

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

**SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE
AMONG 13 AND 15 YEAR OLDS
IN EDINBURGH CITY, 2002**

A survey undertaken by the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU), The University of Edinburgh, commissioned by the Information and Statistics Division (ISD Scotland) on behalf of the Scottish Executive.

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Notes on statistics

When differences between estimates are specifically commented on in the report text these differences are significant unless otherwise stated. For example reporting that '*...the prevalence of drug use was higher in boys than in girls...*' would indicate that the gender difference in drug use is *statistically significant*. Further details on precision of estimates and statistical significance are given in Chapter 6 *Survey Design*.

Notes to tables

- percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding
- some children did not answer each question, these 'no answers' have been excluded from the analyses and so the tables that describe the same population may have varying bases
- the following conventions have been used in the tables,
0 = less than 0.5 but not 0
- = 0
- some percentages, particularly where numbers are broken down by age group or gender, may be based on a small number of pupils and should therefore be treated with caution as apparent differences may not be statistically significant

Acknowledgements:

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

1 Summary of Findings

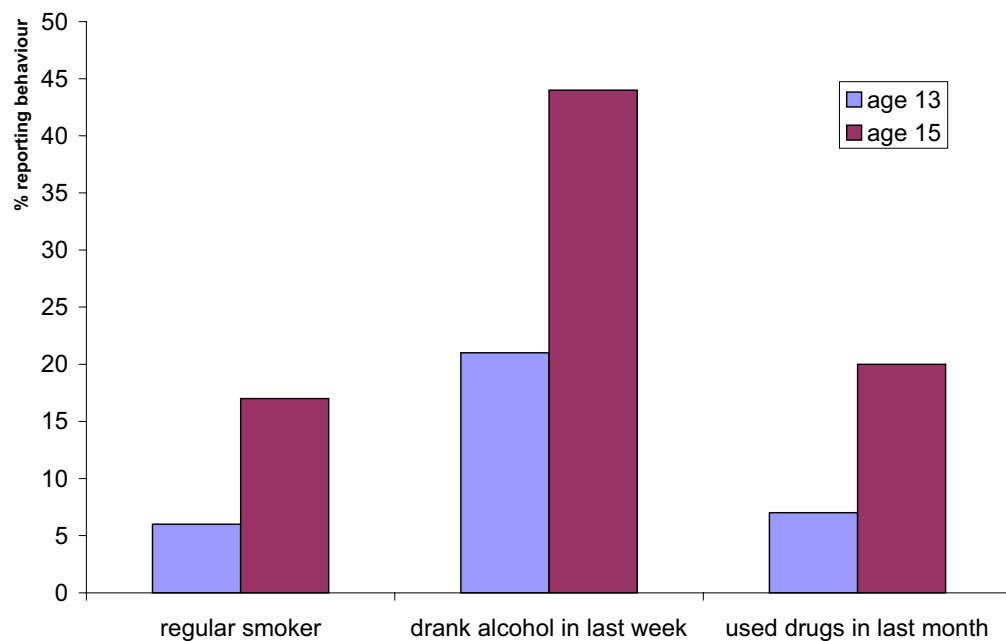
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Edinburgh City:

- 6% of 13 year olds and 17% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- Prevalence of regular smoking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- 21% of 13 year olds and 44% 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
- 7% of 13 year olds and 20% 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 Edinburgh City 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 13 years.

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

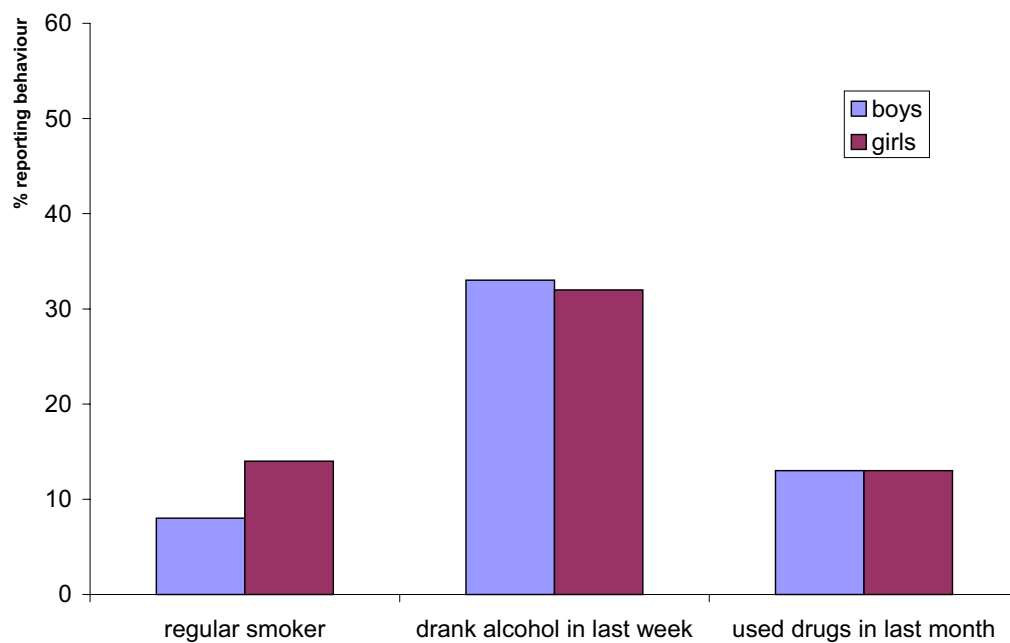
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

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



(Source: tables 3.1, 4.3, 5.1)

Figure 1.2: Smoking, drinking and drugs use in 13 and 15 year olds, by gender: Edinburgh City 2002.



