

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

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

Report prepared by:

Candace Currie, Joan Fairgrieve, Dorothy Currie, Patricia Akhtar
Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU), The University of
Edinburgh

Contents

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

Notes on statistics

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

Notes to tables

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

Acknowledgements:

The authors would like to thank MVA for carrying out the fieldwork and data entry for this survey.

We are grateful to ISD Scotland for their help and advice in the preparation of this report, to members of the Advisory Group for guidance received and to colleagues at CAHRU for their help and advice.

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

1 Summary of Findings

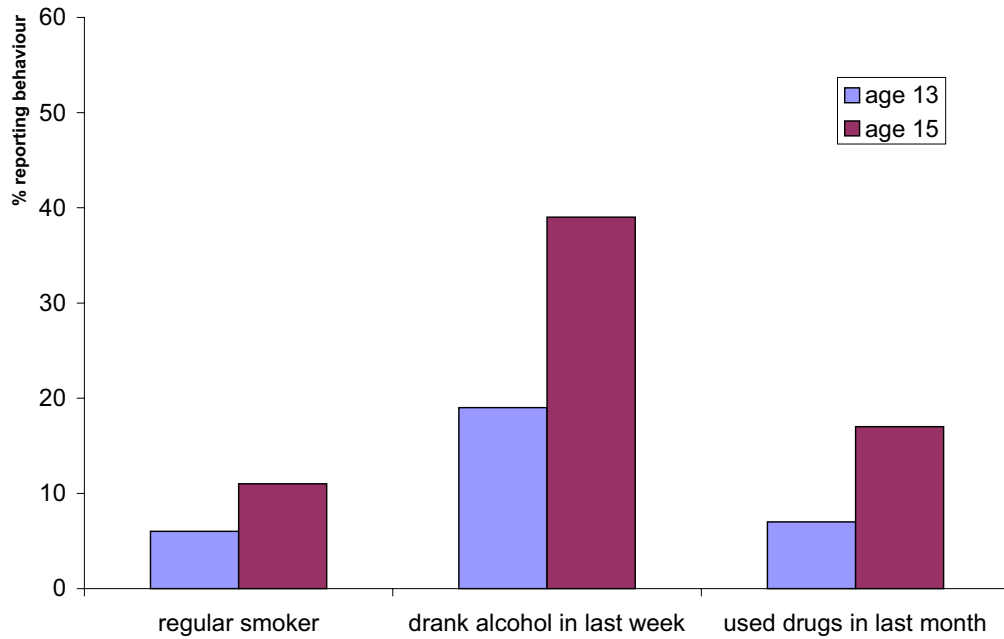
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Glasgow City:

- € 6% of 13 year olds and 11% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- € Regular smoking in 15 year olds was significantly lower than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- € 19% of 13 year olds and 39% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- € Prevalence of drinking in the week prior to the survey was significantly lower than the reported national prevalence in both age groups
- € 7% of 13 year olds and 17% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- € Prevalence of drug use in 15 year olds was significantly lower than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- € The differences in drinking and drug use between boys and girls in Glasgow City were not statistically significant, however significantly more girls were regular smokers than boys
- € For 15 year old pupils the average age for first smoking was 11, and the age for first drinking was 13, 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 Glasgow City in 2002.

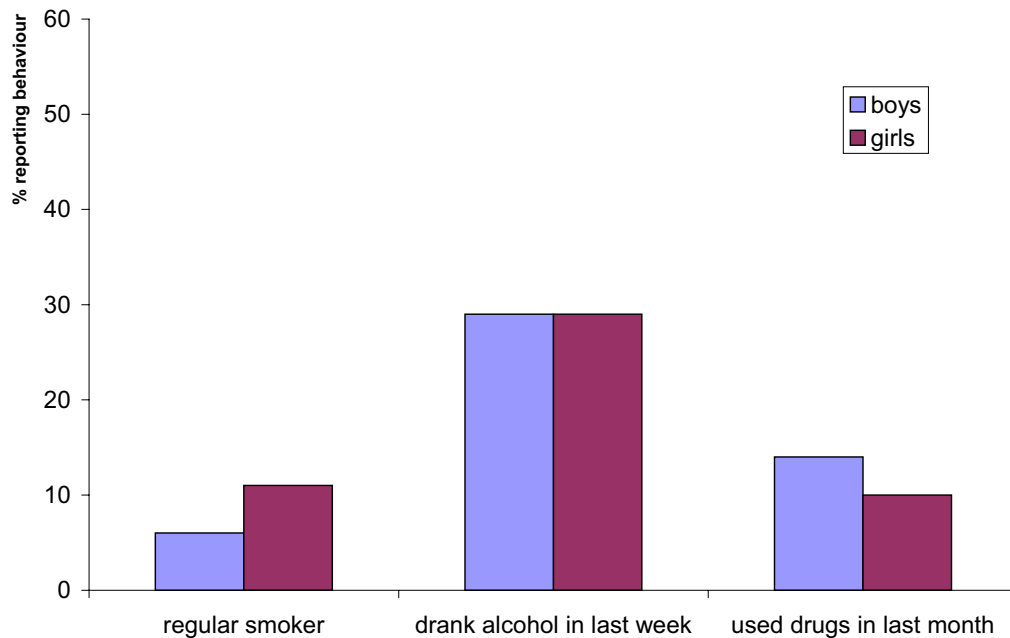
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

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



(Source: tables 3.1, 4.3, 5.1)

Figure 1.2: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by gender: Glasgow 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 Glasgow 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 Glasgow City was designed to have a final sample size of approximately 2500 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 20% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 37 schools asked to participate 22 schools (59%) agreed to take part in the study.

