had drunk spirits in the last week (**Table 4.8**).

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

4.5 Average amount of alcohol consumed weekly

Pupils who reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked to record the amount they had consumed of each category of alcoholic drink. From this the total units of alcohol consumed were calculated. Half a pint of beer or a small glass of wine contains approximately one unit of alcohol. The method used to calculate units of alcohol was the same as used in previous surveys in this series (a full discussion of the method, including issues of under-reporting, can be found in Boreham et al., 2001¹). Boys who drank over the previous seven days consumed on average 15 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 10 units. This difference was not statistically significant. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show the consumption of each type of drink as a proportion of the total reported amount of alcohol drunk in the week prior to the survey.

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

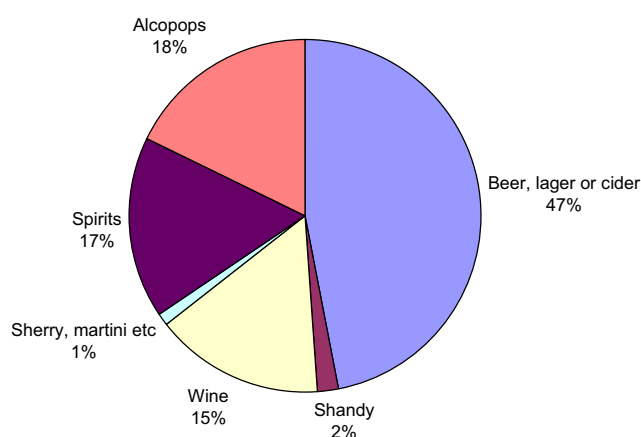
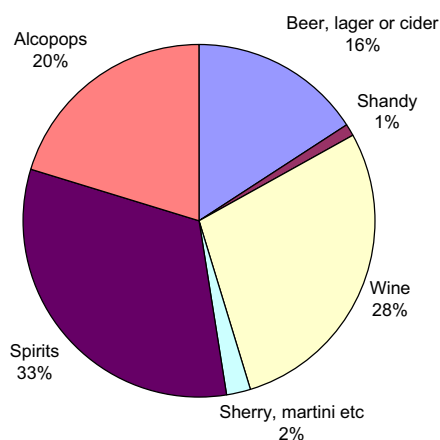


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

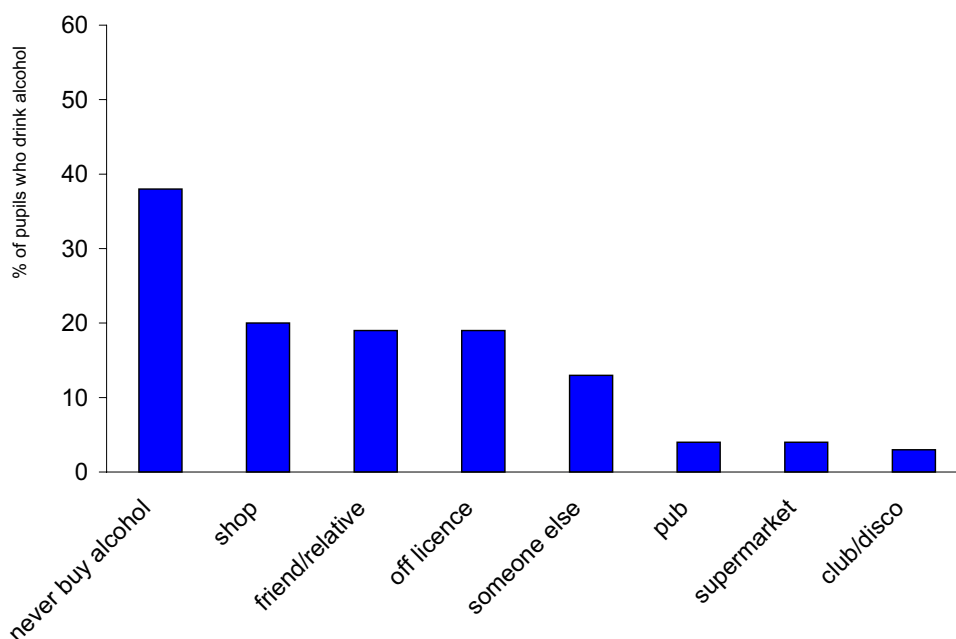


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Thirty eight percent (38%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. Other pupils reported more than one source. The most common sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in East Dunbartonshire were from a shop (20%), from an off licence (19%) or from a friend or relative (19%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