(Source: tables 3.2, 4.4, 5.2)

2 Background to the Survey

2.1 Introduction

This report presents the key findings from the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) on the prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug use among 13 and 15 year old pupils attending schools in the Edinburgh City Council area. Findings on the availability of substances and on the behaviour and attitudes of pupils and their families in relation to substance use are also reported. One of the main purposes in developing the survey was to provide Drug and Alcohol Action Teams, local authorities and NHS Boards with information about substance use among school pupils in their own areas. The information is intended to assist local planning.

The national Interim Report released in December 2002¹ presented key national findings on the prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug use and comparisons are made with these national findings in this report. A more comprehensive national report will be published later in 2003. It will describe smoking, drinking and drug use in the context of adolescent lifestyles and health. Further local level information in the form of tables of lifestyle and health data will also become available following the publication of the national report.

2.2 Survey arrangements

SALSUS continues the series of biennial surveys of smoking, drinking and drug use begun in 1982² and is the first national school survey to provide local as well as national information. This is possible because new survey arrangements have been made in Scotland following an information needs assessment undertaken by the Scottish Advisory Committee on Drug Misuse (SACDM). SACDM identified the need for a regular cross sectional survey of substance misuse among schoolchildren in Scotland, disaggregated if possible to Drug and Alcohol Action Team and local authority level and including contextual information on other health and lifestyle factors. The Scottish Executive felt that the UK survey no longer met all Scotland's information needs and asked the Information and Statistics Division (ISD Scotland) to convene a National School Survey Substance Misuse Working Group³ to consider possible options for a Scottish survey to cover all areas of substance misuse and lifestyle contextual factors, and which would allow for the disaggregation of data to provide local information.

The key factor in making recommendations for a survey in 2002 was the pressing need for local information to support the work of Drug Action Teams (DATs) and Alcohol Action Teams (AATs), though the Working Group were also guided by the commitment to keep to a minimum any disruption to schools and the need for

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

² The first survey in the series of biennial school surveys commissioned by the Department of Health with the Scottish Office was carried out in 1982 to obtain information on smoking prevalence and behaviour. From 1990 surveys included items on drinking and from 1998 items on drugs. In 2000 the survey was carried out by the National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research, all previous surveys were carried out by ONS.

³ The Working Group included representatives from a range of interests, including Drug and Alcohol Action Team Associations, the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, Health Education Board for Scotland, SE Health Policy Directorate, SE Education Department and LA Education Departments.

information on other lifestyle factors and social contextual information to gain a better understanding of substance use in school aged children. It was agreed that the best means of addressing all these issues in a Scottish survey was to combine components of the existing national and UK biennial school surveys on smoking, drinking and drug use with components of the WHO Health Behaviour in School Aged Children (HBSC) survey¹ on lifestyle and health factors, and to undertake the revised Scottish survey (now known as the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey, SALSUS) concurrently with the HBSC survey in 2002². SALSUS is being undertaken by the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU) of the University of Edinburgh in conjunction with the HBSC survey research in 2002. A smaller national survey will be undertaken in 2004. The contract is managed on behalf of the Scottish Executive by ISD Scotland with advice from an Advisory Group made up of key stakeholders including Drug and Alcohol Action Teams, the Health Education Board for Scotland and the Scottish Executive.

2.3 Sample design

SALSUS 2002 required a much larger sample of pupils than previous surveys in this series to ensure adequate precision of estimates of prevalence in local areas. Mainly for reasons of cost and the workload burden on schools it was not feasible to survey pupils in S1-S4 inclusive, as in previous years. Consequently the survey samples pupils from only two school years: S2 and S4. For the purpose of reporting, S2 pupils will be referred to as '13 year olds' and S4 pupils referred to as '15 year olds' throughout these reports.³

The survey fieldwork was carried out in the 2002 Spring term. Each participating school was requested to administer a confidential questionnaire to each pupil in selected classes. The methods used to select the schools and the number of classes ensured that within each local authority every eligible pupil had an equal chance of being included in the study. All pupils in S2 and S4 attending local authority and independently funded schools were eligible for inclusion in the study, with the exception of pupils attending special schools or schools with very few pupils.

2.4 Local response rates

The SALSUS 2002 survey of Edinburgh City was designed to have a final sample size of 1800 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 19% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 36 schools which were asked to participate 25 schools (69%) 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 pupils participation rates. In total 100 classes in Edinburgh City were selected to participate, and 65 classes (65%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 90%. The main reason for pupil non-response was absence due to illness. The final survey response in Edinburgh City, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 59%. This is slightly below the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 1231 pupils, 12.8% of the target population in Edinburgh City.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Edinburgh City, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 6% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 17% of 15 year olds. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Edinburgh City was not significantly different from the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Most 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (60%), compared with 41% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in Edinburgh City; 14% of girls and 8% 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 38 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