¹ The HBSC survey has been conducted in Scotland every four years since 1990 by Dr Candace Currie, Scottish HBSC Principal Investigator and Director of the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU), The University of Edinburgh <http://www.education.ed.ac.uk/cahru/>

² The SALSUS 2002 Protocol provides more detailed background information, including government policy frameworks for smoking, drinking and drug misuse, survey aims and objectives, sample design and questionnaire items.

³ As in previous surveys in this series 16 year olds are included in the '15 year old' age group. The '13 year old' group also includes 14 year olds. The pupils in S2 have an average age of 13 years 7 months, and 14% are 14 years old (5% more than 14 years 1 month, 2% older than 14 years 2 months). The pupils in S4 have an average age of 15 years 7 months, and 17% are 16 years old (5% more than 16 years 1 month, 3% more than 16 years 2 months). The average age of the SALSUS '13 year old' and '15 year old' groups is not significantly different from that of '13' and '15' year old age groups cited in previous reports (average age 13 years 6 months and 15 years 6 months respectively).

Response rates are based on class and pupil participation rates. In total 125 classes in Glasgow City were selected to participate, and 73 classes (58%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 85%. The main reason for pupil non-response was authorised absence, and absence due to illness. The final survey response in Glasgow City, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 50%. This is lower than the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 1518 pupils, 11.7% of the target population in Glasgow City.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Glasgow City, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 6% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 11% of 15 year olds. This reported prevalence of regular smoking in 15 year olds was significantly lower than the national prevalence for this age group (national figure: 20% for 15 year olds). However, prevalence of regular smoking in 13 year olds was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence (national figure: 8% for 13 year olds). Fifty six percent (56%) of 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked, compared with 43% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in Glasgow City; 11% of girls and 6% 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 23 per week for 13 year olds and 45 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

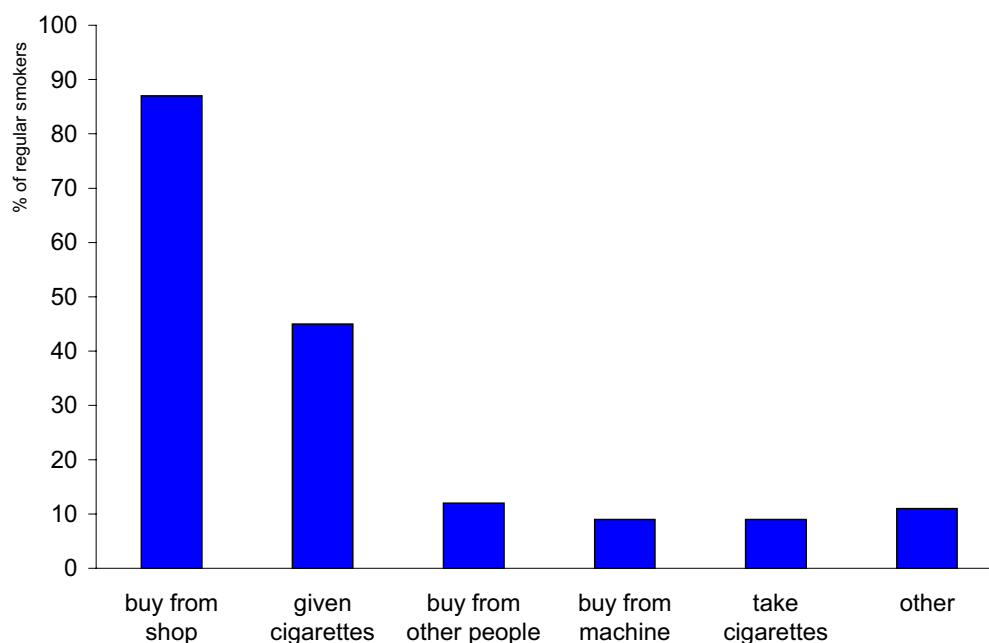
Almost all regular smokers (92%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £8.00 a week.

3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtained their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. The majority of regular smokers (87%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 12% reported buying them from other people and 9% bought them from machines. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just under half (45%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 9% reported that they take cigarettes and 11% 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: Glasgow City 2002.



(Source: Table 3.3 and 3.4)

3.5 Smoking dependence

Regular smokers were asked whether they would like to give up smoking and how difficult or easy they felt this would be. The majority (80%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 74% had tried to give up at some time. Forty two percent (42%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 29% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (65% 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: 58% 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?'

