

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

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

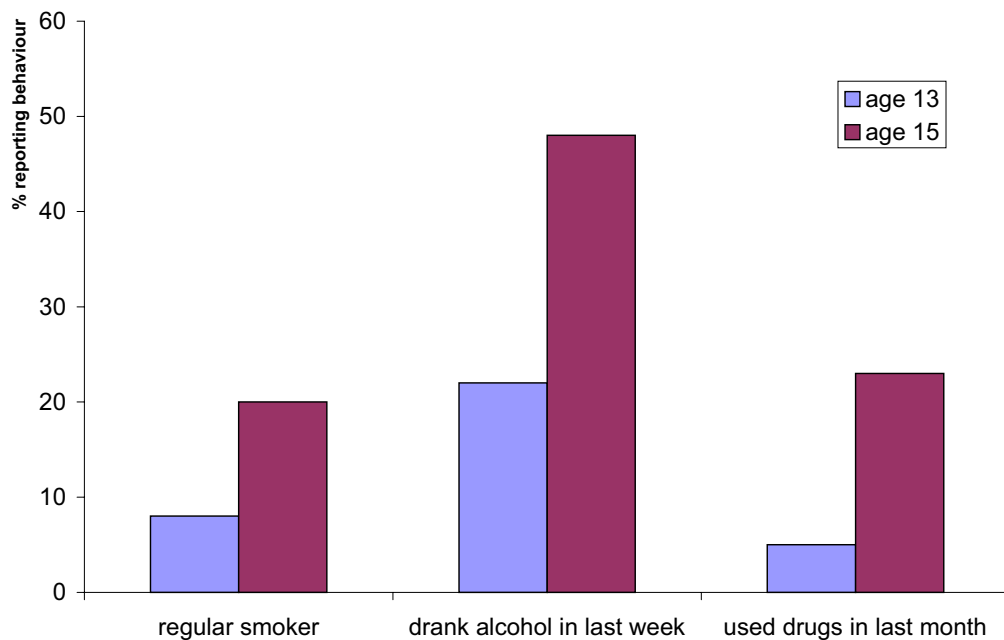
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Fife:

- 8% of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- Prevalence of regular smoking was the same as the reported national prevalence for both age groups
- 22% of 13 year olds and 48% 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
- 5% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drug use in 13 year olds was slightly lower than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- The differences in drinking and drug use between boys and girls Fife 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 Fife in 2002.

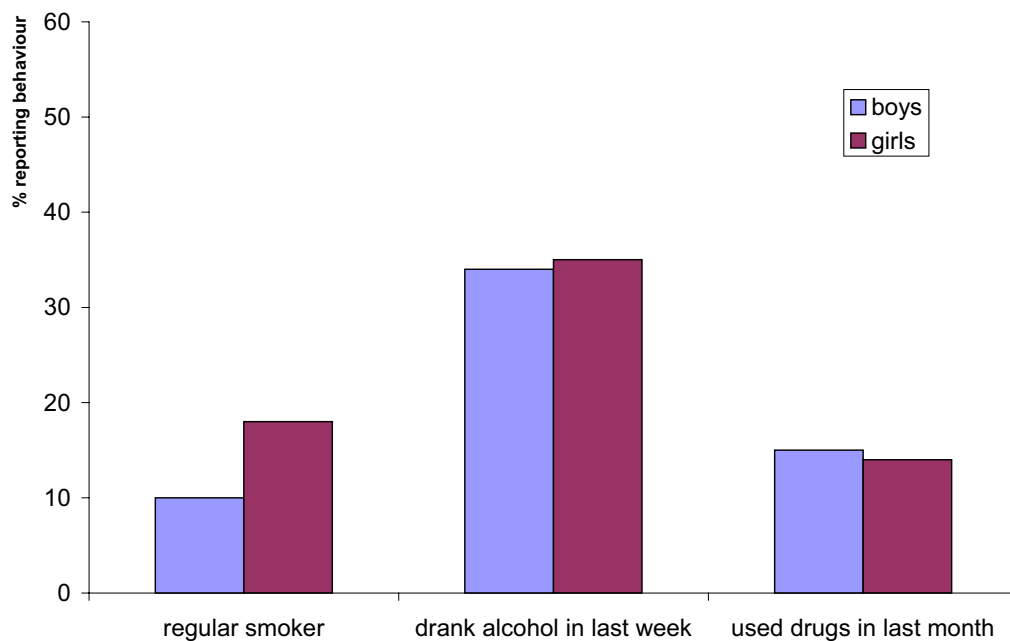
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: Fife 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: Fife 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 Fife 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 Fife was designed to have a final sample size of 1700 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 19% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. All of the 20 schools asked to participate agreed to take part in the study (100%).

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 85 classes in Fife were selected to participate, and 83 classes (98%) 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 Fife, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 88%. This compares favourably with the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 1747 pupils, 19.9% of the target population in Fife.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Fife, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 8% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 20% of 15 year olds. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Fife was the same as the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Around half of all 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (52%), compared with 34% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in Fife; 18% of girls and 10% of boys were regular smokers (**Tables 3.1, 3.2**).