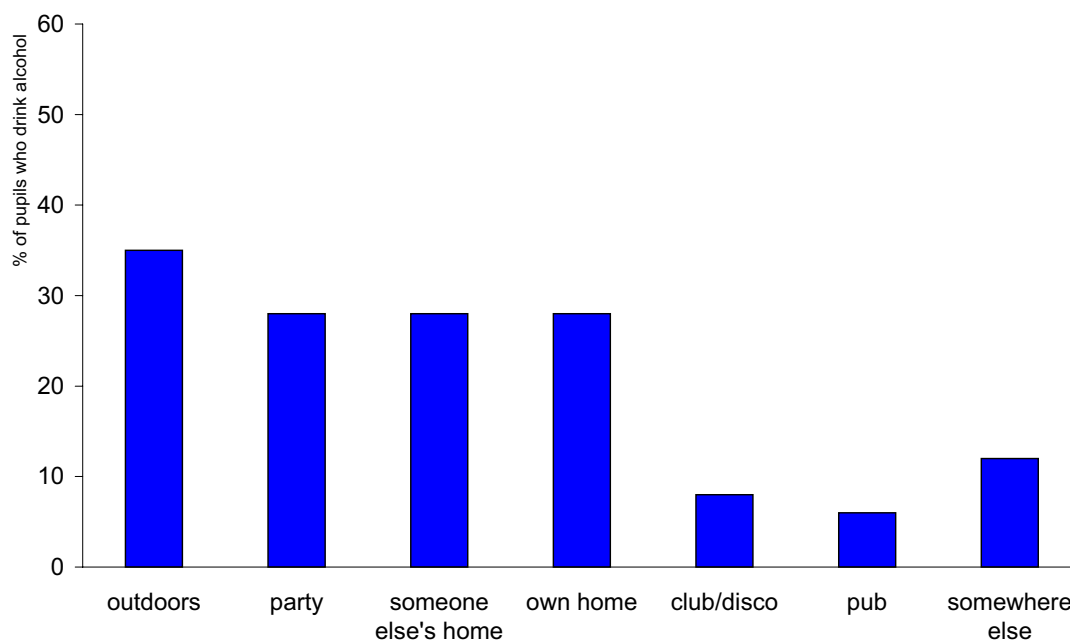


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

4.7 Where young people drink alcohol

Pupils were asked 'When you drink alcohol, where are you usually?' and given a list of possible locations. Some pupils reported more than one location. The most frequently reported locations for drinking alcohol were outdoors (35%), in the pupil's own home (28%), someone else's home (28%) or at a party with friends (28%) (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: East Dunbartonshire 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, 63% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Twenty one percent (21%) had been drunk once, 14% had been drunk 2-3 times, 12% had been drunk 4-10 times and 16% had been drunk more than 10 times (**Tables 4.13 and 4.14**).

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

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink (43%) reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 12% 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 40% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 30% 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. Seventeen percent (17%) of

all 15 year olds (14% of boys and 19% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Eleven percent (11%) of pupils had stayed off school as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Fewer pupils reported having had any serious injuries which required the attention of a doctor or having been in hospital, either at an Accident and Emergency department or admitted overnight (**Tables 4.17 and 4.18**).

4.10 Family attitudes to drinking

All pupils who drank alcohol were asked how their family felt about them drinking alcohol. Just over a third (36%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, 35% reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 20% 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 had never had an alcoholic drink (26% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Seventy nine percent (79%) 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 an alcoholic drink, were asked if they were allowed to drink at home and the most pupils (70%) 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; 71% of 13 year olds and 81% of 15 year olds. However, 22% of 13 year olds and 14% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 7% 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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	64	85	74	78
No	36	15	26	22
<i>Base</i>	357	339	696	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	71	77	74	78
No	29	23	26	22
<i>Base</i>	322	374	696	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	22	39	30	35
One to four weeks ago	11	20	15	16
One to six months ago	17	18	17	18
More than six months ago	14	8	11	10
Never	36	15	26	22
<i>Base</i>	353	339	692	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	30	30	30	35
One to four weeks ago	13	17	15	16
One to six months ago	16	18	17	18
More than six months ago	11	11	11	10
Never	29	23	26	22
<i>Base</i>	322	370	692	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	15	33	24	27
About once a fortnight	8	12	10	12
About once a month	10	16	13	12
Only a few times a year	32	24	28	27
Never	36	15	26	22
<i>Base</i>	356	339	695	22754