Eighty two percent (82%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Around two thirds (64%) of all pupils who were regular smokers reported that they are not allowed to smoke at home (Tables 3.9 and 3.10).

Almost all non-smokers (94%) reported that their families would either stop them smoking or try to persuade them not to smoke (Table 3.9).

Pupils were also asked whether their families and friends smoked. More pupils who were regular smokers reported that a parent was a daily smoker compared with non-smokers: 75% of regular smokers compared with 48% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 38% 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: 43% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 3% of non-smokers. The majority of non-smokers (72%) 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 on television (59%) or in magazines (56%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (41%) or at the cinema (24%) (**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: 56% of 13 year olds and 58% of 15 year olds. However, 34% of 13 year olds and 34% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 10% 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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	6	11	9	14
Occasional smoker	3	4	4	5
Used to smoke	11	16	13	13
Tried smoking once	23	26	25	23
Never smoked	56	43	50	45
<i>Base</i>	792	675	1467	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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	6	11	9	14
Occasional smoker	3	5	4	5
Used to smoke	10	16	13	13
Tried smoking once	24	25	25	23
Never smoked	57	44	50	45
<i>Base</i>	662	805	1467	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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	71	95	87
Given cigarettes	38	48	45
Buy from other people	10	14	12
Buy from machine	7	10	9
Take cigarettes	10	9	9
Get cigarettes some other way	21	5	11
<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 3.4: Source of cigarettes by gender: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	80	90	87
Given cigarettes	32	51	45
Buy from other people	14	11	12
Buy from machine	9	9	9
Take cigarettes	8	9	9
Get cigarettes some other way	7	13	11
<i>Base</i>	39	80	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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	80
Would not like to give up smoking	20
<i>Base</i>	113

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	74
Has not tried to give up smoking	26
<i>Base</i>	113

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
One year or less	35
More than a year	65
<i>Base</i>	112

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	10	58	42	32
Fairly difficult	32	28	29	36
Fairly easy	29	10	17	21
Very easy	28	3	12	11
<i>Base</i>	40	72	113	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	27	64	69	65	54
Persuade me not to	55	25	25	28	35
Do nothing	8	3	1	1	3
Encourage me	2	-	-	0	0
Not sure	7	8	5	6	7
<i>Base</i>	113	43	1197	1403	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	24
Not allowed to smoke at home	64
Don't know	12
<i>Base</i>	<i>107</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	23	37	51
At least one parent smokes daily	75	60	48
Does not see either parent	2	3	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>1258</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	53	68	78
At least one sibling smokes daily	38	19	13
Does not have siblings	10	13	9
<i>Base</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1170</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	43	19	3
More than half	27	15	4
Half	10	12	6
Less than half	14	27	15
Almost none	7	26	31
None	-	2	41
<i>Base</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>1282</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	83	11	7	1433
On television	59	32	9	1430
In magazines	56	31	13	1393
In newspapers	41	41	18	1392
At the cinema	24	58	19	1388

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	56	58	57
No	34	34	34
Don't know	10	8	9
Base	697	648	1345

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. Fifty nine percent (59%) of 13 year olds and 81% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Glasgow City was lower than the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds) (**Table 4.1**).

Just over a third (39%) of 15 year olds and 19% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. Once again the reported prevalence was significantly lower than the reported national prevalence 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 increased significantly with age; 14% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 32% of 15 year old pupils. For both age groups the prevalence of weekly drinking was lower than that reported nationally, though this difference was statistically significant only in the 15 year old age group (national figures: 17% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported drinking weekly). There was no gender difference in pupils reporting drinking weekly (23% of boys and 22% of girls reported drinking once a week or more) (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, the majority (87%) reported that they spent money on alcohol. The average amount spent by those who bought alcohol was £8.00 a week.

4.4 Type of alcohol consumed

Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked whether or not they had consumed various categories of alcoholic drink¹. There were significant differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys 'beer, lager or cider' were most commonly reported: 55% 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: 59% had drunk spirits in the last week. A similar proportion of girls (56%) reported that they had drunk alcopops in the last week (**Table 4.8**).

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

4.5 Average amount of alcohol consumed weekly

Pupils who reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked to record the amount they had consumed of each category of alcoholic drink. From this the total units of alcohol consumed were calculated. Half a pint of beer or a small glass of wine contains approximately one unit of alcohol. The method used to calculate units of alcohol was the same as used in previous surveys in this series (a full discussion of the method, including issues of under-reporting, can be found in Boreham et al., 2001¹). Boys who drank over the previous seven days consumed on average 12 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: Glasgow City 2002.