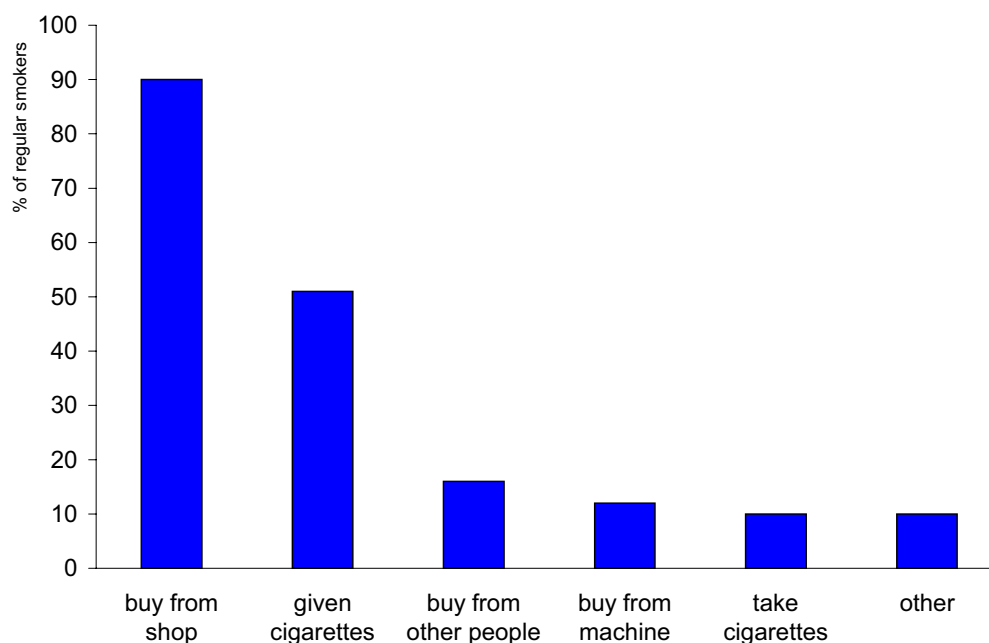
Almost all regular smokers (93%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £8.00 a week.

3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtain their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. The majority of regular smokers (90%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 16% reported buying them from other people, and around a tenth (12%) bought them from machines. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just over half (51%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 10% reported that they 'take cigarettes' and 10% 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: Edinburgh City 2002.



(Source: Table 3.3 and 3.4)

3.5 Smoking dependence

Regular smokers were asked whether they would like to give up smoking and how difficult or easy they felt this would be. Most regular smokers (65%) reported that they would like to give up smoking and 63% had tried to give up at some time. Thirty one percent (31%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 34% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (62% of all regular smokers) were more likely to think it would be very difficult to give up smoking altogether compared to pupils who had smoked for one year or less: 46% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 10% of pupils who had smoked regularly for one year or less (Tables 3.5 to 3.8).

3.6 Family attitudes to smoking

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

Seventy two percent (72%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Around three fifths (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 (93%) 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: 65% of regular smokers compared with 38% 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 11% 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 3% of non-smokers. The majority of non-smokers (63%) 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 (83%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts in magazines (58%) or on television (55%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (38%) 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: 84% of 13 year olds and 64% of 15 year olds. However, 12% of 13 year olds and 28% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 4% of 13 year olds and 8% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know if they had had lessons, videos or discussions on smoking (**Table 3.15**).

Table 3.1: Smoking behaviour by age group: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	6	17	11	14
Occasional smoker	4	9	7	5
Used to smoke	10	13	11	13
Tried smoking	20	21	20	23
Never smoked	60	41	51	45
<i>Base</i>	658	538	1196	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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	8	14	11	14
Occasional smoker	6	7	7	5
Used to smoke	8	14	11	13
Tried smoking	21	19	20	23
Never smoked	57	44	51	45
<i>Base</i>	597	599	1196	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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	72	96	90
Given cigarettes	52	50	51
Buy from other people	30	10	16
Buy from machine	15	10	12
Take cigarettes	14	8	10
Get cigarettes some other way	22	5	10
<i>Base</i>	36	83	119

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	81	94	90
Given cigarettes	50	51	51
Buy from other people	12	18	16
Buy from machine	10	12	12
Take cigarettes	8	11	10
Get cigarettes some other way	7	11	10
<i>Base</i>	42	77	119

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	65
Would not like to give up smoking	35
<i>Base</i>	<i>111</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	63
Has not tried to give up smoking	37
<i>Base</i>	<i>115</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
One year or less	38
More than a year	62
<i>Base</i>	<i>113</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	10	46	31	32
Fairly difficult	30	36	34	36
Fairly easy	35	16	23	21
Very easy	25	3	12	11
<i>Base</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>2868</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
They would stop me	24	46	61	56	54
Persuade me not to	48	39	32	34	35
Do nothing	14	3	1	3	3
Encourage me	4	-	1	1	0
Not sure	10	11	5	6	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>873</i>	<i>1076</i>	<i>19279</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	30
Not allowed to smoke at home	59
Don't know	11
<i>Base</i>	<i>101</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	34	63	61
At least one parent smokes daily	65	32	38
Does not see either parent	1	5	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>979</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	61	77	80
At least one sibling smokes daily	31	11	11
Does not have siblings	8	13	9
<i>Base</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>927</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	40	12	3
More than half	26	23	6
Half	19	15	9
Less than half	12	26	20
Almost none	3	21	34
None	-	3	29
<i>Base</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>989</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	83	12	5	1188
In magazines	58	32	10	1173
On television	55	36	9	1179
In newspapers	38	46	16	1160
At the cinema	23	62	14	1163

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	84	64	74
No	12	28	20
Don't know	4	8	6
Base	596	585	1181

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 84% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink (**Table 4.1**). For both age groups the reported prevalence in City of Edinburgh was slightly lower than the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds).

Just under half (44%) of 15 year olds and 21% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. The proportion of 13 and 15 year olds who drank in the last week was slightly lower than the national figure of 23% for 13 year olds and 46% for 15 year olds, however this difference is not statistically significant. There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the proportion of pupils drinking in the last week (**Tables 4.3 and 4.4**).

4.2 Usual drinking frequency

Among those pupils who reported having had an alcoholic drink, the frequency of drinking increased significantly with age; 14% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 38% 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 difference between boys and girls in the proportion reporting drinking at least once a week (26% of boys and 25% of girls (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, just over three-quarters (78%) 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 significant differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys 'beer, lager or cider' were most commonly reported: 60% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed half a pint or more of beer, lager or cider. For girls, spirits were most commonly reported: 71% had drunk spirits in the last week (**Table 4.8**).