Base=All pupils

Table 4.6: Usual drinking frequency, by gender: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	25	23	24	27
About once a fortnight	11	9	10	12
About once a month	11	14	13	12
Only a few times a year	25	30	28	27
Never	29	23	26	22
<i>Base</i>	322	373	695	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	42	42	42
Shandy	18	4	9
Wine	46	43	44
Martini, sherry etc.	12	6	8
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	50	59	56
Alcopops	58	59	59
<i>Base</i>	76	133	209

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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	58	28	42
Shandy	10	7	9
Wine	42	46	44
Martini, sherry etc.	8	8	8
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	53	59	56
Alcopops	59	59	59
<i>Base</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>209</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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	46	31	38
Buy alcohol from shop	18	21	20
Buy alcohol in off licence	9	27	19
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	14	22	19
Buy alcohol from someone else	16	10	13
Buy alcohol in pub	2	6	4
Buy alcohol from supermarket	2	6	4
Buy alcohol in club	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>523</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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	33	41	38
Buy alcohol from shop	21	18	20
Buy alcohol in off licence	23	16	19
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	18	19	19
Buy alcohol from someone else	12	13	13
Buy alcohol in pub	3	5	4
Buy alcohol from supermarket	5	4	4
Buy alcohol in club	1	4	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>523</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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	37	34	35
Usually drink at a party with friends	21	34	28
Usually drink in own home	34	24	28
Usually drink in someone else's home	23	33	28
Usually drink in club/disco	8	7	8
Usually drink in pub	3	7	6
Usually drink somewhere else	16	9	12
<i>Base</i>	233	290	523

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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	41	31	35
Usually drink at a party with friends	27	29	28
Usually drink in own home	26	30	28
Usually drink in someone else's home	27	29	28
Usually drink in club/disco	6	9	8
Usually drink in pub	5	6	6
Usually drink somewhere else	13	12	12
<i>Base</i>	234	289	523

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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	47	28	37	32
Once	25	18	21	19
2-3 times	12	16	14	22
4-10 times	8	15	12	13
More than 10 times	8	23	16	14
<i>Base</i>	232	285	517	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

Table 4.14: Ever been drunk, by gender: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	32	41	37	32
Once	21	21	21	19
2-3 times	16	13	14	22
4-10 times	13	12	12	13
More than 10 times	19	14	16	14
<i>Base</i>	231	286	517	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	9	15	12	13
3 times	4	9	7	9
Twice	9	12	11	13
Once	9	15	13	14
Not in last 30 days	24	21	23	23
Never	45	27	35	28
<i>Base</i>	229	286	515	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	12	13	12	13
3 times	8	6	7	9
Twice	14	8	11	13
Once	15	11	13	14
Not in last 30 days	20	24	23	23
Never	30	39	35	28
<i>Base</i>	228	287	515	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	30	47	40
Had an argument or fight	20	38	30
Had unprotected sex*	-	17	17
Tried any drugs	6	19	14
Stayed off school	13	9	11
Injured and seen by doctor	5	8	7
Visited A & E department	3	5	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	4	1	2
<i>Base</i>	227	283	510

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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	42	38	40
Had an argument or fight	31	30	30
Had unprotected sex*	14	19	17
Tried any drugs	19	10	14
Stayed off school	10	12	11
Injured and seen by doctor	7	6	7
Visited A & E department	6	3	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	4	1	2
<i>Base</i>	230	280	510

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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	15	22	20	16
They don't mind	20	43	35	45
They don't know I drink	51	28	36	27
I don't know what they think	14	8	10	12
<i>Base</i>	65	129	194	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	19	20	20	16
They don't mind	35	36	35	45
They don't know I drink	33	37	36	27
I don't know what they think	13	7	10	12
<i>Base</i>	90	104	194	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	87	61	79	70
They would not mind	4	22	9	9
I don't know what they would think	9	18	12	21
<i>Base</i>	122	51	173	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	75	83	79	70
They would not mind	11	7	9	9
I don't know what they would think	14	10	12	21
<i>Base</i>	89	84	173	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	5
Yes, sometimes	65
No, never	30
<i>Base</i>	690

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	71	81	76
No	22	14	18
Don't know	7	5	6
<i>Base</i>	333	335	668

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: 24% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils reported that they had taken drugs at some time (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

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

5.1 Drug use in the month prior to the survey

Prevalence of drug use in the month prior to the survey increased significantly with age. Seven percent (7%) of thirteen year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 21% of fifteen year olds. Prevalence of drug use in East Dunbartonshire 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 (16% of boys and 12% of girls had used drugs in the last month). 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 two percent (22%) of all pupils in the survey reported that they had used drugs in the year prior to the survey (this figure includes those who used drugs in the last month) (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