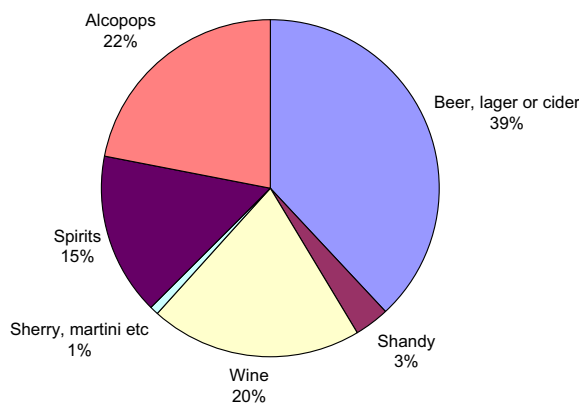
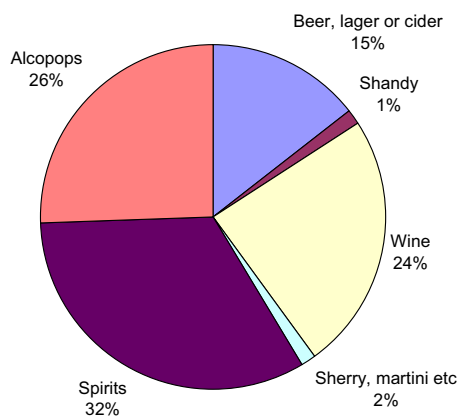


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Glasgow City 2002.

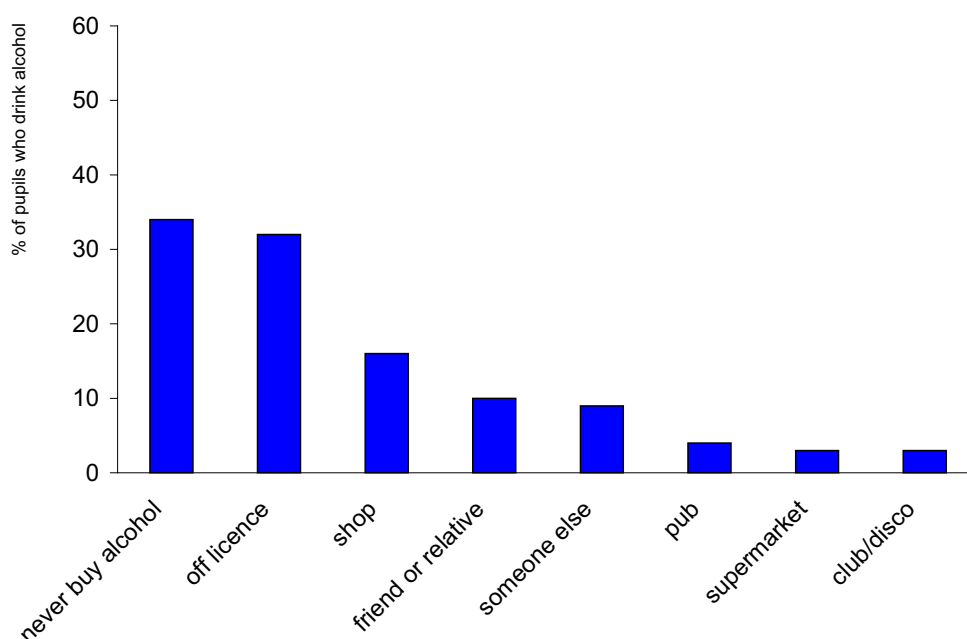


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

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. Around a third (34%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. The most common sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in Glasgow City were from an off-licence (32%) and a 'shop' (16%). One in ten pupils (10%) reported that they bought alcohol from 'friend or relative' and 9% 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: Glasgow City 2002.

