

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

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

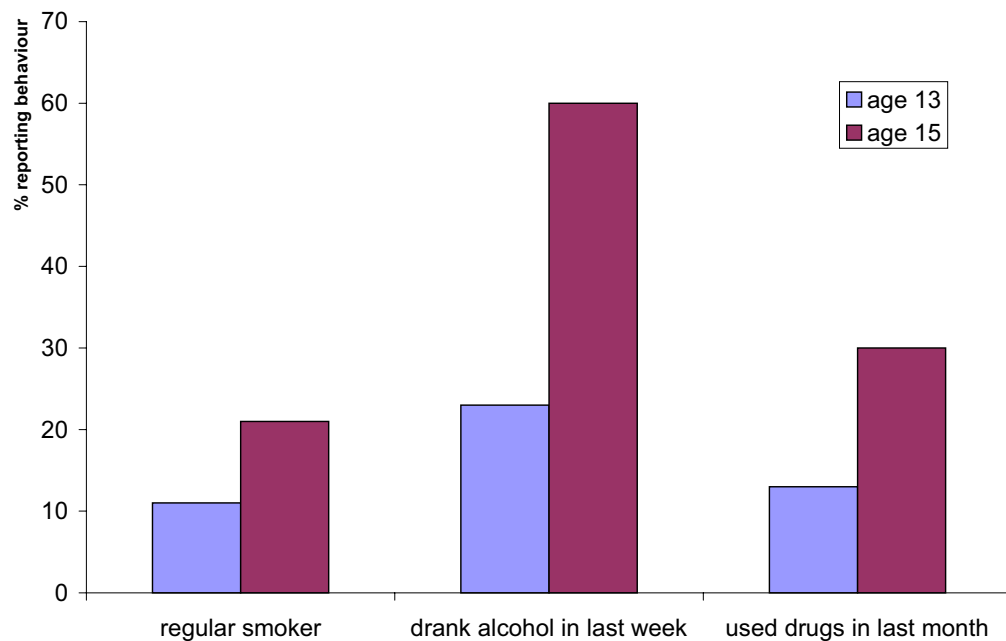
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in East Lothian:

- 11% of 13 year olds and 21% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- Prevalence of regular smoking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- 23% of 13 year olds and 60% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drinking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- 13% of 13 year olds and 30% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drug use was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- The differences in drinking and drug use between boys and girls in East Lothian were not statistically significant, however significantly more girls were regular smokers 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 Lothian in 2002.

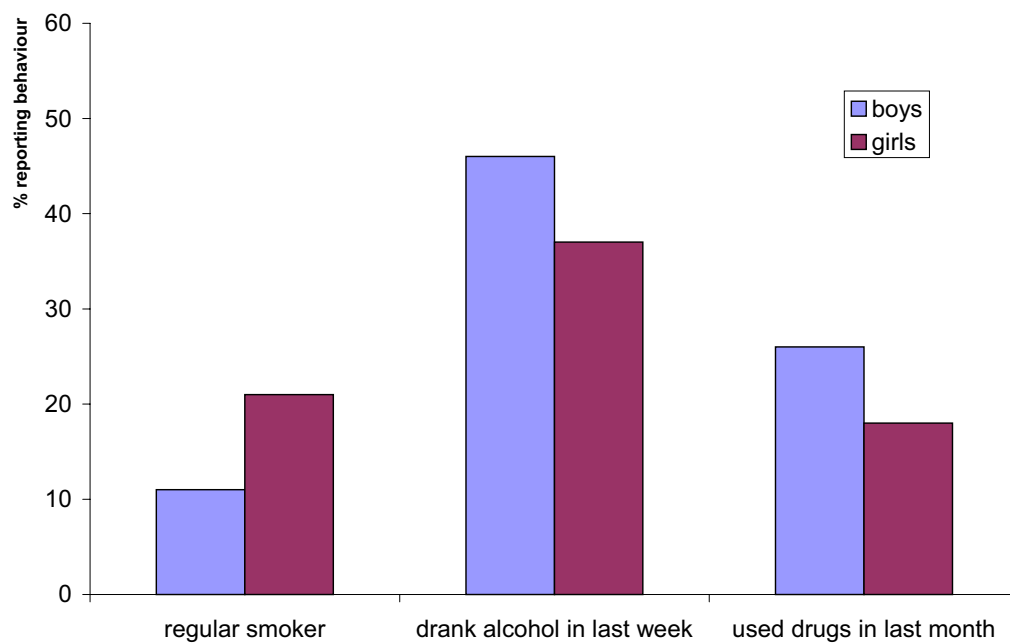
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: East Lothian 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: East Lothian 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 Lothian 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 information on other lifestyle factors and social contextual information to gain a better

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.

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 Lothian was designed to have a final sample size of 780 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 36% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 7 schools which were asked to participate 4 schools (57%) agreed to take part in the study.