3.2 Number of cigarettes smoked

Pupils who smoked regularly were asked how many cigarettes they usually smoked in a week. Younger pupils who were regular smokers reported smoking fewer cigarettes per week than older pupils: an average of 31 per week for 13 year olds and 42 per week for 15 year olds. Boys smoked more cigarettes on average than girls (42 cigarettes a week for boys compared with 36 for girls), but this difference was not statistically significant.

3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

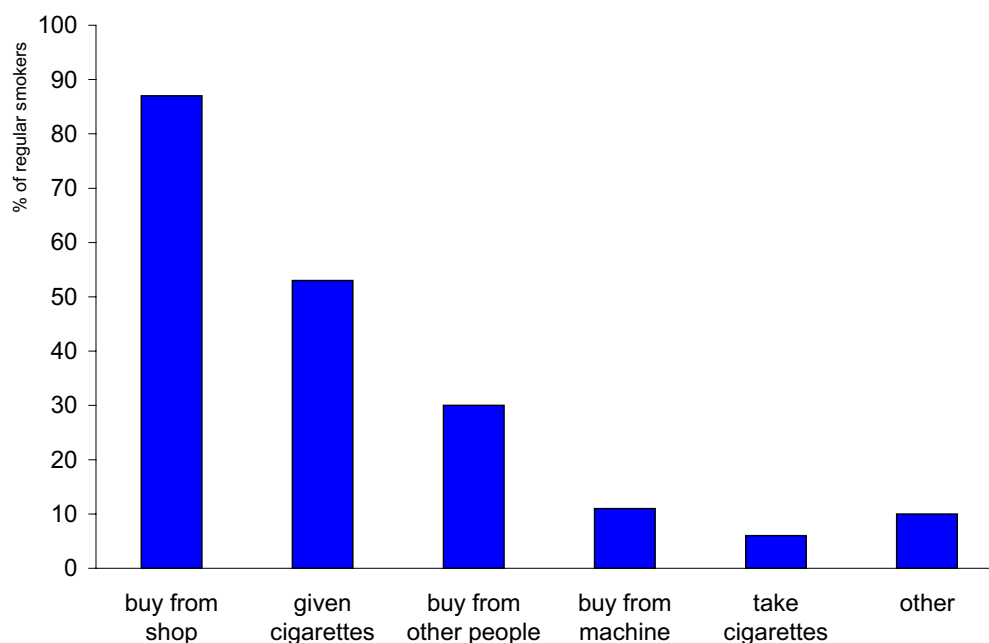
Almost all regular smokers (95%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £8.00 a week.

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 (87%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, around one in ten (11%) bought them from machines and 30% reported buying them from other people. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just over half (53%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 6% 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: Fife 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. Three quarters (75%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 72% 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 42% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (69% 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 year: 41% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 7% 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 you 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?'

Three quarters (75%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Around half (53%) of all pupils who were regular smokers reported that they were not allowed to smoke at home (Tables 3.9 and 3.10).

Almost all non-smokers (92%) reported that their families would either stop them smoking or try to persuade them not to smoke (Table 3.9).

Pupils were also asked whether their families and friends smoked. More pupils who were regular smokers reported that a parent was a daily smoker compared with non-smokers: 69% of regular smokers compared with 41% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 43% of regular smokers, compared with 13% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 39% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 3% of non-smokers. Most non-smokers (59%) 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 (82%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts in magazines (56%) or on television (55%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (37%) or at the cinema (17%) (**Table 3.14**).

3.8 Lessons on smoking

Pupils were asked if they had had any lessons, videos or discussions in class in the last 12 months on smoking. Pupil responses depend on recall and may not accurately reflect the provision of lessons, videos or class discussions. Most pupils reported that they had lessons, videos or discussions: 74% of 13 year olds and 66% of 15 year olds. However, 20% of 13 year olds and 26% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 6% of 13 year olds and 8% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know if they had had lessons, videos or discussions on smoking (**Table 3.15**).

Table 3.1: Smoking behaviour by age group: Fife 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	8	20	14	14
Occasional smoker	3	5	4	5
Used to smoke	16	16	16	13
Tried smoking once	21	25	23	23
Never smoked	52	34	43	45
<i>Base</i>	876	813	1689	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: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	10	18	14	14
Occasional smoker	2	5	4	5
Used to smoke	14	18	16	13
Tried smoking once	25	22	23	23
Never smoked	49	37	43	45
<i>Base</i>	847	842	1689	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: Fife 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	70	94	87
Given cigarettes	57	52	53
Buy from other people	41	26	30
Buy from machine	9	13	11
Take cigarettes	6	6	6
Get cigarettes some other way	13	8	10
<i>Base</i>	69	160	229