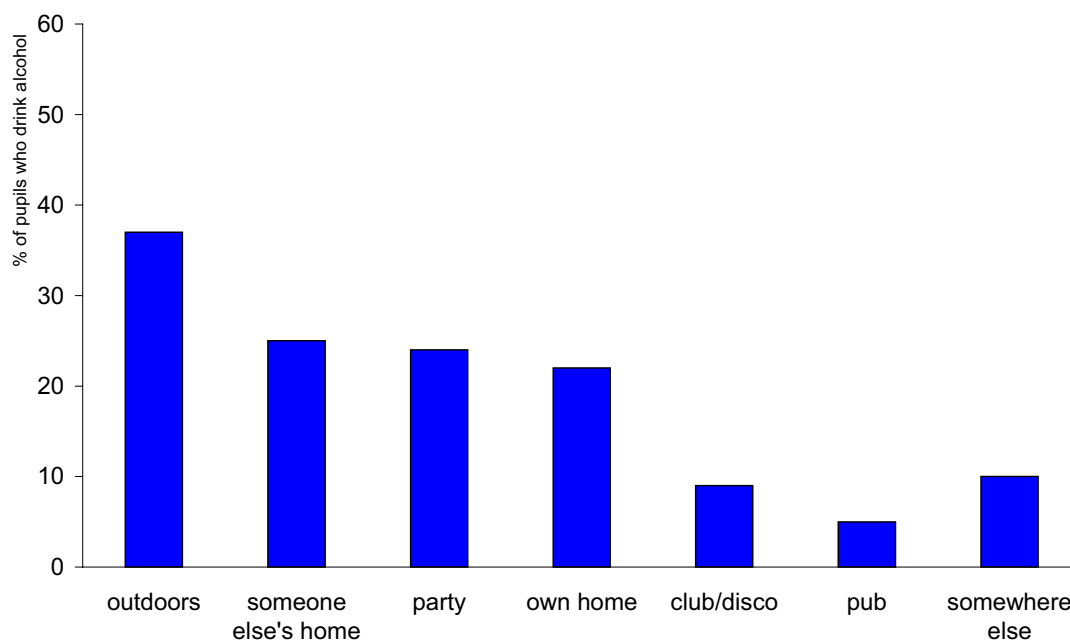


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

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 most frequently reported locations for drinking alcohol were 'outdoors' (37%), someone else's home (25%), at a party (24%) and in the pupil's own home (22%) (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: Glasgow 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, 70% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Twenty one percent (21%) had been drunk once, 23% had been drunk 2-3 times, 13% had been drunk 4-10 times and 13% 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 (47%) of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 13% 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 44% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 33% 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. Seventeen percent (17%) of

all 15 year olds (20% of boys and 14% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Twelve percent (12%) of pupils had stayed off school as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Fewer pupils reported having had any serious injuries which required the attention of a doctor or having been in hospital, either at an Accident and Emergency department or admitted overnight (**Tables 4.17 and 4.18**).

4.10 Family attitudes to drinking

All pupils who drank alcohol were asked how their family felt about them drinking alcohol. Just under half (47%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, around a fifth (22%) reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 20% 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 (30% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Seventy nine percent (79%) reported that their families would be upset or angry if they started drinking (**Tables 4.21 and 4.22**).

All pupils, including those who had never had a proper alcoholic drink, were asked if they were allowed to drink at home and over half of pupils (54%) 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. Over half of pupils reported having lessons, videos or class discussions; 57% of 13 year olds and 67% of 15 year olds. However, 33% of 13 year olds and 27% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 11% 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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	59	81	70	78
No	41	19	30	22
<i>Base</i>	796	697	1493	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	67	72	70	78
No	33	28	30	22
<i>Base</i>	664	829	1493	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	19	39	29	35
One to four weeks ago	10	17	14	16
One to six months ago	15	14	14	18
More than six months ago	14	11	13	10
Never	42	19	30	22
<i>Base</i>	780	694	1474	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	29	29	29	35
One to four weeks ago	11	15	14	16
One to six months ago	12	16	14	18
More than six months ago	14	11	13	10
Never	33	28	30	22
<i>Base</i>	651	823	1474	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	14	32	23	27
About once a fortnight	7	12	10	12
About once a month	8	11	10	12
Only a few times a year	31	25	28	27
Never	41	19	30	22
<i>Base</i>	793	695	1488	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	23	22	23	27
About once a fortnight	10	9	10	12
About once a month	7	12	10	12
Only a few times a year	27	29	28	27
Never	33	28	30	22
<i>Base</i>	659	829	1488	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	41	43	42
Shandy	17	6	9
Wine	35	40	38
Martini, sherry etc.	6	4	5
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	46	55	52
Alcopops	54	54	54
<i>Base</i>	144	272	416

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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	55	33	42
Shandy	11	8	9
Wine	39	38	38
Martini, sherry etc.	5	5	5
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	43	59	52
Alcopops	50	56	54
<i>Base</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>416</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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	45	26	34
Buy alcohol in off licence	22	39	32
Buy alcohol from shop	12	19	16
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	6	13	10
Buy alcohol from someone else	9	9	9
Buy alcohol in pub	1	6	4
Buy alcohol in club	0	5	3
Buy alcohol from supermarket	2	4	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>1057</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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	38	32	34
Buy alcohol in off licence	32	31	32
Buy alcohol from shop	15	17	16
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	6	14	10
Buy alcohol from someone else	5	12	9
Buy alcohol in pub	4	3	4
Buy alcohol in club	2	4	3
Buy alcohol from supermarket	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>1057</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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	33	41	37
Usually drink in someone else's home	19	30	25
Usually drink at a party with friends	17	30	24
Usually drink in own home	27	19	22
Usually drink in club/disco	6	11	9
Usually drink in pub	1	8	5
Usually drink somewhere else	12	9	10
<i>Base</i>	479	578	1057

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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	34	40	37
Usually drink in someone else's home	23	27	25
Usually drink at a party with friends	22	27	24
Usually drink in own home	24	21	22
Usually drink in club/disco	6	11	9
Usually drink in pub	5	5	5
Usually drink somewhere else	9	10	10
<i>Base</i>	470	587	1057

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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	44	21	31	32
Once	23	19	21	19
2-3 times	16	28	23	22
4-10 times	9	15	13	13
More than 10 times	7	17	13	14
<i>Base</i>	461	555	1016	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	31	31	31	32
Once	23	19	21	19
2-3 times	21	24	23	22
4-10 times	13	12	13	13
More than 10 times	11	14	13	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>1016</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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	8	17	13	13
3 times	6	9	8	9
Twice	10	9	10	13
Once	13	18	16	14
Not in last 30 days	16	25	21	23
Never	47	22	33	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>999</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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	14	13	13	13
3 times	7	8	8	9
Twice	11	9	10	13
Once	16	16	16	14
Not in last 30 days	19	22	21	23
Never	33	32	33	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>17615</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	34	52	44
Had an argument or fight	24	40	33
Had unprotected sex*	-	17	17
Tried any drugs	7	16	13
Stayed off school	9	13	12
Injured and seen by doctor	5	7	6
Visited A & E department	2	5	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	1	3	2
Base	446	556	1002