Response rates are based on class and pupil participation rates. In total 41 classes in East Lothian were selected to participate, and 19 classes (46%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 91%. The main reason for pupil non-

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 was absence due to illness. The final survey response in East Lothian, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 42%. This is lower than the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 379 pupils, 17.7% of the target population in East Lothian.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In East Lothian, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased with age, though this difference was not statistically significant. In 2002, 11% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 21% of 15 year olds. For both age groups the reported prevalence in East Lothian was not significantly different from the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Fewer than half of all 13 year olds and less than one third of all 15 year old pupils reported that they had never smoked (47% of 13 year olds and 29% of 15 year olds).

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in both age groups in East Lothian; 21% of girls and 11% of boys were regular smokers (**Tables 3.1, 3.2**).

3.2 Number of cigarettes smoked

Pupils who smoked regularly were asked how many cigarettes they usually smoked in a week. Younger pupils who were regular smokers reported smoking fewer cigarettes per week than older pupils: an average of 19 per week for 13 year olds and 33 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

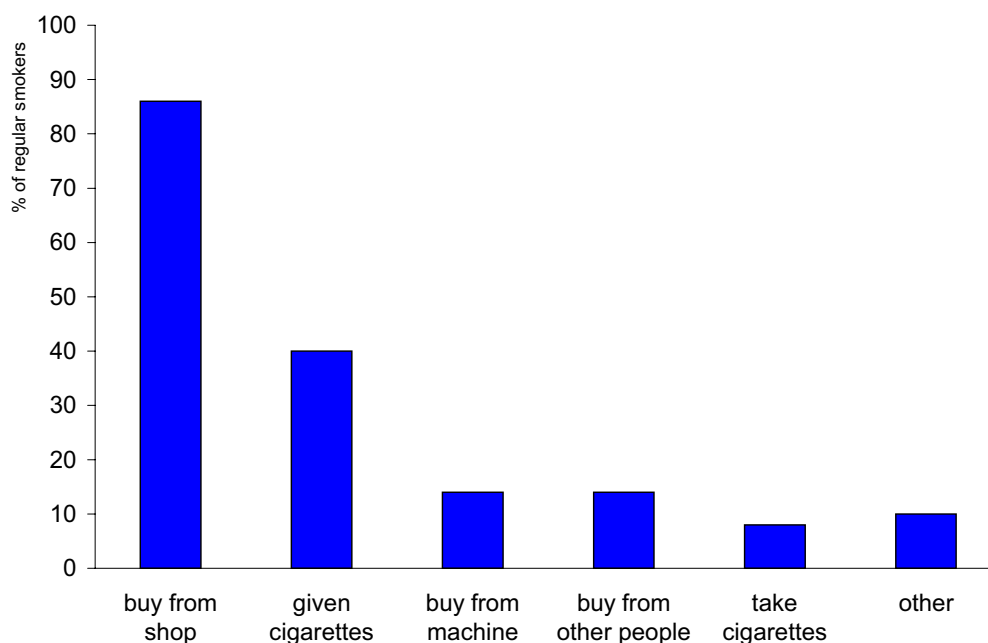
Almost all regular smokers (96%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £7.00 a week.

3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtained their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. The majority of regular smokers (86%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, a much smaller percentage reported buying them from machines (14%) or buying them from other people (14%). However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, four out of ten regular smokers (40%) reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 8% said that they 'take cigarettes' and 10% of pupils said 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 Lothian 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 (67%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 74% had tried to give up at some time. Thirty percent (30%) of all regular smokers said they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 32% said they would find it fairly difficult. (In East Lothian perceived ease of giving up smoking was not compared between regular smokers who had smoked for more than a year or less than a year due to small sample size) (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 eight percent (88%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. More than half (60%) of all pupils who were regular smokers reported that they are not allowed to smoke at home (Tables 3.9 and 3.10).

As with regular smokers most non-smokers (89%) reported that their families would either stop them smoking or try to persuade them not to smoke (Table 3.9).

Pupils were also asked whether their families and friends smoked. More pupils who were regular smokers reported that a parent was a daily smoker compared with non-smokers: 61% of regular smokers compared with 34% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who

smoked daily: 31% of regular smokers, compared with 15% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 40% of regular smokers reported that “all or almost all” of their friends smoked compared with 4% of non-smokers. More than half of non-smokers (58%) 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 (74%) reported that they had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts in magazines (57%) or on television (51%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (36%) or at the cinema (25%) (**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. Most pupils reported that they had: 87% of 13 year olds and 60% of 15 year olds. However, 10% of 13 year olds and 35% of 15 year olds reported they had not had lessons and 3% 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 Lothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	11	21	16	14
Occasional smoker	6	12	9	5
Used to smoke	11	17	14	13
Tried smoking	25	22	23	23
Never smoked	47	29	38	45
<i>Base</i>	159	208	367	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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	11	21	16	14
Occasional smoker	10	9	9	5
Used to smoke	15	13	14	13
Tried smoking	20	26	23	23
Never smoked	44	31	38	45
<i>Base</i>	196	171	367	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 Lothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	72	94	86
Given cigarettes	44	38	40
Buy from machine	11	16	14
Buy from other people	22	10	14
Take cigarettes	11	6	8
Get cigarettes some other way	22	3	10
<i>Base</i>	18	40	58