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: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	84	89	87
Given cigarettes	50	55	53
Buy from other people	34	28	30
Buy from machine	13	11	11
Take cigarettes	9	4	6
Get cigarettes some other way	10	9	10
<i>Base</i>	83	146	229

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: Fife 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	75
Would not like to give up smoking	25
<i>Base</i>	218

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	72
Has not tried to give up smoking	28
<i>Base</i>	223

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Fife 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	31
More than a year	69
<i>Base</i>	219

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	7	41	31	32
Fairly difficult	44	41	42	36
Fairly easy	30	12	17	21
Very easy	18	6	10	11
<i>Base</i>	70	147	222	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	20	35	60	53	54
Persuade me not to	55	49	32	36	35
Do nothing	19	5	1	4	3
Encourage me	0	-	0	0	0
Not sure	7	11	7	7	7
<i>Base</i>	221	47	1118	1442	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	29
Not allowed to smoke at home	53
Don't know	18
<i>Base</i>	200

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	30	45	57
At least one parent smokes daily	69	54	41
Does not see either parent	0	2	2
<i>Base</i>	220	63	1361

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	54	64	79
At least one sibling smokes daily	43	24	13
Does not have siblings	3	12	9
<i>Base</i>	208	61	1294

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	39	23	3
More than half	40	16	8
Half	11	10	8
Less than half	7	34	21
Almost none	3	15	33
None	0	2	26
<i>Base</i>	227	63	1387

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	82	11	7	1659
In magazines	56	34	10	1635
On television	55	36	9	1643
In newspapers	37	47	17	1611
At the cinema	17	63	19	1602

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	74	66	70
No	20	26	23
Don't know	6	8	7
<i>Base</i>	775	882	1597

Base= All pupils

4 Drinking

4.1 Prevalence of alcohol use

All pupils were asked whether they had ever had a 'proper alcoholic drink, a whole drink, not just a sip'. The prevalence of alcohol use increased significantly with age. Seventy three percent (73%) of 13 year olds and 91% of 15 year olds who reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Fife was slightly higher than the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds) (**Table 4.1**).

Just under half (48%) of 15 year olds and 22% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. These figures were 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

Among those pupils who reported having had an alcoholic drink, the frequency of drinking increases significantly with age; 17% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 40% 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 of pupils drinking at least once a week (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, 88% reported that they spent money on alcohol. The average amount spent by those who bought alcohol was £8.00 a week.

4.4 Type of alcohol consumed

Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked whether or not they had consumed various categories of alcoholic drink¹. There were significant differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys 'beer, lager or cider' were most commonly reported: 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, 'alcopops' were most commonly reported: 68% had drunk alcopops in the last week. A similar proportion of girls (65%) reported that they 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 on average 13 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 12 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: Fife 2002.

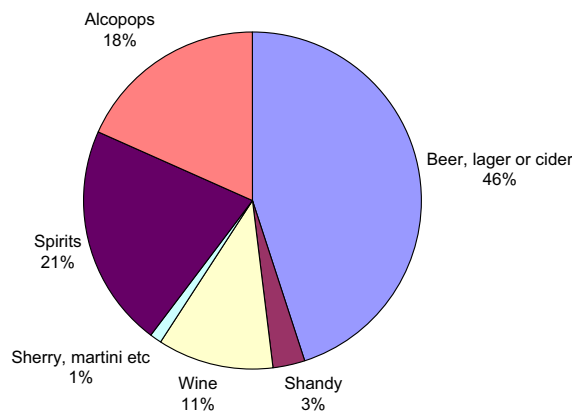
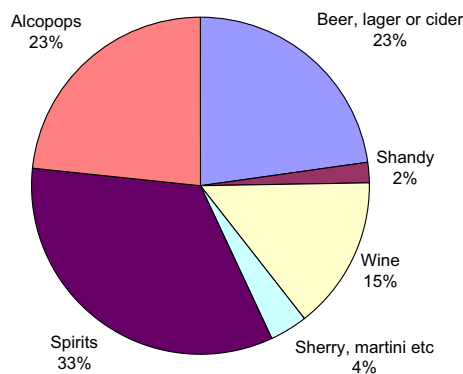


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Fife 2002.

