

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

## **SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE AMONG 13 AND 15 YEAR OLDS IN GREATER GLASGOW, 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:

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 Greater Glasgow:

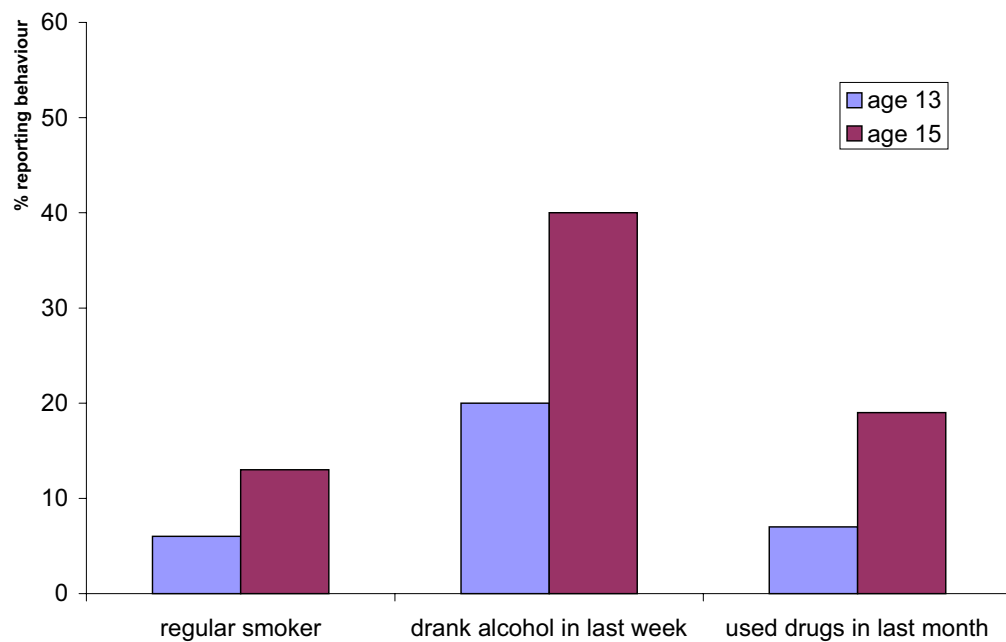
- 6% of 13 year olds and 13% of 15 year olds were regular smokers<sup>1</sup>
- Prevalence of regular smoking was significantly lower than the reported national prevalence in both age groups
- 20% of 13 year olds and 40% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drinking was significantly lower than the reported national prevalence in both age groups
- 7% of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drug use in 15 year olds was slightly lower than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- Prevalence of regular smoking was significantly higher in girls than in boys, and prevalence of drug use was significantly higher in boys than in girls.
- 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 Greater Glasgow in 2002.

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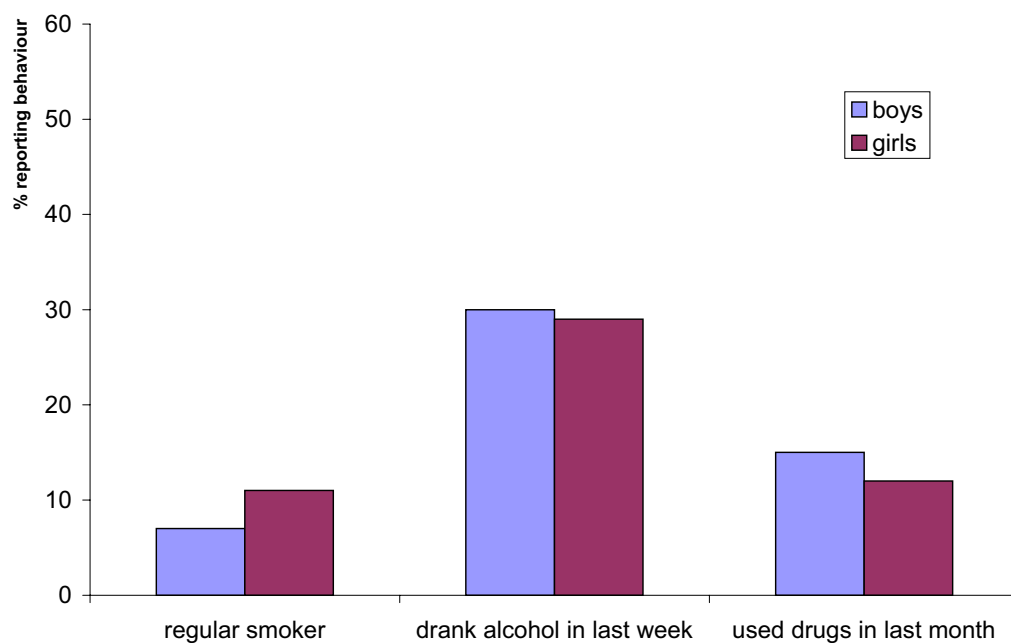
<sup>1</sup> regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

**Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: Greater Glasgow 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: Greater Glasgow 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 Greater Glasgow 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 2002<sup>1</sup> 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 1982<sup>2</sup> 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 Group<sup>3</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> The SALSUS Interim Report can be accessed on-line  
[http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus\\_interim02.htm](http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_interim02.htm)

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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) survey<sup>1</sup> 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 2002<sup>2</sup>. 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.<sup>3</sup>

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 Greater Glasgow was designed to have a final sample size of 4700 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 22% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 60 schools which were asked to participate, 39 schools (65%) agreed to take part in the study.

Response rates are based on class and pupil participation rates. In total 243 classes in Greater Glasgow were selected to participate and 159 classes (65%) took part.

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<sup>1</sup> 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/>

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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).

The overall pupil response rate within classes was 91%. The main reason for pupil non-response was absence due to illness. The final survey response in Greater Glasgow, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 59%. This is slightly below the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 3293 pupils, 15.5% of the target population in Greater Glasgow.

## 3 Smoking

### 3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Greater Glasgow, reported prevalence of regular smoking<sup>1</sup> increased significantly with age. In 2002, 6% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 13% of 15 year olds. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Greater Glasgow was significantly lower than the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Just over half of all 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (55%), compared with 41% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in Greater Glasgow; 11% of girls and 7% 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 39 per week for 15 year olds. There was no significant gender difference in the average number of cigarettes smoked per week by regular smokers.

### 3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

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

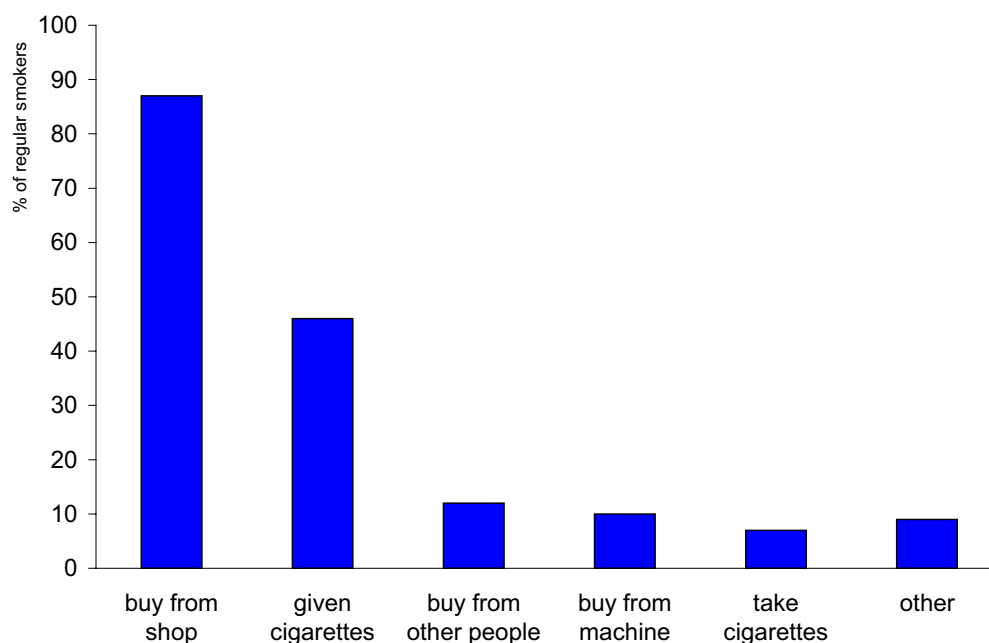
### 3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtain their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. The majority of regular smokers (87%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, one in ten (10%) bought them from machines and 12% reported buying them from other people. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just under half (46%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 7% reported that they 'take cigarettes' and 9% of pupils reported that they obtained their cigarettes 'some other way' (**Tables 3.3 and 3.4, Figure 3.1**).