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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	90	84	86
Given cigarettes	26	49	40
Buy from machine	20	11	14
Buy from other people	17	13	14
Take cigarettes	10	6	8
Get cigarettes some other way	5	13	10
<i>Base</i>	22	36	58

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 Lothian 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	67
Would not like to give up smoking	33
<i>Base</i>	55

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	74
Has not tried to give up smoking	26
<i>Base</i>	56

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
One year or less	39
More than a year	61
<i>Base</i>	57

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	10	43	30	32
Fairly difficult	26	35	32	36
Fairly easy	46	13	26	21
Very easy	18	9	13	11
<i>Base</i>	24	32	56	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
They would stop me	28	32	49	45	54
Persuade me not to	60	49	40	44	35
Do nothing	8	5	1	3	3
Encourage me	-	4	0	1	0
Not sure	4	9	9	8	7
<i>Base</i>	54	25	241	332	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	25
Not allowed to smoke at home	60
Don't know	15
<i>Base</i>	47

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	39	62	64
At least one parent smokes daily	61	38	34
Does not see either parent	-	-	2
<i>Base</i>	55	34	262

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	67	70	76
At least one sibling smokes daily	31	26	15
Does not have siblings	2	4	9
<i>Base</i>	55	35	248

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	40	3	4
More than half	34	14	8
Half	10	43	9
Less than half	10	17	21
Almost none	6	20	31
None	-	3	27
<i>Base</i>	58	38	271

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	74	15	10	365
In magazines	57	29	13	358
On television	51	41	8	358
In newspapers	36	47	17	356
At the cinema	25	58	17	357

Base= All pupils

**Table 3.15: Whether pupils reported having lessons, videos or discussions
in class on smoking, by age group: East Lothian 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	87	60	74
No	10	35	22
Don't know	3	5	4
<i>Base</i>	182	182	364

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”. Most pupils in both age groups reported that they had drunk an alcoholic drink. The prevalence of alcohol use increased significantly with age. Seventy seven percent (77%) of 13 year olds and 91% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink (**Table 4.1**). For both age groups the reported prevalence in East Lothian was not significantly different from the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds).

Over half (60%) of 15 year olds and 23% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. Once again these figures are not significantly different from the reported national figures for drinking in the last week (national figures: 23% of 13 year olds reported drinking in the week before the survey compared with 46% of 15 year olds). 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

The frequency of drinking increased significantly with age; 23% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 46% of 15 year old pupils. Slightly more boys than girls reported drinking at least once a week (38% of boys and 30% 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, just over three-quarters (79%) reported that they spent money on alcohol. The average amount spent by those who bought alcohol was £7.00 a week.

4.4 Type of alcohol consumed

Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked whether or not they had consumed various categories of alcoholic drink¹. There were some differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys spirits, 'beer, lager or cider' and alcopops were all reported about equally: 48% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had drunk spirits, 47% had drunk beer and 44% had drunk alcopops. For girls, spirits and 'alcopops' were the most commonly reported drinks: 70% reported that they had drunk spirits in the last week and 64% reported that they had drunk alcopops. For girls the next most commonly reported drink was wine (46% of girls reported drinking wine in the last week before the survey) (**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 11 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. Although boys report drinking a variety of types of alcohol almost half of the units drunk are attributable to drinking beer.

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

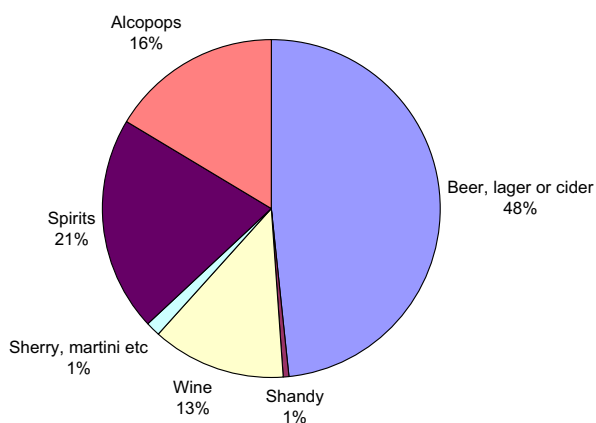
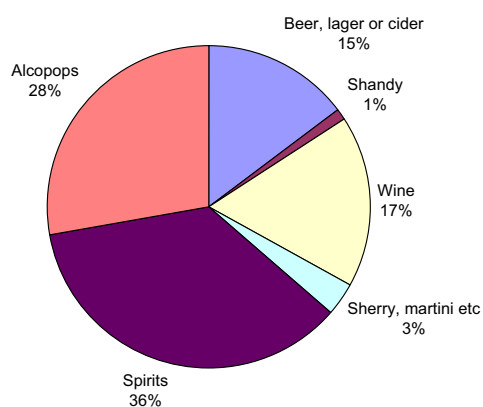


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: East Lothian 2002.