4.5 Average amount of alcohol consumed weekly

Pupils who reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked to record the amount they had consumed of each category of alcoholic

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.

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 slightly more alcohol than girls (Boys consumed on average 13 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: Edinburgh City 2002.

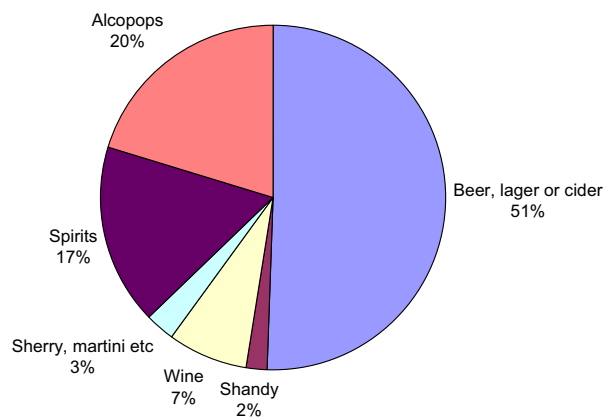
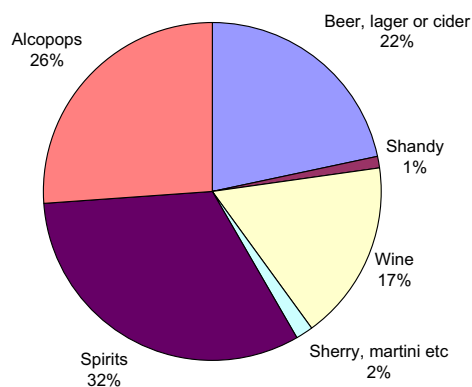


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Edinburgh City 2002.

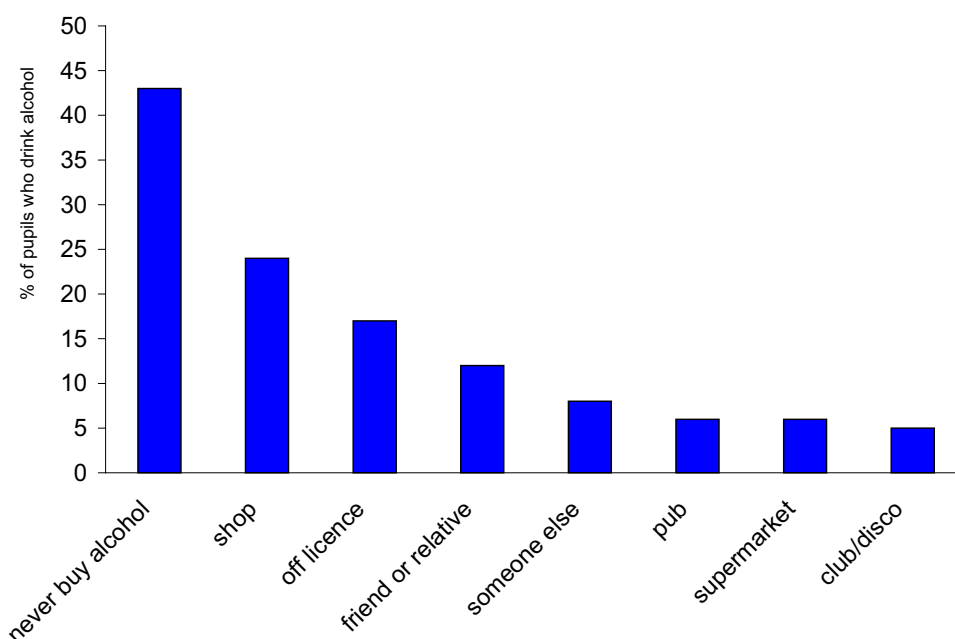


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Some pupils reported more than one source. Almost half (43%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. The most common sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in Edinburgh City was from a shop (24%) or from an off-licence (17%). Around one in ten pupils (12%) reported that they bought alcohol 'from friend or relative' and 8% reported that they bought their alcohol from 'someone else' (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