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<sup>1</sup> regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

**Figure 3.1: Source of cigarettes: Greater Glasgow 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. Around three quarters (74%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 72% had tried to give up at some time. Thirty seven percent (37%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 34% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (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 less than a year: 50% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 14% 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 one percent (81%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Around two thirds (65%) 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 (95%) 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: 66% of regular smokers compared with 39% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 32% of regular smokers, compared with 12% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 37% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 3% of non-smokers. Most non-smokers (70%) reported that 'none' or 'almost none' of their friends smoked (**Table 3.13**).

### **3.7 Cigarette advertising**

Pupils were given a list of places and asked to say whether or not they had seen cigarettes advertised there over the previous six months. The majority of pupils (84%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts on television (56%) or in magazines (54%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (39%) or at the cinema (22%) (**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: 64% of 13 year olds and 63% of 15 year olds. However, 28% of 13 year olds and 30% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 8% of 13 year olds and 7% 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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	6	13	9	14
Occasional smoker	4	5	4	5
Used to smoke	10	15	12	13
Tried smoking once	25	26	26	23
Never smoked	55	41	48	45
<i>Base</i>	1673	1500	3173	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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	7	11	9	14
Occasional smoker	4	5	4	5
Used to smoke	10	15	12	13
Tried smoking once	26	25	26	23
Never smoked	53	44	48	45
<i>Base</i>	1468	1705	3173	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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	71	95	87
Given cigarettes	42	47	46
Buy from other people	18	10	12
Buy from machine	11	10	10
Take cigarettes	9	5	7
Get cigarettes some other way	20	4	9
<i>Base</i>	95	196	291

*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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	82	90	87
Given cigarettes	36	51	46
Buy from other people	13	12	12
Buy from machine	12	10	10
Take cigarettes	5	8	7
Get cigarettes some other way	7	10	9
<i>Base</i>	105	186	291

*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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	74
Would not like to give up smoking	26
<i>Base</i>	277

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	72
Has not tried to give up smoking	28
<i>Base</i>	281

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

**Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Total %
One year or less	35
More than a year	65
<i>Base</i>	276

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	14	50	37	32
Fairly difficult	33	35	34	36
Fairly easy	33	9	17	21
Very easy	20	6	11	11
<i>Base</i>	98	178	279	2868

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	26	56	67	62	54
Persuade me not to	55	31	28	31	35
Do nothing	8	3	1	1	3
Encourage me	2	1	0	0	0
Not sure	9	10	5	5	7
<i>Base</i>	277	107	2520	3009	19279

*Base= All pupils*

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	21
Not allowed to smoke at home	65
Don't know	14
<i>Base</i>	244

*Base= All pupils who were regular smokers*

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	32	52	58
At least one parent smokes daily	66	46	39
Does not see either parent	2	2	2
<i>Base</i>	279	134	2654

*Base= All pupils*

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	60	71	80
At least one sibling smokes daily	32	22	12
Does not have siblings	8	7	9
<i>Base</i>	255	131	2503

*Base= All pupils*

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	37	14	3
More than half	29	14	4
Half	15	17	6
Less than half	12	30	16
Almost none	7	24	33
None	0	1	37
<i>Base</i>	286	138	2725

*Base= All pupils*

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

	<b>Yes %</b>	<b>No %</b>	<b>Don't know %</b>	<b>Base</b>
On posters/billboards	84	10	6	3127
On television	56	35	9	3103
In magazines	54	33	13	3050
In newspapers	39	43	18	3028
At the cinema	22	60	18	3021