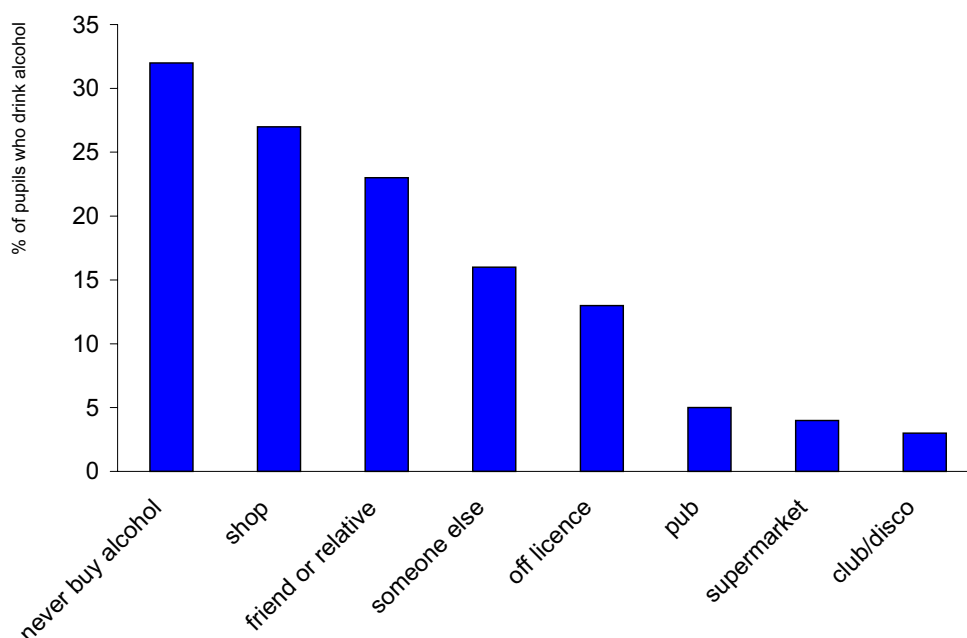


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Some pupils reported more than one source. Almost a third (32%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. The most common sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in East Lothian were from a shop (27%), from a friend or relative (23%). Sixteen percent (16%) reported that they buy alcohol from someone else, and 13% reported that they buy alcohol in an off licence (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 Lothian 2002.

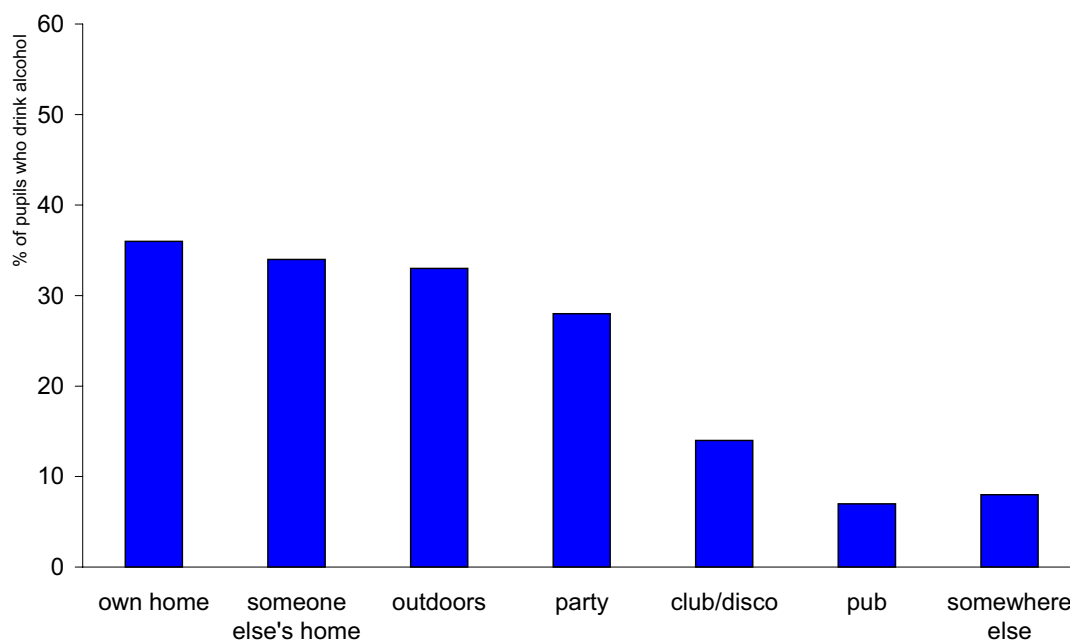


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

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 pupil's own home (36%), in someone else's home (34%) and outdoors (33%). Around one in four pupils (28%) reported that they drank alcohol at a party (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 Lothian 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, 72% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Seventeen percent (17%) had been drunk once, 21% had been drunk 2-3 times, 17% had been drunk 4-10 times and 17% 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 (54%) 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 times or more in the past 30 days (Tables 4.15 and 4.16).

4.9 Effects of drinking too much alcohol

Pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked whether they had ever experienced any of a list of possible effects as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Pupils could give more than one answer. The most commonly reported effect was vomiting, reported by 43% 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. Sixteen percent (16%) had tried drugs. Thirteen percent (13%) of all

15 year olds (12% of boys and 15% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Sixteen percent (16%) of pupils had stayed off school as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Fewer pupils reported having had any serious injuries which required the attention of a doctor or having been in hospital, either at an Accident and Emergency department or admitted overnight (**Tables 4.17 and 4.18**).