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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	38	49	44
Had an argument or fight	30	35	33
Had unprotected sex*	20	14	17
Tried any drugs	14	12	13
Stayed off school	9	13	12
Injured and seen by doctor	7	4	6
Visited A & E department	4	5	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	2	2
Base	429	573	1002

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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	16	21	20	16
They don't mind	15	25	22	45
They don't know I drink	55	44	47	27
I don't know what they think	14	10	11	12
Base	132	260	392	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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	23	17	20	16
They don't mind	28	17	22	45
They don't know I drink	38	55	47	27
I don't know what they think	11	11	11	12
<i>Base</i>	174	218	392	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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	81	74	79	70
They would not mind	4	9	5	9
I don't know what they would think	15	17	16	21
<i>Base</i>	318	126	444	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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	74	83	79	70
They would not mind	6	4	5	9
I don't know what they would think	19	12	16	21
<i>Base</i>	209	235	444	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	3
Yes, sometimes	51
No, never	47
<i>Base</i>	1456

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	57	67	62
No	33	27	30
Don't know	11	6	8
<i>Base</i>	695	653	1348

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: 23% 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 17% of 15 year olds. The reported prevalence of drug use in 13 year olds was not significantly different from the prevalence found nationally, however prevalence of drug use in 15 year olds was significantly lower than that reported nationally (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds used drugs in the month prior to the survey). Girls were less likely to have used drugs in the last month than boys, although this was not a statistically significant difference (14% of boys and 10% of girls had used drugs in the last month) (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Twenty percent (20%) 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, 18% 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), 1% had used solvents, 1% had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and less than 1% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Half of all pupils (50%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 66% of 15 year old pupils and 32% 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 gender difference in pupils reporting being offered

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.

drugs: 48% of girls had been offered drugs compared with 51% of boys. The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 43% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Three percent (3%) of pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more; 2% of 13 year old pupils and 5% of 15 year old pupils and 2% of girls and 5% of boys reported this. Reported prevalence of weekly drug taking was not significantly different from reported national prevalence in either age group, and there was no gender difference in pupils reporting using drugs weekly (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

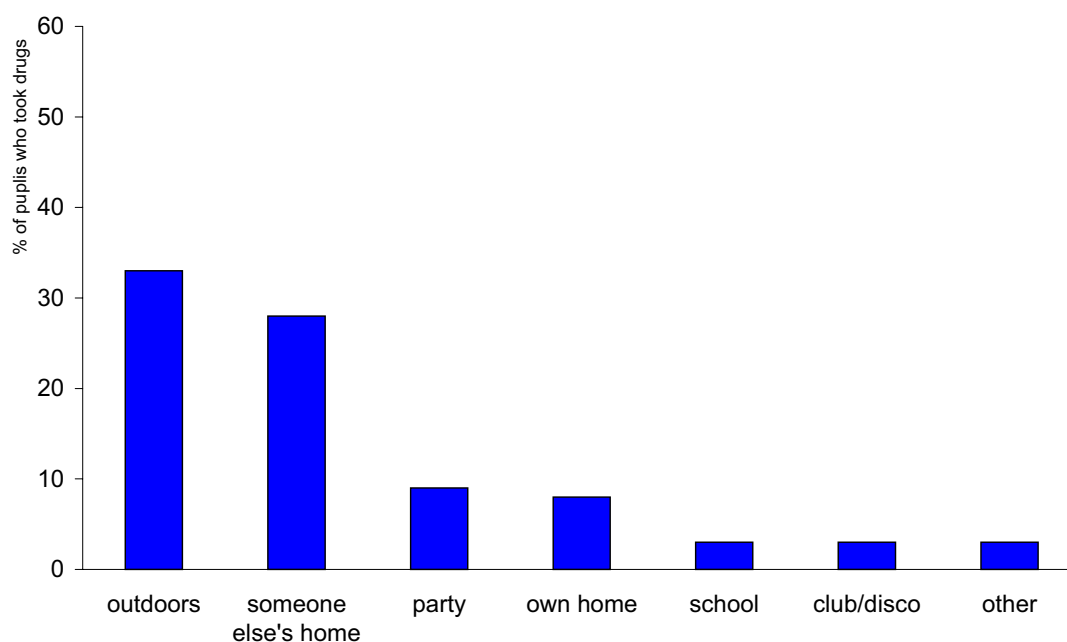
Around half (45%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £10.00 per week.

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).