*Base= All pupils*

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

	<b>Age 13 %</b>	<b>Age 15 %</b>	<b>Total %</b>
Yes	64	63	64
No	28	30	29
Don't know	8	7	8
<b>Base</b>	<b>1479</b>	<b>1539</b>	<b>3018</b>

*Base= All pupils*

## 4 Drinking

### 4.1 Prevalence of alcohol use

All pupils were asked whether they had ever had a 'proper alcoholic drink, a whole drink, not just a sip'. The prevalence of alcohol use increased significantly with age. Sixty two percent (62%) of 13 year olds and 84% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Greater Glasgow was significantly lower than the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds) (**Table 4.1**).

Forty percent (40%) of 15 year olds and 20% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. These figures were significantly lower than 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) (**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; 14% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 33% of 15 year old pupils. For both age groups the prevalence of weekly drinking was significantly lower than 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 who reported drinking at least once a week (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

### 4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, 84% 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 drink<sup>1</sup>. There were significant differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys beer, lager or cider were drinks most commonly reported: 57% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed half a pint or more of beer, lager or cider. Around half of the boys reported drinking alcopops (53%) or spirits (47%). For girls, spirits were most commonly reported: 61% had drunk spirits in the last week. A similar proportion of girls (60%) reported that they had drunk alcopops in the last week (**Table 4.8**).

### 4.5 Average amount of alcohol consumed weekly

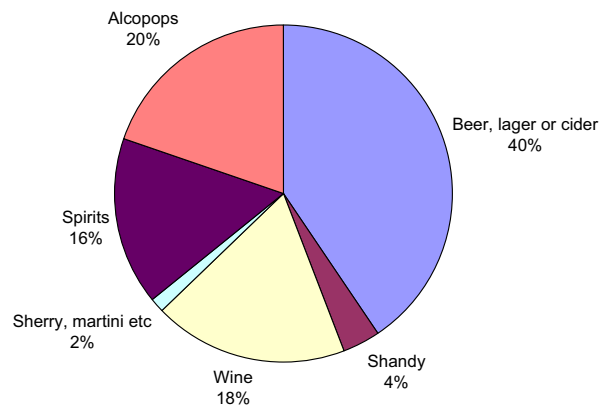
Pupils who reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked to record the amount they had consumed of each category of alcoholic

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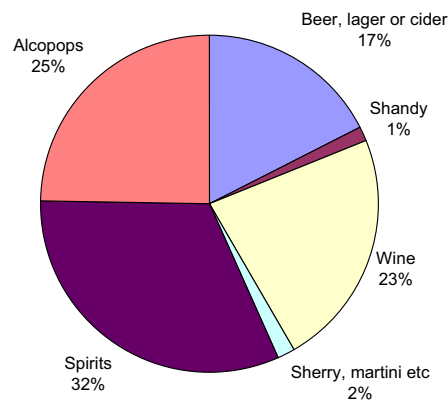
<sup>1</sup> Pupils were asked about the following types of drink: beer, lager or cider, shandy, wine, martini and sherry, spirits and liqueurs, alcopops and pre-mixed alcoholic drinks.

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., 2001<sup>1</sup>). Boys who drank over the previous seven days consumed on average 13 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 10 units, a small but statistically significant difference. 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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**