4.10 Family attitudes to drinking

All pupils who drank alcohol were asked how their family felt about them drinking alcohol. Just under a quarter (23%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their parents did not know that they drank, around half (51%) reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 17% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 9% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (16% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Sixty four percent (64%) reported that their families would be upset or angry if they started drinking (**Tables 4.21 and 4.22**).

All pupils, including those who had never had a proper alcoholic drink, were asked if they were allowed to drink at home and the majority of pupils (86%) 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; 94% of 13 year olds and 70% of 15 year olds. However, 3% of 13 year olds and 26% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 2% of 13 year olds and 4% of 15 year olds did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on alcohol (**Table 4.24**).

Table 4.1: Whether pupils have had an alcoholic drink by age group: East Lothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	77	91	84	78
No	23	9	16	22
<i>Base</i>	161	217	378	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	82	86	84	78
No	18	14	16	22
<i>Base</i>	201	177	378	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	23	60	42	35
One to four weeks ago	22	16	19	16
One to six months ago	17	13	15	18
More than six months ago	15	1	8	10
Never	23	9	16	22
<i>Base</i>	158	214	372	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	46	37	42	35
One to four weeks ago	14	24	19	16
One to six months ago	14	16	15	18
More than six months ago	8	8	8	10
Never	18	15	16	22
<i>Base</i>	197	175	372	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	23	46	34	27
About once a fortnight	10	19	15	12
About once a month	13	14	14	12
Only a few times a year	31	12	21	27
Never	23	9	16	22
<i>Base</i>	160	216	376	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	38	30	34	27
About once a fortnight	13	17	15	12
About once a month	9	19	14	12
Only a few times a year	22	20	21	27
Never	18	14	16	22
<i>Base</i>	199	177	376	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	47	37	40
Shandy	8	4	5
Wine	36	37	37
Martini, sherry etc.	14	6	8
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	47	61	57
Alcopops	56	51	52
<i>Base</i>	36	120	156

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

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

Table 4.8: Type of drinks consumed in last seven days by gender: East Lothian 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	47	30	40
Shandy	4	7	5
Wine	30	46	37
Martini, sherry etc.	7	10	8
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	48	70	57
Alcopops	44	64	52
<i>Base</i>	91	65	156

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 Lothian 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	43	22	32
Buy alcohol from shop	18	35	27
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	16	28	23
Buy alcohol from someone else	14	18	16
Buy alcohol in off licence	3	21	13
Buy alcohol in pub	-	10	5
Buy alcohol from supermarket	2	5	4
Buy alcohol in club	2	5	3
<i>Base</i>	125	199	324

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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	37	26	32
Buy alcohol from shop	24	30	27
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	18	27	23
Buy alcohol from someone else	17	15	16
Buy alcohol in off licence	15	11	13
Buy alcohol in pub	4	6	5
Buy alcohol from supermarket	5	3	4
Buy alcohol in club	4	3	3
<i>Base</i>	170	154	324

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 Lothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	46	27	36
Usually drink in someone else's home	24	43	34
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	29	36	33
Usually drink at a party with friends	10	44	28
Usually drink in club/disco	11	17	14
Usually drink somewhere else	9	7	8
Usually drink in pub	2	12	7
<i>Base</i>	125	199	324

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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	37	34	36
Usually drink in someone else's home	28	40	34
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	33	33	33
Usually drink at a party with friends	24	32	28
Usually drink in club/disco	13	16	14
Usually drink somewhere else	11	4	8
Usually drink in pub	5	10	7
<i>Base</i>	170	154	324

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 Lothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	40	18	28	32
Once	20	15	17	19
2-3 times	19	23	21	22
4-10 times	10	23	17	13
More than 10 times	12	21	17	14
<i>Base</i>	121	198	319	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	32	23	28	32
Once	17	17	17	19
2-3 times	19	24	21	22
4-10 times	16	18	17	13
More than 10 times	16	18	17	14
<i>Base</i>	168	151	319	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 Lothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	11	17	14	13
3 times	10	16	13	9
Twice	11	18	15	13
Once	11	13	12	14
Not in last 30 days	19	21	20	23
Never	38	14	25	28
<i>Base</i>	120	198	318	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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	12	17	14	13
3 times	11	16	13	9
Twice	18	11	15	13
Once	13	12	12	14
Not in last 30 days	16	25	20	23
Never	30	20	25	28
<i>Base</i>	168	150	318	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	30	54	43
Had an argument or fight	24	35	30
Stayed off school	15	17	16
Tried any drugs	9	20	16
Had unprotected sex*	-	13	13
Injured and seen by doctor	7	9	8
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	3	3
Visited A & E department	2	2	2
<i>Base</i>	114	195	309

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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	41	45	43
Had an argument or fight	30	31	30
Stayed off school	13	19	16
Tried any drugs	20	11	16
Had unprotected sex*	12	15	13
Injured and seen by doctor	8	8	8
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	4	3
Visited A & E department	1	3	2
<i>Base</i>	161	148	309