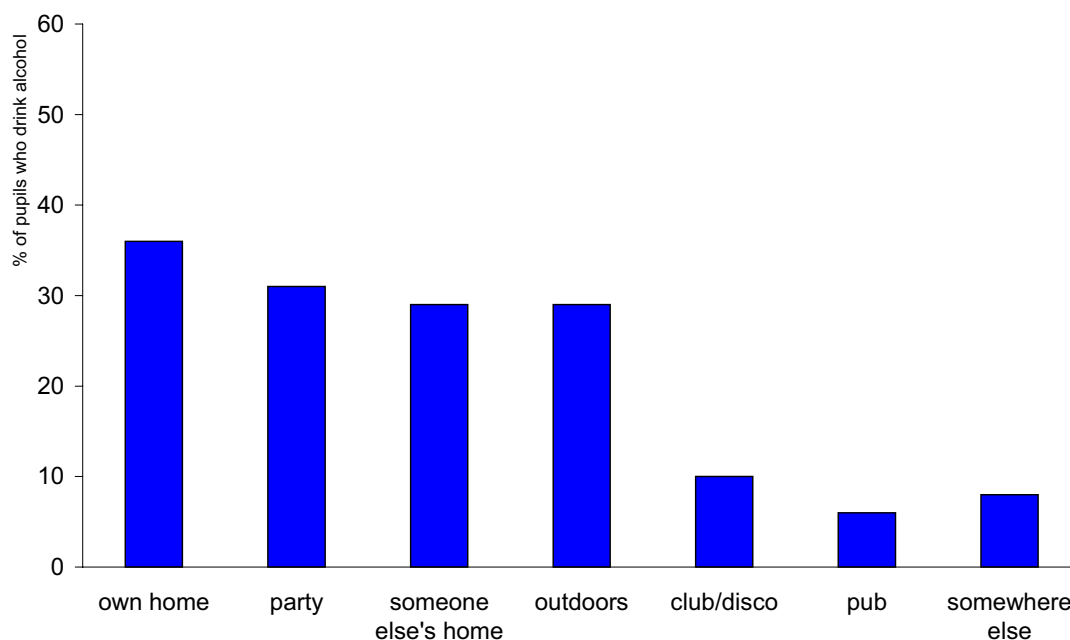


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

4.7 Where young people drink alcohol

Pupils were asked 'When you drink alcohol, where are you usually?' and given a list of possible locations. Some pupils reported more than one location. The three most frequently reported locations for drinking alcohol were in the pupil's own home (36%), at a party (31%), someone else's home (29%), and outdoors (29%) (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: Edinburgh City 2002.



(Source: tables 4.11 and 4.12)

4.8 Drinking to excess

All pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked 'Have you ever had so much alcohol that you were really drunk?'. Overall, 64% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Seventeen percent (17%) had been drunk once, 20% had been drunk 2-3 times, 12% had been drunk 4-10 times and 15% had been drunk more than 10 times (**Tables 4.13 and 4.14**).

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

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink (46%) reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 11% 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 35% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 27% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Thirteen percent (13%) had tried drugs. Fourteen percent (14%) of all

15 year olds (12% of boys and 16% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

One in ten pupils had stayed off school as a result of drinking too much alcohol (10%). 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. Almost a third (30%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, 42% reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 15% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 13% 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. Sixty eight percent (68%) 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 (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; 83% of 13 year olds and 75% of 15 year olds. However, 13% of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 4% of 13 year olds and 6% of 15 year olds did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on alcohol (**Table 4.24**).

Table 4.1: Whether pupils have had an alcoholic drink by age group: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	64	84	74	78
No	36	16	26	22
<i>Base</i>	672	545	1217	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	76	72	74	78
No	24	28	26	22
<i>Base</i>	602	615	1217	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	21	44	32	35
One to four weeks ago	12	19	15	16
One to six months ago	18	14	16	18
More than six months ago	13	8	10	10
Never	37	16	26	22
<i>Base</i>	660	543	1203	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	33	32	32	35
One to four weeks ago	14	17	15	16
One to six months ago	18	14	16	18
More than six months ago	11	10	10	10
Never	24	28	26	22
<i>Base</i>	593	610	1203	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	14	38	26	27
About once a fortnight	8	12	10	12
About once a month	9	15	12	12
Only a few times a year	33	19	26	27
Never	36	16	26	22
<i>Base</i>	668	544	1212	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	26	25	26	27
About once a fortnight	11	10	10	12
About once a month	11	13	12	12
Only a few times a year	28	24	26	27
Never	24	28	26	22
<i>Base</i>	600	612	1212	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	48	66	60
Alcopops	51	60	57
Beer, lager or cider	34	51	46
Wine	20	25	24
Martini, sherry etc.	6	7	7
Shandy	11	4	6
<i>Base</i>	133	236	369

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	48	71	60
Alcopops	48	65	57
Beer, lager or cider	60	31	46
Wine	21	26	24
Martini, sherry etc.	6	7	7
Shandy	7	5	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>369</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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	57	32	43
Buy alcohol from shop	15	31	24
Buy alcohol in off licence	5	27	17
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	8	15	12
Buy alcohol from someone else	11	6	8
Buy alcohol in pub	0	10	6
Buy alcohol from supermarket	2	9	6
Buy alcohol in club	3	6	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>897</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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	44	43	43
Buy alcohol from shop	22	25	24
Buy alcohol in off licence	16	18	17
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	9	15	12
Buy alcohol from someone else	10	7	8
Buy alcohol in pub	6	5	6
Buy alcohol from supermarket	6	6	6
Buy alcohol in club	4	6	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>897</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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	43	31	36
Usually drink at a party with friends	22	39	31
Usually drink in someone else's home	22	35	29
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	27	31	29
Usually drink in club/disco	8	11	10
Usually drink somewhere else	11	6	8
Usually drink in pub	2	10	6
<i>Base</i>	435	462	897

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	38	34	36
Usually drink at a party with friends	31	32	31
Usually drink in someone else's home	25	33	29
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	25	34	29
Usually drink in club/disco	8	12	10
Usually drink somewhere else	9	7	8
Usually drink in pub	8	5	6
<i>Base</i>	460	437	897

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	48	28	37	32
Once	22	12	17	19
2-3 times	14	24	20	22
4-10 times	7	16	12	13
More than 10 times	8	20	15	14
<i>Base</i>	416	454	870	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	39	35	37	32
Once	15	18	17	19
2-3 times	19	20	20	22
4-10 times	11	13	12	13
More than 10 times	16	13	15	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>427</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>17723</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

Table 4.15: Consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in last 30 days, by age group: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	9	13	11	13
3 times	6	15	11	9
Twice	8	14	12	13
Once	10	14	12	14
Not in last 30 days	21	21	21	23
Never	46	23	33	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>17615</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

Table 4.16: Consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in last 30 days, by gender: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	10	13	11	13
3 times	13	9	11	9
Twice	11	13	12	13
Once	11	13	12	14
Not in last 30 days	19	23	21	23
Never	36	30	33	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>17615</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	26	42	35
Had an argument or fight	18	32	27
Had unprotected sex*	-	14	14
Tried any drugs	7	17	13
Stayed off school	8	11	10
Visited A & E department	3	4	4
Injured and seen by doctor	5	4	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	2	2
<i>Base</i>	409	457	866