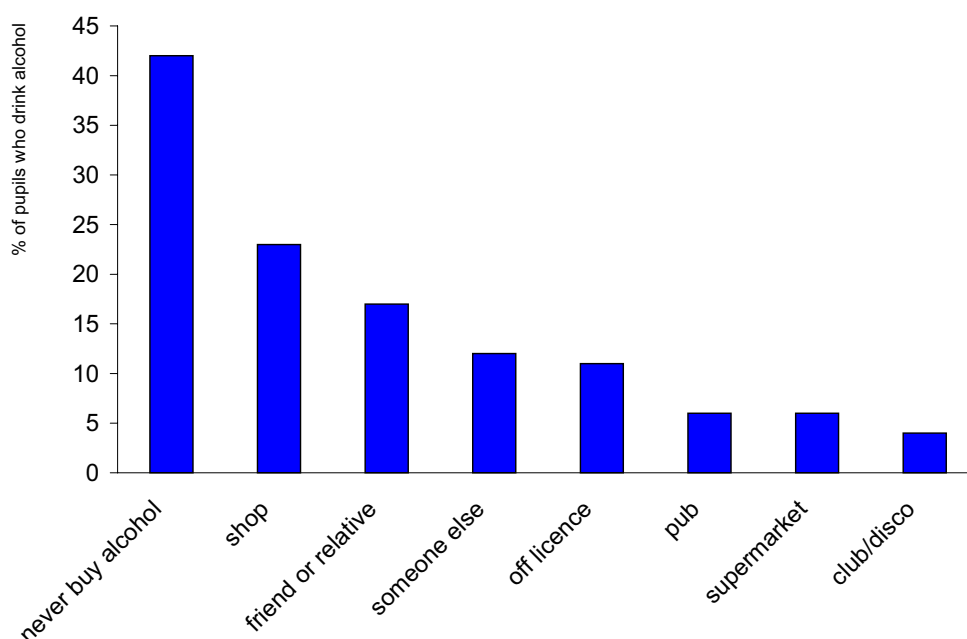


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Just under half (42%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. Other pupils reported more than one source. The most commonly reported sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in Fife were from a 'shop' (23%) and 'from friend or relative' (17%). Around one in ten pupils (11%) reported that they bought alcohol from an 'off-licence' or from 'someone else' (12%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

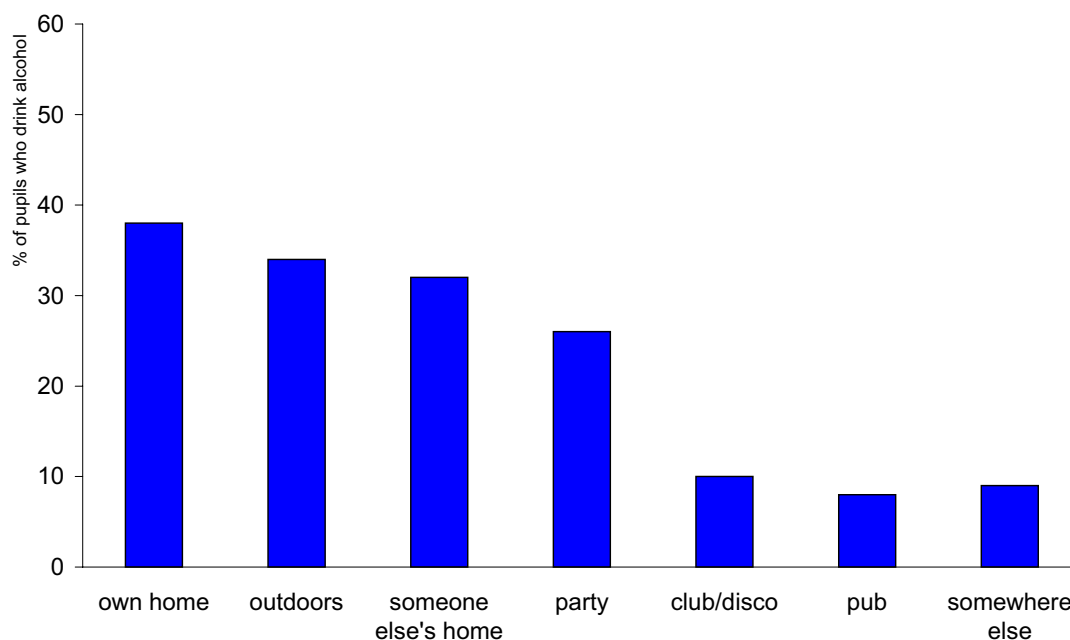


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

4.7 Where young people drink alcohol

Pupils were asked 'When you drink alcohol, where are you usually?' and given a list of possible locations. Some pupils reported more than one location. The most frequently reported locations for drinking alcohol were in the pupil's own home (38%), outdoors (34%) and someone else's home (32%) (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: Fife 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, 69% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Nineteen (19%) had been drunk once, 22% had been drunk 2-3 times, 13% 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 (47%) reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 12% had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion 4 or more times in the past 30 days (Tables 4.15 and 4.16).