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 Lothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	14	18	17	16
They don't mind	46	54	51	45
They don't know I drink	34	18	23	27
I don't know what they think	6	11	9	12
<i>Base</i>	35	118	153	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 group: East Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	21	12	17	16
They don't mind	50	53	51	45
They don't know I drink	17	30	23	27
I don't know what they think	12	5	9	12
<i>Base</i>	88	65	153	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 Lothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	61	73	64	70
They would not mind	9	27	14	9
I don't know what they would think	30	-	21	21
<i>Base</i>	33	17	50	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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	68	59	64	70
They would not mind	14	15	14	9
I don't know what they would think	18	26	21	21
<i>Base</i>	30	20	50	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	9
Yes, sometimes	77
No, never	14
<i>Base</i>	368

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	94	70	82
No	3	26	15
Don't know	2	4	3
<i>Base</i>	180	182	362

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: 31% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils reported that they had taken drugs at some time (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

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

5.1 Drug use in the month prior to the survey

Prevalence of drug use in the month prior to the survey increased significantly with age. Thirteen percent (13%) of 13 year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 30% of 15 year olds. Although reported prevalence of drug use in East Lothian is slightly higher than the prevalence found nationally this difference is not statistically significant (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 (26% of boys and 18% of girls had used drugs in the last month), but this difference is also not statistically significant (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Twenty eight (28%) percent of all pupils in the survey reported that they had used drugs in the year prior to the survey (this figure includes those who used drugs in the last month) (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

The most frequently used drug in the last year, including the last month, was cannabis, one in four pupils (25%) had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 9% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 5% had used solvents, 2% percent had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and less than 0.5% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Just over half of all pupils (52%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 68% of 15 year old pupils and 35% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. There was no significant gender difference in proportion of girls and boys offered drugs: 51% of girls had been offered drugs compared with 53% of boys. The most commonly offered drug type was

¹ 'Semeron' was included to give some idea as to whether children were over-reporting their use of drugs. None of the pupils reported Semeron among the drugs they had used and 1% included it among the drugs they had been offered.

cannabis: 45% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug. (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Four percent (4%) of all pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more, with a significantly higher proportion of older pupils and boys doing so; 1% of 13 year old pupils and 7% of 15 year old pupils and 2% of girls and 7% of boys reported this) (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

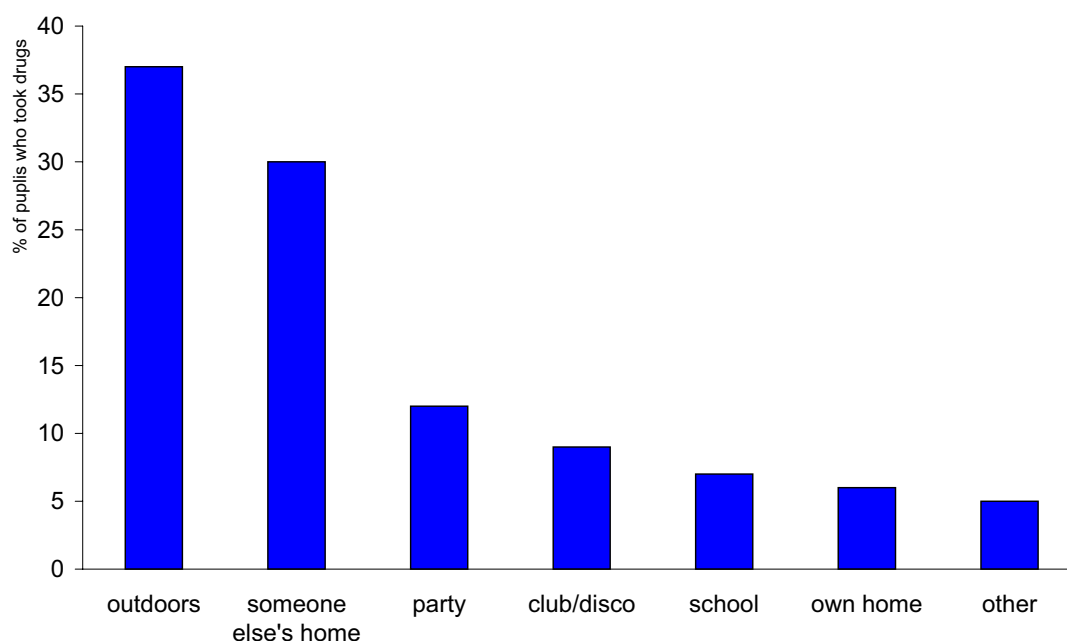
Less than half (43%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £8.00 per week.