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

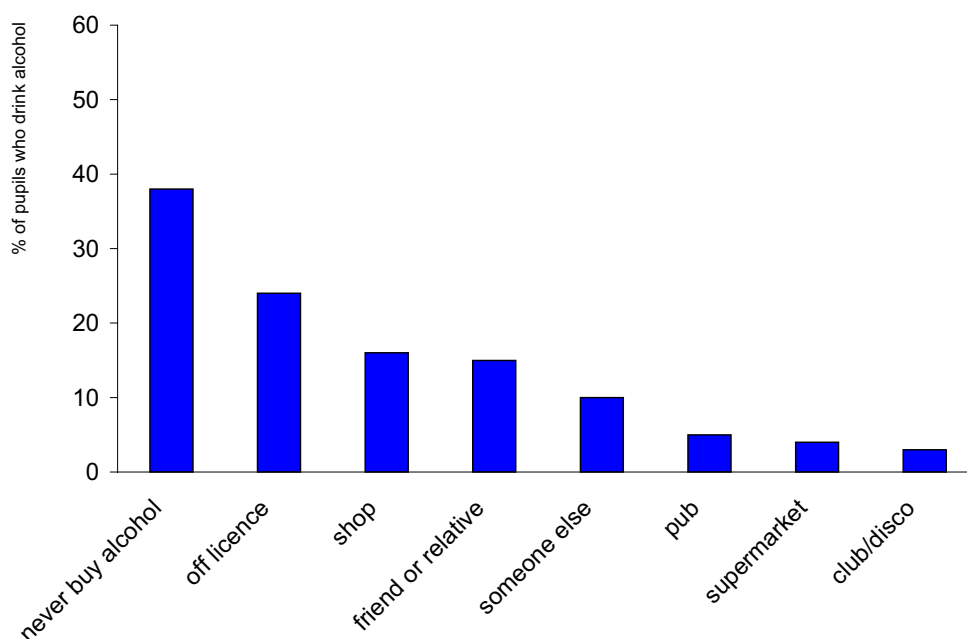


<sup>1</sup> Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

## 4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Thirty eight percent (38%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. Other pupils reported more than one source. The most frequently reported sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in Greater Glasgow were from an off licence (24%), from a shop (16%) or from friends and relatives (15%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

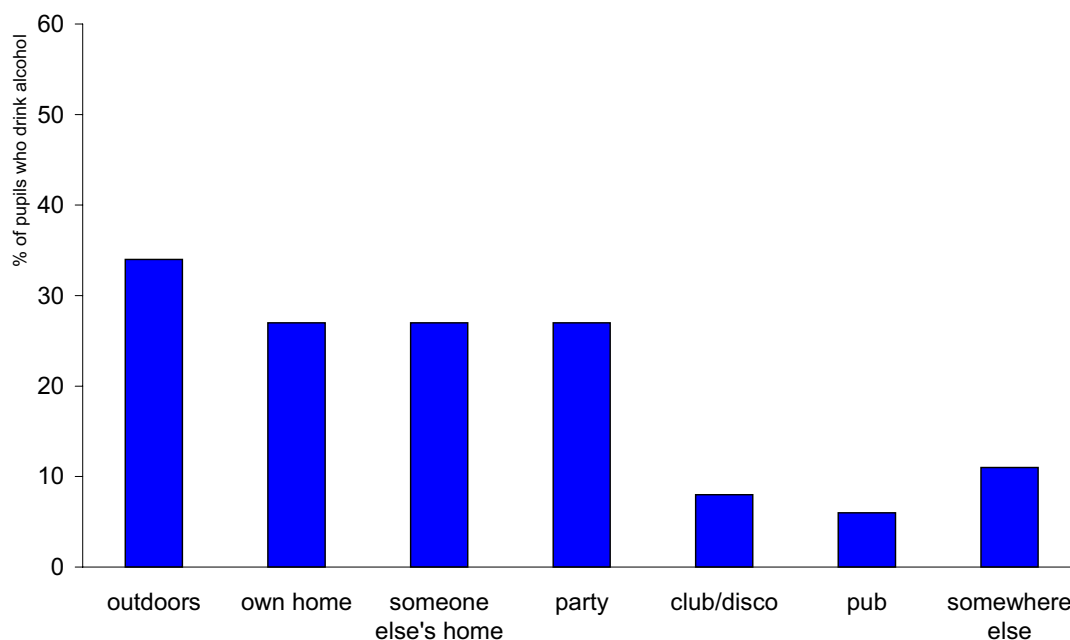


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

## 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 (34%), in the pupil's own home (27%), in someone else's home (27%) or at a party with friends (27%) (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: Greater Glasgow 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, 66% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Twenty percent (20%) had been drunk once, 20% 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 of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink (45%) 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 41% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 30% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Fourteen percent (14%) had tried drugs. Fifteen percent (15%) of all