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	31	37	35
Had an argument or fight	21	31	27
Had unprotected sex*	12	16	14
Tried any drugs	13	14	13
Stayed off school	11	9	10
Visited A & E department	3	4	4
Injured and seen by doctor	4	4	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	2	2
<i>Base</i>	442	424	866

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	12	16	15	16
They don't mind	33	46	42	45
They don't know I drink	42	25	30	27
I don't know what they think	14	13	13	12
<i>Base</i>	124	232	356	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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	11	18	15	16
They don't mind	49	34	42	45
They don't know I drink	26	34	30	27
I don't know what they think	13	13	13	12
<i>Base</i>	180	176	356	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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	69	65	68	70
They would not mind	6	16	9	9
I don't know what they would think	24	20	23	21
<i>Base</i>	232	85	317	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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	63	72	68	70
They would not mind	12	7	9	9
I don't know what they would think	25	21	23	21
<i>Base</i>	142	175	317	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	7
Yes, sometimes	63
No, never	30
<i>Base</i>	1195

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	83	75	79
No	13	19	16
Don't know	4	6	5
<i>Base</i>	595	586	1181

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: 21% 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 13 year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 20% of 15 year olds. Prevalence of drug use in Edinburgh City is not significantly different from the prevalence found nationally (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). Girls were just as likely to have used drugs in the last month as boys (13% of boys and 13% of girls had used drugs in the last month). This does not reflect 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

Eighteen (18%) 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, 16% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 4% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 3% had used solvents, 2% percent had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and 1% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Around half of all pupils (45%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 57% of 15 year old pupils and 33% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. For 13 year olds, the proportion of pupils offered drugs was not significantly different from that reported nationally but for 15 year old pupils the proportion was significantly lower (national figures: 34% of 13 year olds and 65% of 15 year olds reported being offered drugs). Girls were significantly less likely to have been offered drugs than boys: 42% of girls had been

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

offered drugs compared with 49% of boys. The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 38% 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. More older pupils than younger pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more (2% of thirteen year old pupils and 6% of fifteen year old pupils), but this difference is not statistically significant. Reported prevalence of weekly drug taking is not significantly different from reported national prevalence in either age group. Significantly more boys than girls report taking drugs once a week or more (2% of girls and 6% of boys reported this) (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

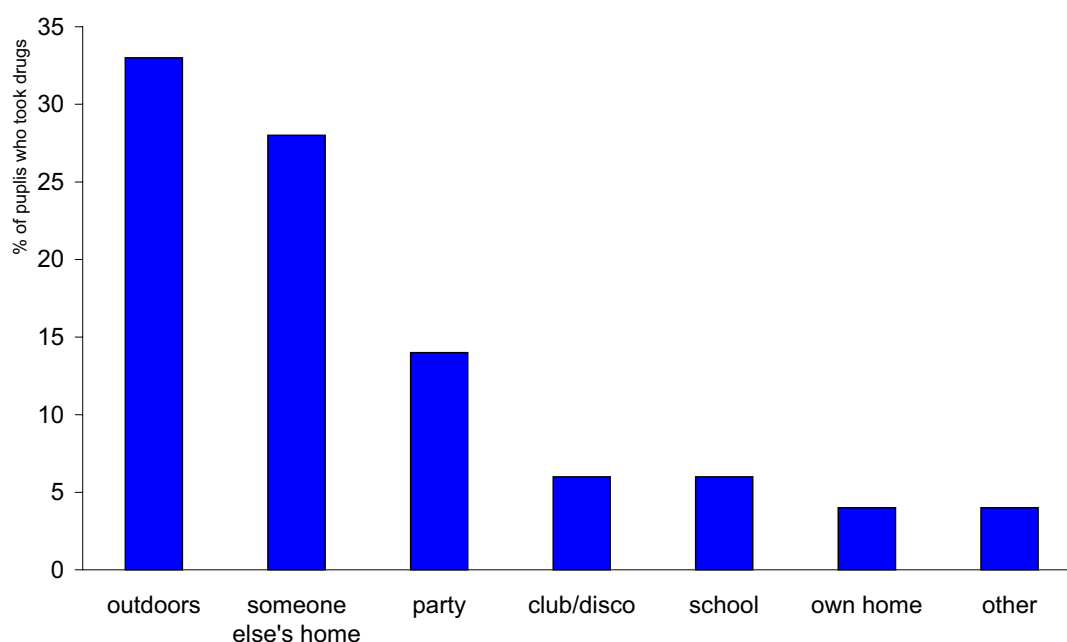
Around half (45%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £8.00 per week.

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' (33%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (28%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Forty three percent (43%) 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: Edinburgh City 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