4.9 Effects of drinking too much alcohol

Pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked whether they had ever experienced any of a list of possible effects as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Pupils could give more than one answer. The most commonly reported effect was vomiting, reported by 43% 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. Fifteen percent (15%) had tried drugs. Thirteen percent (13%) of all 15

year olds (11% of boys and 16% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Around one in ten pupils had stayed off school as a result of drinking too much alcohol (12%). 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. A quarter (25%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank; around half (49%) reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 15% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 11% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (18% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Fifty nine (59%) 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 (80%) 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; 73% of 13 year olds and 74% of 15 year olds. However, 20% of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 7% 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: Fife 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	73	91	82	78
No	27	9	18	22
<i>Base</i>	894	835	1729	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	80	84	82	78
No	20	16	18	22
<i>Base</i>	863	866	1729	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	22	48	35	35
One to four weeks ago	15	18	17	16
One to six months ago	22	18	20	18
More than six months ago	13	7	10	10
Never	27	9	18	22
<i>Base</i>	887	826	1713	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	34	35	35	35
One to four weeks ago	16	18	17	16
One to six months ago	19	21	20	18
More than six months ago	11	10	10	10
Never	20	16	18	22
<i>Base</i>	852	861	1713	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	17	40	28	27
About once a fortnight	9	16	12	12
About once a month	13	13	13	12
Only a few times a year	35	22	28	27
Never	27	9	18	22
<i>Base</i>	890	830	1720	22754

Base=All pupils

Table 4.6: Usual drinking frequency, by gender: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	28	29	28	27
About once a fortnight	12	13	12	12
About once a month	12	14	13	12
Only a few times a year	29	28	28	27
Never	20	16	18	22
<i>Base</i>	857	863	1720	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	42	48	46
Shandy	15	6	9
Wine	30	29	29
Martini, sherry etc.	11	6	8
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	46	61	56
Alcopops	59	62	61
<i>Base</i>	197	391	588

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: Fife 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	60	33	46
Shandy	8	9	9
Wine	23	36	29
Martini, sherry etc.	5	10	8
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	47	65	56
Alcopops	54	68	61
<i>Base</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>588</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: Fife 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	57	30	42
Buy alcohol from shop	11	32	23
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	13	20	17
Buy alcohol from someone else	12	12	12
Buy alcohol in off licence	3	17	11
Buy alcohol in pub	1	11	6
Buy alcohol from supermarket	3	8	6
Buy alcohol in club	2	6	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>666</i>	<i>769</i>	<i>1435</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: Fife 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	43	41	42
Buy alcohol from shop	24	21	23
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	15	19	17
Buy alcohol from someone else	11	14	12
Buy alcohol in off licence	12	10	11
Buy alcohol in pub	5	7	6
Buy alcohol from supermarket	6	6	6
Buy alcohol in club	2	6	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>699</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>1435</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: Fife 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	47	32	38
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	26	40	34
Usually drink in someone else's home	25	37	32
Usually drink at a party with friends	20	31	26
Usually drink in club/disco	7	13	10
Usually drink in pub	3	11	8
Usually drink somewhere else	11	8	9
<i>Base</i>	666	769	1435

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: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	38	39	38
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	34	33	34
Usually drink in someone else's home	28	36	32
Usually drink at a party with friends	23	29	26
Usually drink in club/disco	6	14	10
Usually drink in pub	7	8	8
Usually drink somewhere else	9	9	9
<i>Base</i>	699	736	1435

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: Fife 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	45	21	31	32
Once	22	16	19	19
2-3 times	20	24	22	22
4-10 times	6	18	13	13
More than 10 times	7	21	15	14
<i>Base</i>	642	761	1403	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

Table 4.14: Ever been drunk, by gender: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	32	31	31	32
Once	18	19	19	19
2-3 times	22	22	22	22
4-10 times	11	14	13	13
More than 10 times	16	14	15	14
<i>Base</i>	684	719	1403	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: Fife 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	7	16	12	13
3 times	6	11	9	9
Twice	9	16	13	13
Once	12	13	13	14
Not in last 30 days	26	25	26	23
Never	40	18	27	28
<i>Base</i>	633	757	1390	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: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	11	13	12	13
3 times	9	9	9	9
Twice	14	12	13	13
Once	14	12	13	14
Not in last 30 days	23	29	26	23
Never	29	26	27	28
<i>Base</i>	677	713	1390	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

**Table 4.17: Effects of drinking too much alcohol, by age group:
Fife 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	33	51	43
Had an argument or fight	18	34	27
Tried any drugs	7	21	15
Had unprotected sex*	-	13	13
Stayed off school	12	11	12
Injured and seen by doctor	5	7	7
Visited A & E department	2	3	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	2	3
<i>Base</i>	641	756	1397

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:
Fife 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	43	43	43
Had an argument or fight	24	29	27
Tried any drugs	17	13	15
Had unprotected sex*	11	16	13
Stayed off school	10	14	12
Injured and seen by doctor	7	6	7
Visited A & E department	2	3	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	2	3
<i>Base</i>	679	718	1397

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: Fife 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	14	15	15	16
They don't mind	43	52	49	45
They don't know I drink	29	23	25	27
I don't know what they think	13	10	11	12
<i>Base</i>	187	386	573	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: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	14	16	15	16
They don't mind	51	47	49	45
They don't know I drink	24	26	25	27
I don't know what they think	11	12	11	12
<i>Base</i>	279	294	573	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: Fife 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	65	42	59	70
They would not mind	11	20	13	9
I don't know what they would think	25	38	28	21
<i>Base</i>	227	69	296	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: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	61	57	59	70
They would not mind	12	14	13	9
I don't know what they would think	27	29	28	21
<i>Base</i>	163	133	296	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	9
Yes, sometimes	71
No, never	19
<i>Base</i>	1690