15 year olds (17% of boys and 15% 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 (11%). 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 (42%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank; 31% reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 18% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 10% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (27% 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 more than half of all pupils (61%) 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; 62% of 13 year olds and 73% of 15 year olds. However, 29% of 13 year olds and 22% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 9% 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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	62	84	73	78
No	38	16	27	22
<i>Base</i>	1701	1551	3252	22850

*Base= All pupils*

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	70	75	73	78
No	30	25	27	22
<i>Base</i>	1492	1760	3252	22850

*Base= All pupils*

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	20	40	30	35
One to four weeks ago	11	19	15	16
One to six months ago	16	17	16	18
More than six months ago	14	9	11	10
Never	39	16	28	22
<i>Base</i>	1670	1546	3216	22617

*Base=All pupils*

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	30	29	30	35
One to four weeks ago	13	16	15	16
One to six months ago	14	18	16	18
More than six months ago	13	10	11	10
Never	30	26	28	22
<i>Base</i>	1473	1743	3216	22617

*Base=All pupils*

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	14	33	23	27
About once a fortnight	7	14	11	12
About once a month	9	13	11	12
Only a few times a year	31	24	27	27
Never	38	16	27	22
<i>Base</i>	1694	1547	3241	22754

*Base=All pupils*

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	25	22	23	27
About once a fortnight	10	11	11	12
About once a month	9	13	11	12
Only a few times a year	26	28	27	27
Never	30	25	27	22
<i>Base</i>	1485	1756	3241	22754

*Base=All pupils*

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	40	45	43
Shandy	17	5	9
Wine	39	40	40
Martini, sherry etc.	9	5	6
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	48	58	55
Alcopops	58	56	57
<i>Base</i>	328	615	943

*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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Beer, lager or cider	57	31	43
Shandy	11	7	9
Wine	40	40	40
Martini, sherry etc.	7	5	6
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	47	61	55
Alcopops	53	60	57
<i>Base</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>943</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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	<b>Age 13</b>	<b>Age 15</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Never buy alcohol	48	30	38
Buy alcohol in off licence	14	32	24
Buy alcohol from shop	12	19	16
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	10	18	15
Buy alcohol from someone else	12	9	10
Buy alcohol in pub	1	7	5
Buy alcohol from supermarket	1	5	4
Buy alcohol in club	2	4	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>1068</i>	<i>1320</i>	<i>2388</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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Never buy alcohol	38	37	38
Buy alcohol in off licence	25	23	24
Buy alcohol from shop	17	16	16
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	12	18	15
Buy alcohol from someone else	8	12	10
Buy alcohol in pub	4	5	5
Buy alcohol from supermarket	4	3	4
Buy alcohol in club	2	4	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>1081</i>	<i>1307</i>	<i>2388</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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	33	35	34
Usually drink at a party with friends	18	34	27
Usually drink in own home	32	23	27
Usually drink in someone else's home	20	31	27
Usually drink in club/disco	6	9	8
Usually drink in pub	2	8	6
Usually drink somewhere else	13	9	11
<i>Base</i>	<i>1068</i>	<i>1320</i>	<i>2388</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 4.12: Venue for drinking alcohol, by gender: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	35	33	34
Usually drink at a party with friends	23	30	27
Usually drink in own home	27	27	27
Usually drink in someone else's home	24	29	27
Usually drink in club/disco	5	10	8
Usually drink in pub	5	6	6
Usually drink somewhere else	11	10	11
<i>Base</i>	<i>1081</i>	<i>1307</i>	<i>2388</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 4.13: Ever been drunk, by age group: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	45	25	33	32
Once	23	18	20	19
2-3 times	15	23	20	22
4-10 times	9	16	13	13
More than 10 times	7	18	13	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>1036</i>	<i>1283</i>	<i>2319</i>	<i>17723</i>