The most frequently used drug in the last year, including the last month, was cannabis, 20% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 5% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 4% had used solvents, 1% had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and under 1% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Around half of all pupils (51%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 69% of 15 year old pupils and 35% 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 significantly less likely to have been offered drugs than boys: 45% of girls had been offered drugs compared with 58% of boys. The most commonly

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

offered drug type was cannabis: 43% 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 and boys doing so; 1% of thirteen year old pupils and 7% of fifteen year old pupils and 2% of girls and 6% of boys reported this. Reported prevalence of weekly drug taking is not significantly different from reported national prevalence in either age group (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

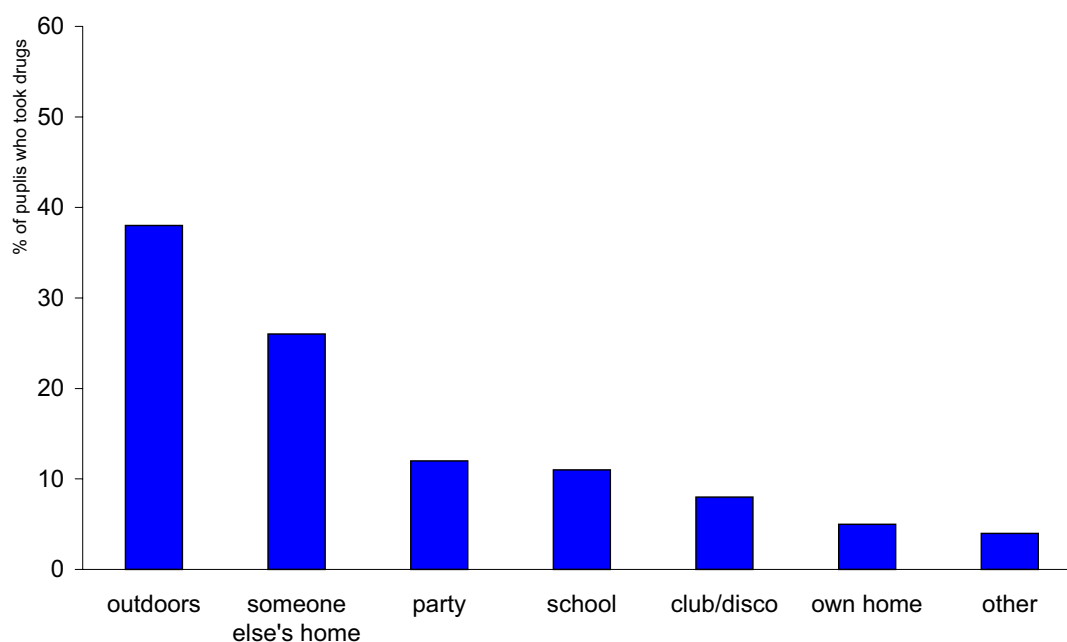
Around half (46%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £8.00 per week.

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' (38%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (26%) (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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

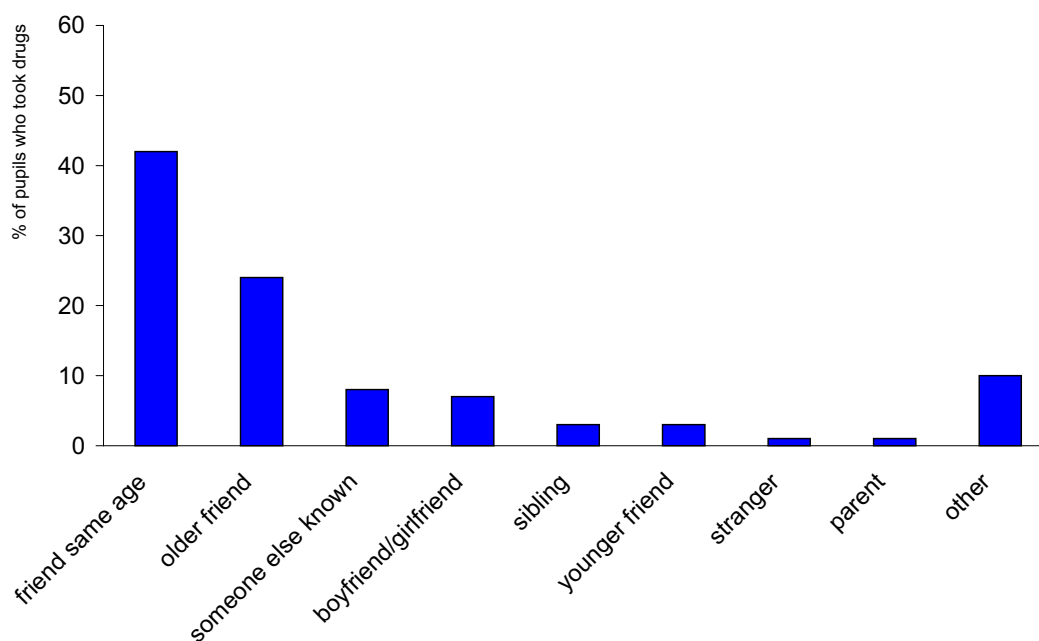
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just under half (46%) of all 13 and 15 year old pupils reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 38% 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' (62%) than thirteen year old pupils (31%) (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; 42% 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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Just over half (55%) of pupils who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (8%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