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	73	74	74
No	20	19	19
Don't know	7	6	7
<i>Base</i>	773	826	1599

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: 25% 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. Five percent (5%) of thirteen year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 23% of fifteen year olds. Prevalence of drug use in Fife was slightly lower than the prevalence reported nationally for 13 year olds, but not significantly different from that reported nationally for 15 year olds (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). There was no significant gender difference in prevalence of drug use (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Twenty two percent (22%) of all pupils in the survey reported that they had used drugs in the year prior to the survey (this figure includes those who used drugs in the last month) (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

The most frequently used drug in the last year, including the last month, was cannabis, 20% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 6% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 3% had used solvents, 3% 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 (48%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 64% of 15 year old pupils and 30% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. The proportion of pupils offered drugs was not significantly different from that reported nationally for either age group (national figures: 65% of 15 year olds and 34% of 13 year olds reported being offered drugs). There was no significant difference between girls and boys reporting that they had been offered drugs: 49% of girls had been offered drugs compared with

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.

47% of boys. The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 41% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug. (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Five percent (5%) of pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more, with a significantly higher proportion of older pupils doing so; 2% of thirteen year old pupils and 8% of fifteen year old pupils. Reported prevalence of weekly drug taking was not significantly different from reported national prevalence in either age group. Boys were more likely to report taking drugs weekly than girls (3% of girls and 6% of boys reported this) (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

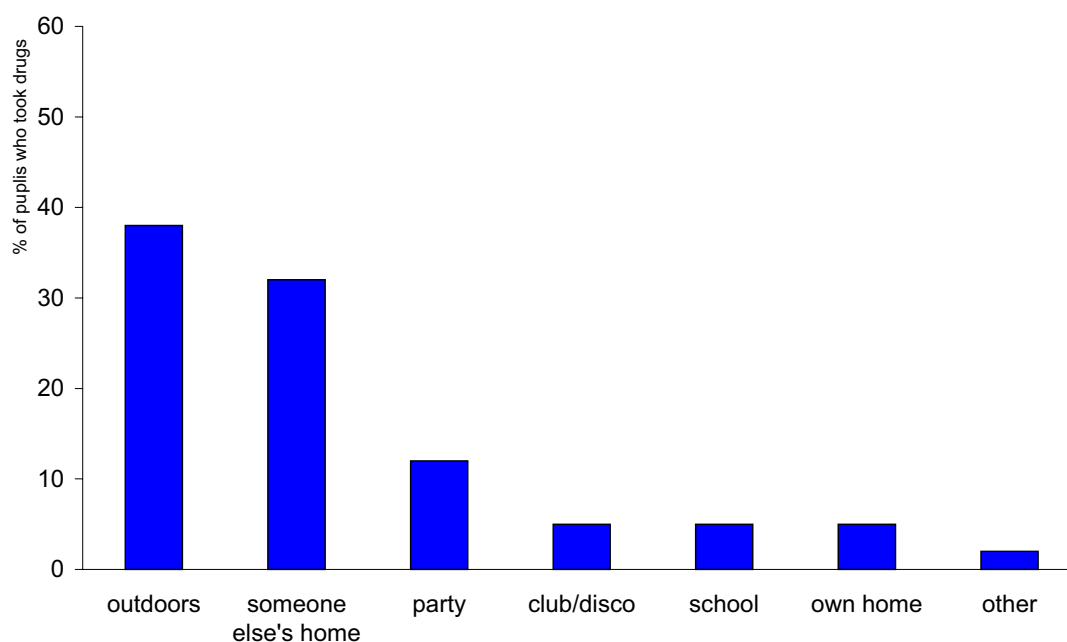
Half (50%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £9.00 per week.

5.6 Where young people are when they use drugs

Pupils who had used drugs were asked where they were the last time they used drugs. Some pupils reported more than one location. Very few pupils reported using drugs in their own home. The most frequently reported location for drug taking for all 13 and 15 year old pupils was 'outdoors' (38%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (32%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Thirty eight percent (38%) 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: Fife 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