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	32	34	33	32
Once	21	20	20	19
2-3 times	19	20	20	22
4-10 times	14	13	13	13
More than 10 times	14	13	13	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>1035</i>	<i>1284</i>	<i>2319</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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	8	15	12	13
3 times	5	10	8	9
Twice	10	11	11	13
Once	11	17	14	14
Not in last 30 days	21	25	23	23
Never	46	23	32	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>1015</i>	<i>1277</i>	<i>2292</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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	13	11	12	13
3 times	8	8	8	9
Twice	12	10	11	13
Once	15	14	14	14
Not in last 30 days	22	24	23	23
Never	31	34	32	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>1012</i>	<i>1280</i>	<i>2292</i>	<i>17615</i>

*Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol*

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	32	48	41
Had an argument or fight	21	36	30
Had unprotected sex*	-	15	15
Tried any drugs	8	18	14
Stayed off school	10	11	11
Injured and seen by doctor	4	6	5
Visited A & E department	2	4	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	2	2
<b>Base</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>2284</b>

*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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	37	44	41
Had an argument or fight	28	31	30
Had unprotected sex*	17	15	15
Tried any drugs	16	12	14
Stayed off school	8	12	11
Injured and seen by doctor	6	5	5
Visited A & E department	4	4	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	1	2
<b>Base</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>2284</b>

*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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	11	21	18	16
They don't mind	23	34	31	45
They don't know I drink	52	37	42	27
I don't know what they think	14	8	10	12
<b>Base</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>7469</b>

*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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	17	18	18	16
They don't mind	34	27	31	45
They don't know I drink	37	45	42	27
I don't know what they think	11	9	10	12
<i>Base</i>	405	474	879	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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	83	69	79	70
They would not mind	4	14	7	9
I don't know what they would think	13	17	14	21
<i>Base</i>	631	242	873	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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	75	83	79	70
They would not mind	9	5	7	9
I don't know what they would think	17	12	14	21
<i>Base</i>	431	442	873	4711

*Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol*

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

	Total %
Yes, always	4
Yes, sometimes	57
No, never	39
<i>Base</i>	3192

*Base=All pupils*

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	62	73	68
No	29	22	25
Don't know	9	6	7
<i>Base</i>	1476	1551	3027

*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'<sup>1</sup> was also included on the list.

All pupils were then asked whether they had ever used any of the drugs on the list, even if only once: 24% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils reported that they had taken drugs at some time (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

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

### 5.1 Drug use in the month prior to the survey

Prevalence of drug use in the month prior to the survey increased significantly with age. Seven percent (7%) of thirteen year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 19% of fifteen year olds. Prevalence of drug use in Greater Glasgow was lower than the prevalence reported nationally, however this difference was only statistically significant for 15 year olds (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). Girls were less likely to have used drugs in the last month than boys (15% of boys and 12% of girls had used drugs in the last month). This reflects the national pattern of slightly lower drug use among girls (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

### 5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Twenty one percent (21%) 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, 19% 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), 2% had used solvents, 1% 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

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 35% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. The proportion of pupils offered drugs was not significantly different from that reported nationally for either age group (national figures: 65% of 15 year olds and 34% of 13 year olds reported being offered drugs). Girls were significantly less likely to have been offered drugs than boys: 47%

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<sup>1</sup> '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.

of girls had been offered drugs compared with 54% 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

Four percent (4%) of pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more, with a significantly higher proportion of older pupils and boys doing so (2% of thirteen year old pupils and 5% of fifteen year old pupils and 2% of girls and 5% of boys reported this) (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