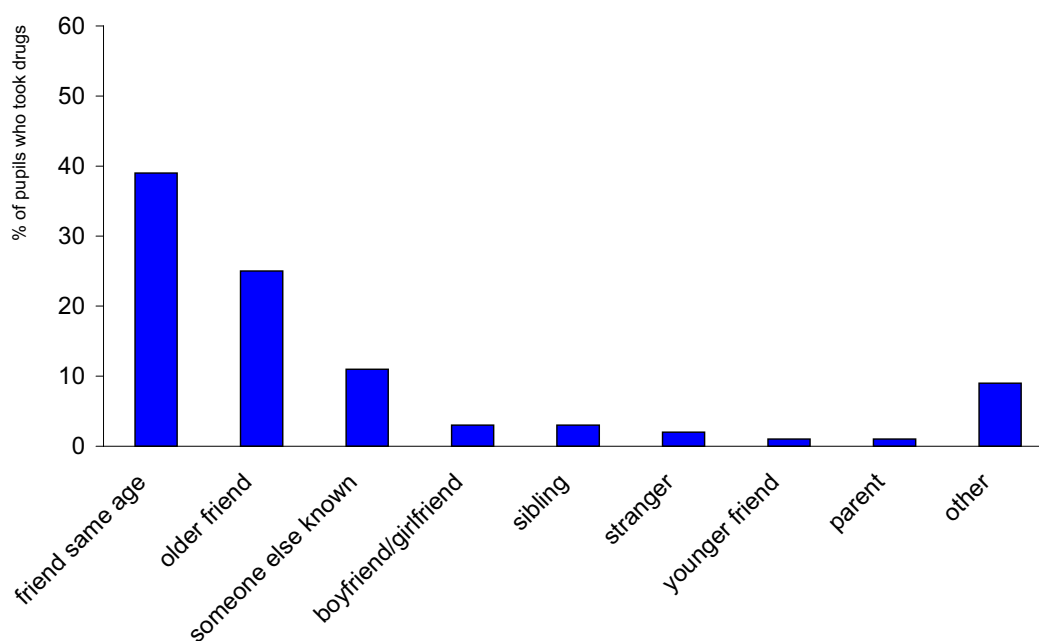
5.7 Availability of drugs

Around two fifths of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (41%) reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 42% did not know how easy or difficult it would be. Significantly more fifteen year olds reported that they would find it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' (57%) than thirteen year old pupils (27%) (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; 39% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and a further 25% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Edinburgh City 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Almost half (48%) of pupils who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (7%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

5.9 Obtaining information and help

Eleven percent (11%) of the 13 and 15 year old pupils who reported taking drugs more than a few times a year said they would like to stop taking drugs now. Almost all young people who took drugs more than a few times a year reported that they

have never felt that they needed help because of taking drugs (95%), 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. Sixty seven percent (67%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'friends' (38%), 'the Internet' (37%), 'your doctor' (36%), and 'telephone helpline' (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 (77%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (90%) agreed that 'taking drugs harms your health'.

The majority of pupils also agreed with the other statements about the dangers of drugs: 'taking cocaine is dangerous' (80%), 'heroin is addictive' (68%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (74%), although 28% did not know if heroin was addictive and 22% did not know if injecting drugs could lead to HIV. Half of all pupils (50%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 45% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (57%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although around two thirds of pupils (60%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', a similar proportion (55%) 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'; 71% of pupils agreed with this statement. Under half (44%) of pupils agreed that 'people who take heroin are junkies'.

Three of the statements concerned possible reasons for drug taking: 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality', 'people take drugs to relax' and 'taking drugs is exciting'. Very few pupils (15%) agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (50%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (55%), but with regard to these last two statements around a third of pupils reported that they 'don't know' (37% and 31% respectively).

Sixty four percent (64%) agreed that 'people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 26% 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: 87% of 13 year olds and 80% of 15 year olds. However, 10% of 13 year olds and 15% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 3% 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 (59% of 13 year olds and 47% of 15 year olds) reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However, 31% of 13 year olds and 40% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 10% of 13 year olds and 14% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on solvent abuse/glue sniffing (**Table 5.28**).

Of those who reported having lessons, videos or discussions on drug use, 26% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 47% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in past month	7	20	13	15
Used drugs in past year	9	27	18	22
Used drugs ever	12	30	21	25
<i>Base</i>	662	538	1200	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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in past month	13	13	13	15
Used drugs in past year*	19	17	18	22
Used drugs ever	21	21	21	25
<i>Base</i>	595	605	1200	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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	8	25	16	20
Stimulants	2	6	4	6
<i>cocaine</i>	2	1	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	1	1	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	2	1	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	4	3	3
Psychedelics	2	2	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	2	2	2	2
Opiates	2	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	2	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	1	1	1	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	3	3	4
Tranquillisers	1	1	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	0	1	0
Semeron	1	1	1	0
Other	0	-	0	0
<i>Base</i>	681	550	1231	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:
Edinburgh City 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	17	16	16	20
Stimulants	5	4	4	6
<i>cocaine</i>	2	2	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	2	1	1	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	2	1	1	2
<i>poppers</i>	3	2	3	3
Psychedelics	3	1	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	2	1	2	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	1	1	1	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	3	3	4
Tranquillisers	1	1	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	0	1	0
Semeron	1	1	1	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>613</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>1231</i>	<i>23090</i>

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:
Edinburgh City 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	33	57	45
No	67	43	55
<i>Base</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>1093</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	49	42	45
No	51	58	55
<i>Base</i>	<i>551</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>1093</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	24	51	38	42
Stimulants	10	19	14	19
<i>cocaine</i>	4	6	5	6
<i>crack</i>	4	3	3	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	6	12	9	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	4	9	6	7
<i>poppers</i>	3	9	6	9
Psychedelics	4	9	7	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	5	4	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	4	7	5	8
Opiates	4	6	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	5	5	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	2	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	10	11	10	12
Tranquillisers	3	4	4	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	1	2	2
Semeron	2	2	2	1
Other	3	1	2	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>661</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>1202</i>	<i>20614</i>

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	42	34	38	42
Stimulants	16	13	14	19
<i>cocaine</i>	7	4	5	6
<i>crack</i>	5	2	3	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	10	8	9	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	6	6	6	7
<i>poppers</i>	8	5	6	9
Psychadelics	8	5	7	10
<i>LSD</i>	5	3	4	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	6	4	5	8
Opiates	6	4	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	5	4	5	4
<i>methadone</i>	3	1	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	12	9	10	12
Tranquillisers	5	3	4	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	1	2	2
Semeron	2	2	2	1
Other	3	0	2	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>599</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>1202</i>	<i>20614</i>