5.9 Obtaining information and help

Thirteen percent (13%) 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 (97%) young people who took drugs more than a few times a year reported that they have never felt that they needed help because of taking drugs, although 69% 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 nine percent (69%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'friends' (41%), 'telephone helpline' (38%), 'Internet' (36%) and 'doctor' (33%) (**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 (80%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (91%) 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' (82%), 'heroin is addictive' (71%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (72%), although 26% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 25% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (52%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 41% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (59%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although around two thirds of pupils (64%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', a similar proportion (60%) 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. Just over half (56%) 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'. Eighteen percent of pupils (18%) agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (54%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (56%). However, 26% of pupils reported that they did not know whether people took drugs to relax and 31% did not know whether people took drugs to escape from reality.

Sixty seven percent (67%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 26% believed that 'all people who take drugs should be punished' (**Table 5.26**).

5.11 Lessons on drugs

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

Most pupils reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions on drugs: 82% of both age groups. However, 15% of 13 year olds and 13% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 3% of 13 year olds and 4% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on drugs (**Table 5.27**).

Fewer pupils reported having lessons, videos or discussions on solvent abuse/glue sniffing. Around half (50% 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, 36% of 13 year olds and 44% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 14% of 13 year olds and 12% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on solvent abuse/glue sniffing (**Table 5.28**).

Of those who reported having lessons, videos or discussions on drug use, 24% 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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	7	21	14	15
Used drugs in last year*	12	32	22	22
Used drugs ever	14	35	24	25
<i>Base</i>	354	337	691	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	16	12	14	15
Used drugs in last year*	26	18	22	22
Used drugs ever	30	19	24	25
<i>Base</i>	320	371	691	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	10	30	20	20
Stimulants	2	7	5	6
<i>cocaine</i>	2	1	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	4	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	2	1	2
<i>poppers</i>	0	2	1	3
Psychedelics	1	1	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	0	0	0	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	1	1	2
Opiates	1	0	0	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	-	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	4	5	4	4
Tranquillisers	1	2	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	-	0	0
Semeron	0	-	0	0
Other	1	-	0	0
<i>Base</i>	361	341	702	23090

Base=All pupils

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

* includes last month

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

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	24	16	20	20
Stimulants	4	5	5	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	2	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	2	2	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	0	2	1	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	1	1	3
Psychedelics	-	1	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	-	1	0	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	-	1	1	2
Opiates	1	0	0	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	-	0	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	4	4	4	4
Tranquillisers	1	2	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	-	0	0	0
Semeron	-	0	0	0
Other	-	1	0	0
Base	327	375	702	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:
East Dunbartonshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	35	69	51
No	65	31	49
Base	334	303	637

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	58	45	51
No	42	55	49
Base	304	333	637