5.6 Where young people are when they use drugs

Pupils 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' (37%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (30%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Forty one percent (41%) 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 drugs use: East Lothian 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

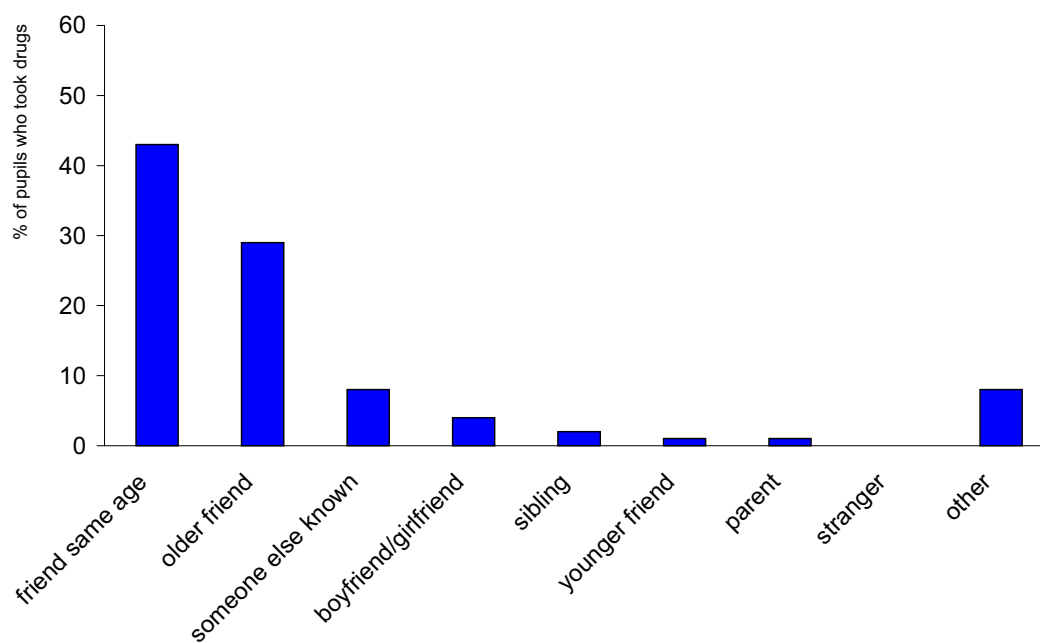
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (48%) reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 33% did not know how easy or difficult it would be. Significantly more 15 year olds reported that they would find it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' (62%) than 13 year old pupils (34%) (Tables 5.14 and 5.15).

5.8 Source of drugs last used

Pupils who had used drugs were asked where they had obtained drugs from on the last occasion they had used them. Some pupils reported more than one source. As can be seen from Figure 5.2, friends were the most commonly reported source of drugs; 43% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and a further 29% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: East Lothian 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Half of pupils (50%) who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (9%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

5.9 Obtaining information and help

Nine percent (9%) 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, but almost half report that they would not like to give up (49%). 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 (99%), although 72% 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 one percent (71%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'your doctor' (46%), 'friends' (37%), teacher, 'telephone helpline' and 'the Internet' (all 35%) (**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 (75%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (88%) agreed that 'taking drugs harms your health'.

The majority of pupils also agreed with the other statements about the dangers of drugs: 'taking cocaine is dangerous' (82%), 'heroin is addictive' (71%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (76%), although 26% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 21% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (58%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 37% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (55%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although around two thirds of pupils (65%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', more than half (52%) 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'; 63% of pupils agreed with this statement. Just over half (51%) 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'. One fifth of pupils (20%) 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' (51%), but with regard to these last two statements around a third of pupils reported that they 'don't know' (34% and 31% respectively).

Sixty two percent (62%) agreed that 'people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 24% 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: 91% of 13 year olds and 76% of 15 year olds. However, 5% of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 4% of 13 year olds and 5% 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 (60% of 13 year olds and 48% of 15 year olds) reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However, 26% of 13 year olds and 41% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons

and 14% of 13 year olds and 11% 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, 23% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 45% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	13	30	22	15
Used drugs in last year*	15	41	28	22
Used drugs ever	17	46	31	25
<i>Base</i>	156	214	370	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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	26	18	22	15
Used drugs in last year*	33	23	28	22
Used drugs ever	33	29	31	25
<i>Base</i>	196	174	370	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 Lothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	13	38	25	20
Stimulants	4	14	9	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>crack</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	4	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	3	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	3	10	7	3
Psychedelics	1	2	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	2	1	2
Opiates	-	0	0	1
<i>heroin</i>	-	0	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	-	-	-	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	4	6	5	4
Tranquillisers	1	2	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	1	1	0
Semeron	-	-	-	0
Other	1	1	1	0
<i>Base</i>	162	217	379	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:
East Lothian 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	28	22	25	20
Stimulants	11	7	9	6
<i>cocaine</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	3	2	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	1	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	8	5	7	3
Psychedelics	2	1	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	2	1	1	2
Opiates	0	-	0	1
<i>heroin</i>	0	-	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	-	-	-	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	6	4	5	4
Tranquillisers	1	1	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	-	1	0
Semeron	-	-	-	0
Other	1	1	1	0
<i>Base</i>	202	177	379	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 Lothian 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	35	68	52
No	65	32	48
<i>Base</i>	147	203	350

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	53	51	52
No	47	49	48
<i>Base</i>	184	166	350