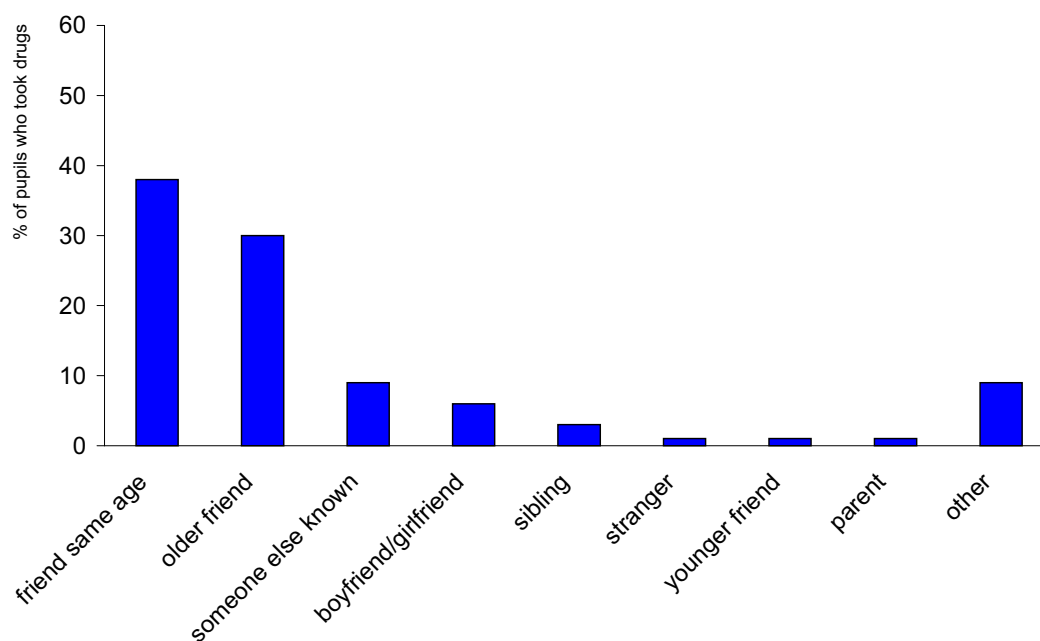
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (47%) reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 39% 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' (63%) than thirteen year old pupils (29%) (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; 38% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and a further 30% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Fife 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Just over half (54%) of pupils who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (8%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

5.9 Obtaining information and help

Fourteen percent (14%) 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. Seventy one percent (71%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'doctor' (46%), 'friends' (33%), and 'telephone helpline' (33%) (**Table 5.25**).

5.10 Pupils' attitudes to drugs

All pupils were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about drugs and those who used or sold them. Most pupils (78%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (91%) agreed that 'taking drugs harms your health'.

The majority of pupils also agreed with the other statements about the dangers of drugs: 'taking cocaine is dangerous' (80%), 'heroin is addictive' (68%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (72%), although 30% did not know that heroin was addictive and 25% did not know that injecting drugs could lead to HIV. Around half of all pupils (49%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 46% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (62%) of all pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although around two thirds of all pupils (65%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', more than half (58%) felt that 'people who take drugs are stupid'. Pupils were more likely to agree than disagree with the statement 'people my age who take drugs need help and advice'; 69% of pupils agreed with this statement. Just under half (47%) 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 (14%) agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (48%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (54%), but with regard to these last two statements around a third of pupils reported that they 'don't know' (37% and 30% respectively).

Sixty five percent (65%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 32% agreed that 'all people who take drugs should be punished' (**Table 5.26**).

5.11 Lessons on drugs

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

Most pupils reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions on drugs: 78% of 13 year olds and 80% of 15 year olds. However, 16% of 13 year olds and 15% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 6% of 13 year olds and 6% of 15 year olds reported that did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on drugs (**Table 5.27**).

Fewer pupils reported having lessons, videos or discussions on solvent abuse/glue sniffing. Around half (47% of 13 year olds and 50% of 15 year olds) reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However,

40% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 14% of 13 year olds and 13% of 15 year olds reported that did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on solvent abuse/glue sniffing (**Table 5.28**).

Of those who reported having lessons, videos or discussions on drug use, 26% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 46% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	5	23	14	15
Used drugs in last year*	9	33	22	22
Used drugs ever	12	37	25	25
<i>Base</i>	857	831	1688	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: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	15	14	14	15
Used drugs in last year*	22	21	22	22
Used drugs ever	25	24	25	25
<i>Base</i>	839	849	1688	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: Fife 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	8	32	20	20
Stimulants	2	9	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	4	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	3	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	2	5	4	3
Psychedelics	2	4	3	2
<i>LSD</i>	0	2	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	3	2	2
Opiates	0	2	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	1	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	3	3	4
Tranquillisers	1	3	2	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	0	0	0
Semeron	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0
<i>Base</i>	905	842	1747	23090