Thirty six percent (36%) 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: Glasgow City 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

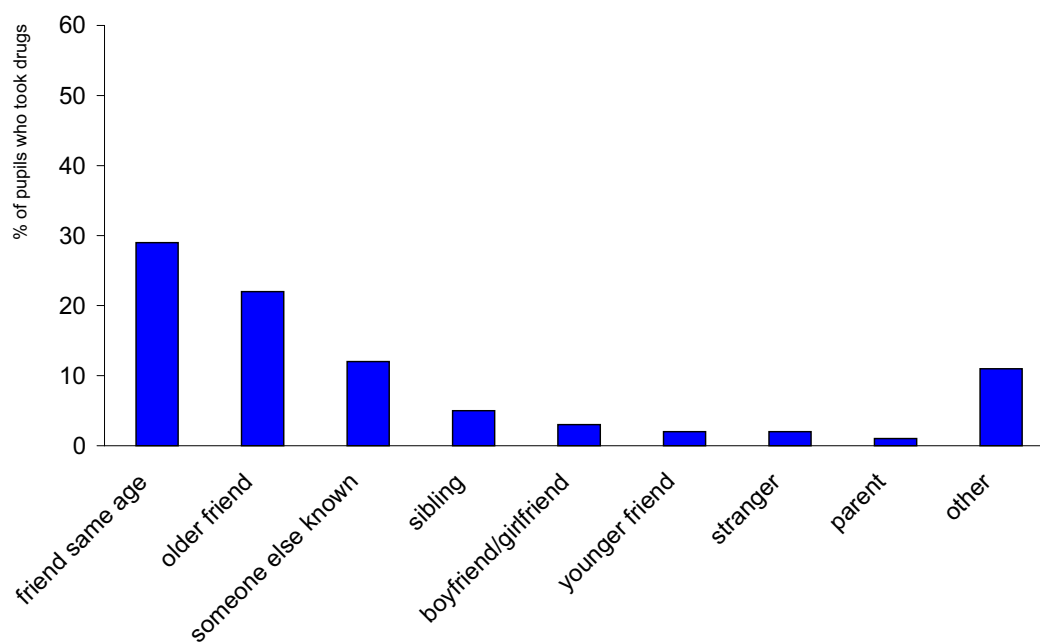
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just under half (48%) of all 13 and 15 year old pupils reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 37% 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 (32%) (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; 29% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and 22% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Glasgow City 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Over half (56%) 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

Twenty six percent (26%) 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 (93%), although 73% 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 three percent (63%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'your doctor' (38%) and 'friends' (36%) (**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 (92%) 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' (81%), 'heroin is addictive' (70%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (70%), although 27% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 25% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (51%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 43% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (64%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although two thirds of pupils (66%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', a similar proportion (63%) 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'; 76% of pupils agreed with this statement. Over half (58%) 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'. Twelve percent (12%) of pupils agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (47%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (46%). However, 40% of pupils reported that they did not know whether people took drugs to escape from reality and 33% did not know whether people took drugs to relax.

Seventy one percent (71%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 31% believe 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: 66% of 13 year olds and 71% of 15 year olds. However, a quarter (25%) of 13 year olds and 24% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 9% 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 a third (30% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds) reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However, around half of 13 year olds (52%) and 15 year olds (48%) reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 18% of 13 year olds and 13% 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, 33% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 40% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

#

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	7	17	12	15
Used drugs in last year*	10	29	20	22
Used drugs ever	12	35	23	25
<i>Base</i>	756	686	1442	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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	14	10	12	15
Used drugs in last year*	22	18	20	22
Used drugs ever	25	22	23	25
<i>Base</i>	643	799	1442	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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	9	28	18	20
Stimulants	2	7	4	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	5	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	3	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	1	1	3
Psychedelics	0	2	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	0	1	1	2
Opiates	1	-	0	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	-	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	-	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	1	2	1	4
Tranquillisers	1	2	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	0	0	0
Semeron	0	0	0	0
Other	0	-	0	0
<i>Base</i>	809	709	1518	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:
Glasgow City 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	20	17	18	20
Stimulants	4	5	4	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	0	0	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	2	3	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	2	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	1	1	3
Psychedelics	2	1	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	0	1	2
Opiates	1	0	0	1
<i>heroin</i>	0	0	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	-	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	1	2	1	4
Tranquillisers	1	1	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	0	0	0
Semeron	0	0	0	0
Other	0	-	0	0
Base	687	831	1518	23090

Base=All pupils

* includes last month

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

**Table 5.5: Whether pupils offered drugs, by age group:
Glasgow City 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	32	66	50
No	68	34	50
Base	704	650	1354

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	51	48	50
No	49	52	50
Base	615	739	1354