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:
Edinburgh City 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	2	6	4	5
Once or twice a month	1	6	4	4
A few times a year	2	7	4	5
Do not use drugs	95	82	88	86
<i>Base</i>	668	541	1209	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	6	2	4	5
Once or twice a month	4	4	4	4
A few times a year	4	4	4	5
Do not use drugs	86	90	88	86
<i>Base</i>	600	609	1209	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	36	32	33
Someone else's home	13	36	28
At party	11	15	14
At club/disco	5	6	6
At school	6	6	6
Own home	4	4	4
Other place	4	4	4
<i>Base</i>	98	181	279

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	34	33	33
Someone else's home	25	32	28
At party	17	11	14
At club/disco	6	5	6
At school	5	7	6
Own home	5	4	4
Other place	4	4	4
<i>Base</i>	144	135	279

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	43	39
No	57	61
<i>Base</i>	245	5544

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	9	22	15
Fairly easy	18	35	26
Fairly difficult	6	5	5
Very difficult	5	3	4
Impossible	9	4	6
Don't know	52	32	42
<i>Base</i>	664	538	1202

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	20	11	15
Fairly easy	26	27	26
Fairly difficult	5	5	5
Very difficult	5	3	4
Impossible	4	9	6
Don't know	40	44	42
<i>Base</i>	596	606	1202

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	29	44	39
Older friend	22	27	25
Someone known	8	13	11
Brother or sister	5	1	3
Boyfriend/girlfriend	4	2	3
Stranger	3	2	2
Younger friend	1	1	1
Mother/father	2	-	1
Other	13	6	9
<i>Base</i>	98	181	279

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	40	39	39
Older friend	25	26	25
Someone known	11	11	11
Brother or sister	3	2	3
Boyfriend/girlfriend	-	5	3
Stranger	2	2	2
Younger friend	1	1	1
Mother/father	-	1	1
Other	9	8	9
<i>Base</i>	144	135	279

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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Use it all myself	39	48	45
Sold some of it	8	6	7
Gave some of it away	53	46	48
<i>Base</i>	69	164	233

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Use it all myself	43	47	45
Sold some of it	10	4	7
Gave some of it away	47	49	48
<i>Base</i>	118	115	233

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	20	8	11	15
Would like to give up in the future	15	20	19	20
Would not like to give up	37	33	34	39
Not sure	28	38	36	26
<i>Base</i>	33	94	127	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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	11	12	11	15
Would like to give up in the future	20	19	19	20
Would not like to give up	39	27	34	39
Not sure	30	42	36	26
<i>Base</i>	71	56	127	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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Total %
Yes	5
No	95
<i>Base</i>	131

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 : Edinburgh City 2002.

	Total %
Yes	72
No	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>130</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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Total %
Yes	67
No	15
Don't know	17
<i>Base</i>	<i>1198</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Friends	38
Internet/web	37
Doctor	36
Telephone helpline	35
Advice organisation	29
Teacher	28
Female family member	23
Drop-in centre	18
Magazines	17
Male family member	16
Books	16
Councillor	11
Youth worker	9
TV/radio	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>807</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: Edinburgh City 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	90	5	5	1190
Taking cocaine is dangerous	80	4	16	1190
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	77	14	9	1186
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	74	4	22	1191
People my age who take drugs need help	71	15	14	1185
Heroin is addictive	68	3	28	1192
People who sell drugs should be punished	64	20	16	1188
Most young people will try out drugs	60	21	19	1190
What adults tell us about drugs is true	57	16	27	1188
People who take drugs are stupid	55	29	15	1188
People take drugs to relax	55	14	31	1188
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	50	5	45	1191
People take drugs to escape from reality	50	13	37	1192
People who take heroin are junkies	44	24	32	1187
People who take drugs should be punished	26	51	23	1186
Taking drugs is exciting	15	52	33	1192

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	87	80	84
No	10	15	13
Don't know	3	5	4
<i>Base</i>	593	587	1180

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	59	47	53
No	31	40	36
Don't know	10	14	12
<i>Base</i>	588	587	1175

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	26
Fairly useful	47
Not very useful	14
Not useful at all	5
Don't know	8
<i>Base</i>	1015

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 Edinburgh City the final sample had a higher proportion of independent school pupils than the target population (30% compared with 21%). There was a slightly higher response rate in S2 pupils (55% of Edinburgh City sample) compared with S4 pupils (45% of Edinburgh City sample).

6.2 Precision of estimates

The local and national sample size was agreed by the National School Survey Substance Misuse Working Group to provide robust data at local level. The proposed sample size within each local area was chosen to produce reliable estimates to monitor changes in prevalence over time, and enable comparisons between local and national estimates.

The degree of precision desired for the local samples was agreed by the National School Survey Substance Misuse Working Group as follows: when comparing a local sample of approximately 1000 with the national sample, a difference in prevalence of 5% in the local area, above or below the national figure, should be detected as statistically significant 80% of the time. With this sample size, changes in prevalence over time in a local area of 7% should also be detected as statistically significant 80% of the time. Comparing a local sub-group with a national sub-group (e.g. boys), the local prevalence would have to be 8% higher or lower than the national figure to be 80% certain of detecting this difference as statistically significant. Comparing sub-groups within local areas requires a large difference in prevalence (approx. 10%) if they are to be detected as statistically significant.

6.3 Statistical significance

Although the above acts as a guide to the magnitude of changes in prevalence which can in principal be detected, it should not be assumed that estimates differ unless clearly stated as significantly different in the text. The ability to detect differences in prevalence is also affected by the achieved sample size and the number of pupils who answer each question. The tables provided are split by age group and by gender. The sample numbers in any sub-group should be taken into account, and extreme caution exercised when using figures from small sub-groups for comparison purposes. Standard errors used to determine significance take account of the complex sample design ^{1 2}.

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

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