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	26	60	43	42
Stimulants	12	27	19	19
<i>cocaine</i>	7	8	8	6
<i>crack</i>	5	5	5	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	8	22	15	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	9	6	7
<i>poppers</i>	2	6	4	9
Psychedelics	8	13	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	4	7	5	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	5	9	7	8
Opiates	5	8	6	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	7	6	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	12	13	12	12
Tranquillisers	4	6	5	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	1	2	2
Semeron	1	0	1	1
Other	2	0	1	1
<i>Base</i>	357	339	696	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	52	35	43	42
Stimulants	22	16	19	19
<i>cocaine</i>	11	5	8	6
<i>crack</i>	7	3	5	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	18	13	15	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	8	5	6	7
<i>poppers</i>	5	3	4	9
Psychadelics	13	8	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	7	4	5	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	10	5	7	8
Opiates	9	4	6	5
<i>heroin</i>	9	4	6	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	14	11	12	12
Tranquillisers	6	4	5	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	1	2	2
Semeron	2	-	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	323	373	696	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:
East Dunbartonshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	1	7	4	5
Once or twice a month	0	6	3	4
A few times a year	4	8	6	5
Do not use drugs	95	80	87	86
<i>Base</i>	355	338	693	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	6	2	4	5
Once or twice a month	3	3	3	4
A few times a year	7	4	6	5
Do not use drugs	84	91	87	86
<i>Base</i>	322	371	693	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	42	36	38
Someone else's home	12	33	26
At party	12	12	12
At school	9	11	11
At club/disco	16	4	8
Own home	9	3	5
Other place	4	4	4
<i>Base</i>	57	123	180

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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	38	38	38
Someone else's home	23	30	26
At party	12	13	12
At school	10	12	11
At club/disco	10	5	8
Own home	5	5	5
Other place	4	4	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>180</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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	35	39
No	65	61
<i>Base</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>5544</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	13	25	19
Fairly easy	19	37	27
Fairly difficult	6	8	7
Very difficult	5	2	3
Impossible	9	1	5
Don't know	49	27	38
<i>Base</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>690</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	26	13	19
Fairly easy	27	28	27
Fairly difficult	6	8	7
Very difficult	3	4	3
Impossible	6	4	5
Don't know	32	44	38
<i>Base</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>690</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	35	45	42
Older friend	21	25	24
Someone known	9	11	11
Boyfriend/girlfriend	5	7	7
Brother or sister	5	2	3
Younger friend	2	4	3
Mother/father	4	-	1
Stranger	4	-	1
Other	11	7	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>180</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

Table 5.17: Source of drugs, by gender: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	41	42	42
Older friend	21	28	24
Someone known	13	7	11
Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	14	7
Brother or sister	1	7	3
Younger friend	3	4	3
Mother/father	1	1	1
Stranger	2	-	1
Other	11	5	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>180</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

Table 5.18: Sharing drugs, by age group: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	31	39	37
Sold some of it	11	7	8
Gave some of it away	58	54	55
<i>Base</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>159</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

Table 5.19: Sharing drugs, by gender: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	34	42	37
Sold some of it	13	1	8
Gave some of it away	53	57	55
Base	92	67	159

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	26	9	13	15
Would like to give up in the future	16	22	21	20
Would not like to give up	32	40	38	39
Not sure	26	29	29	26
Base	19	68	87	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	12	14	13	15
Would like to give up in the future	23	17	21	20
Would not like to give up	40	34	38	39
Not sure	25	34	29	26
Base	52	35	87	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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	3
No	97
Base	87

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 : East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	69
No	31
<i>Base</i>	<i>86</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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	69
No	16
Don't know	16
<i>Base</i>	<i>687</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Friends	41
Telephone helpline	38
Internet/web	36
Doctor	33
Advice organisation	27
Female family member	27
Magazines	21
Male family member	21
Teacher	18
Books	15
Drop-in centre	14
TV/radio	9
Councillor	8
Youth worker	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>471</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: East Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	91	5	4	681
Taking cocaine is dangerous	82	4	14	682
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	80	13	7	678
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	72	3	25	680
Heroin is addictive	71	3	26	679
People my age who take drugs need help	69	17	13	678
People who sell drugs should be punished	67	17	15	682
Most young people will try out drugs	64	21	15	681
People who take drugs are stupid	60	27	13	682
What adults tell us about drugs is true	59	18	22	680
People take drugs to relax	56	19	26	683
People who take heroin are junkies	56	21	23	680
People take drugs to escape from reality	54	16	31	681
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	52	6	41	682
People who take drugs should be punished	26	54	20	680
Taking drugs is exciting	18	57	25	683

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	82	82	82
No	15	13	14
Don't know	3	4	4
<i>Base</i>	333	335	668

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	50	44	47
No	36	44	40
Don't know	14	12	13
<i>Base</i>	330	331	661

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	24
Fairly useful	44
Not very useful	16
Not useful at all	8
Don't know	8
<i>Base</i>	570

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 year (S2 or S4) and school type (independent or state funded) where there were independent schools in a local area. In East Dunbartonshire there were no independent schools sampled, and no significant difference in response rate in S2 pupils (51% of East Dunbartonshire sample) compared with S4 pupils (49% of East Dunbartonshire 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