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	26	61	43	42
Stimulants	10	25	18	19
<i>cocaine</i>	3	7	5	6
<i>crack</i>	2	3	2	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	7	20	13	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	11	7	7
<i>poppers</i>	4	7	5	9
Psychedelics	5	10	7	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	7	5	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	2	5	4	8
Opiates	4	4	4	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	7	11	9	12
Tranquillisers	3	7	5	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	2	2	2
Semeron	2	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1
Base	763	689	1452	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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	46	41	43	42
Stimulants	17	18	18	19
<i>cocaine</i>	6	5	5	6
<i>crack</i>	3	1	2	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	12	14	13	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	6	8	7	7
<i>poppers</i>	6	4	5	9
Psychedelics	9	6	7	10
<i>LSD</i>	6	4	5	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	5	3	4	8
Opiates	5	4	4	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	9	9	9	12
Tranquillisers	5	5	5	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	1	2	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	1	0	1	1
Base	648	804	1452	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:
Glasgow City 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	2	5	3	5
Once or twice a month	1	5	3	4
A few times a year	2	5	3	5
Do not use drugs	95	86	90	86
<i>Base</i>	771	683	1454	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	5	2	3	5
Once or twice a month	4	2	3	4
A few times a year	3	4	3	5
Do not use drugs	89	92	90	86
<i>Base</i>	648	806	1454	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	28	36	33
Someone else's home	14	34	28
At party	5	11	9
Own home	7	9	8
At club/disco	4	3	3
At school	3	3	3
Other place	4	2	3
<i>Base</i>	141	259	400

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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	36	31	33
Someone else's home	22	34	28
At party	8	10	9
Own home	8	8	8
At club/disco	4	3	3
At school	2	4	3
Other place	4	2	3
<i>Base</i>	204	196	400

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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	36	39
No	64	61
<i>Base</i>	321	5544

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	15	27	21
Fairly easy	17	36	27
Fairly difficult	4	6	5
Very difficult	5	3	4
Impossible	9	3	6
Don't know	49	25	37
<i>Base</i>	753	678	1431

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	26	17	21
Fairly easy	26	28	27
Fairly difficult	5	6	5
Very difficult	4	4	4
Impossible	6	6	6
Don't know	34	40	37
<i>Base</i>	637	794	1431

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	16	36	29
Older friend	14	26	22
Someone known	13	12	12
Brother or sister	4	5	5
Boyfriend/girlfriend	3	4	3
Younger friend	-	2	2
Stranger	3	1	2
Mother/father	2	0	1
Other	9	11	11
<i>Base</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>400</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

Table 5.17: Source of drugs, by gender: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	30	29	29
Older friend	22	22	22
Someone known	11	13	12
Brother or sister	3	6	5
Boyfriend/girlfriend	2	5	3
Younger friend	1	3	2
Stranger	2	2	2
Mother/father	0	2	1
Other	12	9	11
<i>Base</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>400</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

Table 5.18: Sharing drugs, by age group: Glasgow City 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	25	41	37
Sold some of it	10	6	7
Gave some of it away	66	53	56
<i>Base</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>301</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	32	41	37
Sold some of it	11	3	7
Gave some of it away	56	56	56
<i>Base</i>	146	155	301

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	37	22	26	15
Would like to give up in the future	14	19	17	20
Would not like to give up	38	39	39	39
Not sure	11	20	18	26
<i>Base</i>	36	94	130	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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	24	28	26	15
Would like to give up in the future	19	16	17	20
Would not like to give up	47	29	39	39
Not sure	10	27	18	26
<i>Base</i>	70	60	130	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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Total %
Yes	7
No	93
<i>Base</i>	130

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 : Glasgow City 2002.

	Total %
Yes	73
No	27
<i>Base</i>	<i>129</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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Total %
Yes	63
No	20
Don't know	16
<i>Base</i>	<i>1439</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Doctor	38
Friends	36
Internet/web	29
Female family member	28
Telephone helpline	26
Teacher	21
Male family member	19
Advice organisation	17
Magazines	14
Drop-in centre	14
Books	12
Youth worker	10
Councillor	8
TV/radio	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>919</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: Glasgow City 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	92	5	3	1435
Taking cocaine is dangerous	81	4	15	1424
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	78	13	9	1426
People my age who take drugs need help	76	13	11	1421
People who sell drugs should be punished	71	16	14	1423
Heroin is addictive	70	3	27	1422
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	70	4	25	1425
Most young people will try out drugs	66	20	15	1429
What adults tell us about drugs is true	64	14	22	1421
People who take drugs are stupid	63	24	13	1425
People who take heroin are junkies	58	18	25	1418
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	51	6	43	1422
People take drugs to escape from reality	47	13	40	1421
People take drugs to relax	46	20	33	1421
People who take drugs should be punished	31	48	21	1426
Taking drugs is exciting	12	63	25	1431

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	66	71	68
No	25	24	25
Don't know	9	5	7
<i>Base</i>	702	653	1355

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	30	38	34
No	52	48	50
Don't know	18	13	16
<i>Base</i>	687	640	1327

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	33
Fairly useful	40
Not very useful	12
Not useful at all	5
Don't know	9
<i>Base</i>	993

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 Glasgow City there was a higher response rate in independently funded pupils (independent pupils comprise 11% of the target population, but 19% of the final sample). There was a slightly higher response rate in S2 pupils (53% of Glasgow City sample) compared with S4 pupils (47% of Glasgow 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