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	28	61	45	42
Stimulants	11	33	22	19
<i>cocaine</i>	5	7	6	6
<i>crack</i>	4	3	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	7	15	11	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	10	7	7
<i>poppers</i>	7	21	14	9
Psychedelics	8	11	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	5	4	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	7	9	8	8
Opiates	5	5	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	4	2	3	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	13	15	14	12
Tranquillisers	3	7	5	6
Anabolic Steroids	1	3	2	2
Semeron	1	-	1	1
Other	2	1	2	1
Base	157	214	371	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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	46	43	45	42
Stimulants	22	21	22	19
<i>cocaine</i>	5	7	6	6
<i>crack</i>	4	3	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	11	11	11	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	8	5	7	7
<i>poppers</i>	17	11	14	9
Psychadelics	9	10	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	4	4	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	8	8	8	8
Opiates	5	4	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	4	1	3	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	14	14	14	12
Tranquillisers	5	5	5	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	1	2	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	2	1	2	1
Base	195	176	371	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 Lothian 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	1	7	4	5
Once or twice a month	2	14	8	4
A few times a year	6	8	7	5
Do not use drugs	91	71	81	86
<i>Base</i>	159	214	373	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	7	2	4	5
Once or twice a month	8	7	8	4
A few times a year	7	7	7	5
Do not use drugs	77	84	81	86
<i>Base</i>	196	177	373	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	45	34	37
Someone else's home	9	39	30
At party	6	14	12
At club/disco	15	6	9
At school	-	10	7
Own home	3	8	6
Other place	9	4	5
<i>Base</i>	33	98	131

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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	36	39	37
Someone else's home	24	37	30
At party	14	9	12
At club/disco	13	4	9
At school	8	6	7
Own home	5	9	6
Other place	8	2	5
<i>Base</i>	73	58	131

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 Lothian 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	41	39
No	59	61
<i>Base</i>	123	5544

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	12	25	18
Fairly easy	22	37	30
Fairly difficult	8	8	8
Very difficult	6	2	4
Impossible	10	4	7
Don't know	42	24	33
<i>Base</i>	158	214	372

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	19	18	18
Fairly easy	31	28	30
Fairly difficult	6	10	8
Very difficult	4	4	4
Impossible	7	7	7
Don't know	33	33	33
<i>Base</i>	195	177	372

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	27	50	43
Older friend	30	28	29
Someone known	6	8	8
Boyfriend/girlfriend	3	5	4
Brother or sister	3	2	2
Younger friend	3	-	1
Mother/father	3	-	1
Stranger	-	-	-
Other	9	8	8
<i>Base</i>	33	98	131

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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	44	43	43
Older friend	27	31	29
Someone known	11	4	8
Boyfriend/girlfriend	-	10	4
Brother or sister	0	4	2
Younger friend	-	2	1
Mother/father	-	2	1
Stranger	-	-	-
Other	9	8	8
<i>Base</i>	73	58	131

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 Lothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	43	40	41
Sold some of it	9	9	9
Gave some of it away	48	51	50
<i>Base</i>	23	88	111

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	43	38	41
Sold some of it	10	9	9
Gave some of it away	48	53	50
Base	60	51	111

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	13	8	9	15
Would like to give up in the future	13	19	17	20
Would not like to give up	40	51	49	39
Not sure	33	22	24	26
Base	15	59	74	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 Lothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	8	11	9	15
Would like to give up in the future	20	13	17	20
Would not like to give up	46	52	49	39
Not sure	25	23	24	26
Base	42	32	74	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 Lothian 2002.

	Total %
Yes	1
No	99
Base	74

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 Lothian 2002.

	Total %
Yes	72
No	28
<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: East Lothian 2002.

	Total %
Yes	71
No	15
Don't know	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>375</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Doctor/GP	46
Friends	37
Teacher	35
Telephone helpline	35
Internet/web	35
Advice organisation	25
Female family member	21
Male family member	19
Drop-in centre	18
Books	17
Magazines	15
Youth worker	14
Councillor	11
TV/radio	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>272</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 Lothian 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	88	6	5	364
Taking cocaine is dangerous	82	2	16	367
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	76	3	21	368
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	75	18	7	367
Heroin is addictive	71	3	26	368
Most young people will try out drugs	65	19	16	369
People my age who take drugs need help	63	23	14	367
People who sell drugs should be punished	62	23	15	368
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	58	5	37	368
What adults tell us about drugs is true	55	23	22	370
People who take drugs are stupid	52	32	16	368
People take drugs to relax	51	18	31	369
People who take heroin are junkies	51	25	24	368
People take drugs to escape from reality	46	20	34	368
People who take drugs should be punished	24	57	19	368
Taking drugs is exciting	20	52	28	372

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	91	76	84
No	5	19	12
Don't know	4	5	4
<i>Base</i>	180	183	363

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 Lothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	60	48	54
No	26	41	34
Don't know	14	11	13
<i>Base</i>	179	181	360

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	23
Fairly useful	45
Not very useful	17
Not useful at all	8
Don't know	7
<i>Base</i>	315

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 East Lothian the final sample had a higher proportion of independent school pupils than in the target population (13% in the sample and 5% in the target population). There was also a higher response rate in S4 pupils (57% of East Lothian sample) compared with S2 pupils (43% of East Lothian 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