Base=All pupils

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

* includes last month

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

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	20	19	20	20
Stimulants	6	6	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	0	0	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	2	3	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	2	2	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	4	3	4	3
Psychedelics	3	3	3	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	2	2	2	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	1	0	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	3	3	4
Tranquillisers	2	2	2	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	0	0	0
Semeron	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>873</i>	<i>874</i>	<i>1747</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:
Fife 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	30	64	48
No	70	36	52
<i>Base</i>	<i>796</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>1591</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	47	49	48
No	53	51	52
<i>Base</i>	<i>794</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>1591</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	22	60	41	42
Stimulants	10	30	20	19
<i>cocaine</i>	4	8	6	6
<i>crack</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	5	20	12	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	12	7	7
<i>poppers</i>	4	16	10	9
Psychedelics	7	17	12	10
<i>LSD</i>	2	7	5	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	6	16	11	8
Opiates	4	5	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	5	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	11	14	12	12
Tranquillisers	2	8	5	6
Anabolic Steroids	1	2	1	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	1	0	1	1
Base	861	834	1695	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: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	42	41	41	42
Stimulants	20	21	20	19
<i>cocaine</i>	6	6	6	6
<i>crack</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	11	14	12	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	8	17	7	7
<i>poppers</i>	11	9	10	9
Psychadelics	15	10	12	10
<i>LSD</i>	5	4	5	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	13	9	11	8
Opiates	4	5	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	5	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	12	13	12	12
Tranquillisers	6	5	5	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	1	1	2
Semeron	2	1	1	1
Other	1	0	1	1
Base	844	851	1695	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:
Fife 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	2	8	5	5
Once or twice a month	2	7	4	4
A few times a year	1	7	4	5
Do not use drugs	95	79	87	86
<i>Base</i>	869	834	1703	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	6	3	5	5
Once or twice a month	4	4	4	4
A few times a year	3	4	4	5
Do not use drugs	86	88	87	86
<i>Base</i>	845	858	1703	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	29	42	38
Someone else's home	17	38	32
At party	8	14	12
Own home	6	5	5
At club/disco	5	5	5
At school	5	6	5
Other place	3	2	2
<i>Base</i>	153	320	473

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: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	44	30	38
Someone else's home	23	41	32
At party	12	12	12
Own home	2	8	5
At club/disco	5	4	5
At school	6	5	5
Other place	2	3	2
<i>Base</i>	242	231	473

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: Fife 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	38	39
No	62	61
<i>Base</i>	410	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: Fife 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	12	26	19
Fairly easy	17	37	28
Fairly difficult	5	5	5
Very difficult	6	2	4
Impossible	9	3	6
Don't know	51	27	39
<i>Base</i>	853	828	1681

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	20	18	19
Fairly easy	28	27	28
Fairly difficult	4	6	5
Very difficult	3	4	4
Impossible	6	6	6
Don't know	38	39	39
<i>Base</i>	830	851	1681

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	24	44	38
Older friend	25	32	30
Someone known	10	9	9
Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	8	6
Brother or sister	3	3	3
Younger friend	1	2	1
Mother/father	2	0	1
Stranger	1	1	1
Other	8	9	9
<i>Base</i>	153	320	473

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: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	40	35	38
Older friend	26	34	30
Someone known	12	6	9
Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	11	6
Brother or sister	2	5	3
Younger friend	1	1	1
Mother/father	-	2	1
Stranger	1	0	1
Other	8	9	9
<i>Base</i>	242	231	473

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: Fife 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	34	39	38
Sold some of it	11	7	8
Gave some of it away	55	53	54
<i>Base</i>	93	287	380

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

Table 5.19: Sharing drugs, by gender: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	35	42	38
Sold some of it	10	6	8
Gave some of it away	55	52	54
Base	186	194	380

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	23	13	14	15
Would like to give up in the future	13	23	22	20
Would not like to give up	36	31	32	39
Not sure	28	33	32	26
Base	39	171	210	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: Fife 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	9	20	14	15
Would like to give up in the future	24	19	22	20
Would not like to give up	39	24	32	39
Not sure	27	37	32	26
Base	109	101	210	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: Fife 2002.

	Total %
Yes	5
No	95
Base	211

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 : Fife 2002.

	Total %
Yes	72
No	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>210</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: Fife 2002.

	Total %
Yes	71
No	14
Don't know	15
<i>Base</i>	<i>1689</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Doctor	46
Telephone helpline	33
Friends	33
Internet/web	31
Drop-in centre	26
Teacher	25
Female family member	22
Advice organisation	21
Male family member	15
Magazines	15
Books	14
Councillor	12
Youth worker	9
TV/radio	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>1199</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: Fife 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	91	4	5	1670
Taking cocaine is dangerous	80	4	16	1671
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	78	12	10	1671
Heroin is addictive	68	3	30	1675
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	72	3	25	1665
People my age who take drugs need help	69	17	14	1668
Most young people will try out drugs	65	18	17	1675
People who sell drugs should be punished	65	20	15	1669
People who take drugs are stupid	58	27	15	1666
What adults tell us about drugs is true	62	16	22	1672
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	49	6	46	1671
People take drugs to relax	54	16	30	1671
People take drugs to escape from reality	48	15	37	1667
People who take heroin are junkies	47	21	32	1669
People who take drugs should be punished	32	48	19	1664
Taking drugs is exciting	14	55	30	1671

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	78	80	79
No	16	15	15
Don't know	6	6	6
<i>Base</i>	772	829	1601

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	47	50	48
No	40	38	38
Don't know	14	13	13
<i>Base</i>	768	818	1586

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	26
Fairly useful	46
Not very useful	15
Not useful at all	5
Don't know	9
<i>Base</i>	1329

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