## 5.5 Money spent on drugs

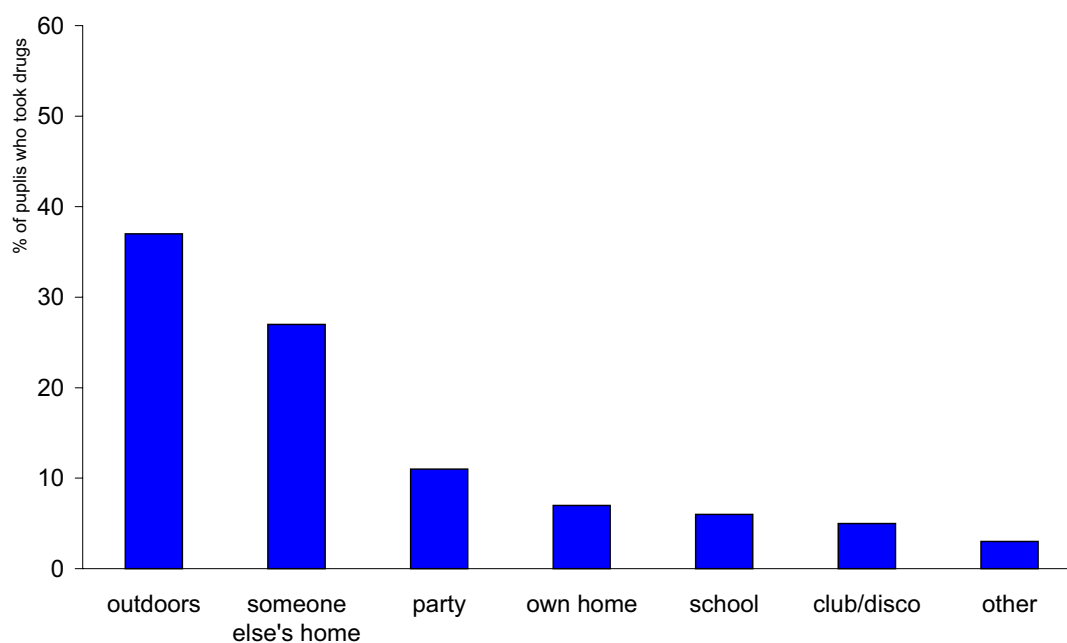
Around half (48%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £9.00 per week.

## 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' (37%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (27%) (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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

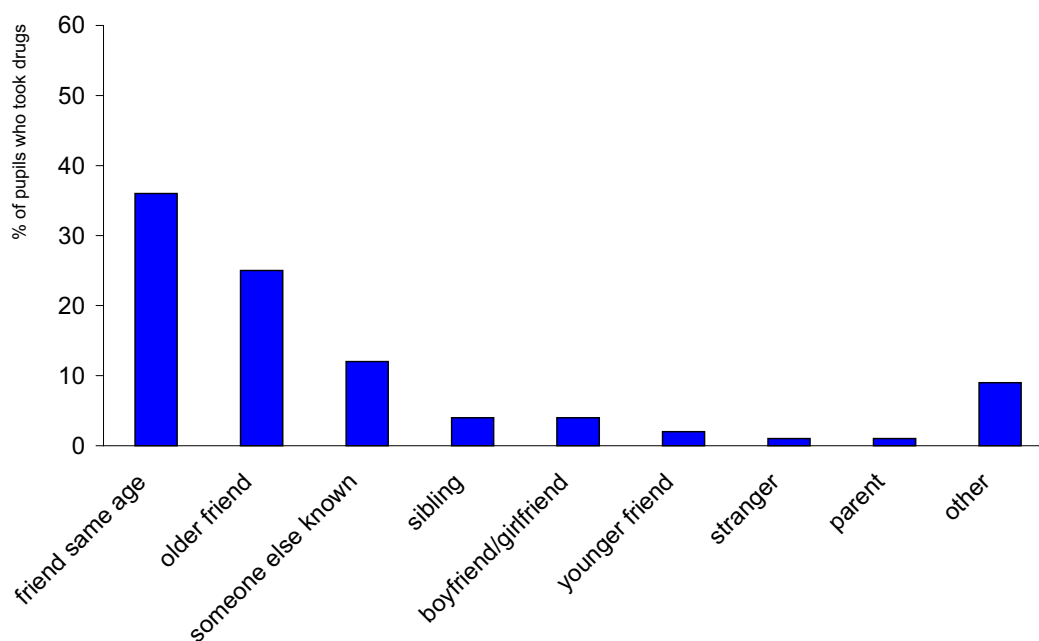
## 5.7 Availability of drugs

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 37% did not know how easy or difficult it would be. Significantly more 15 year olds reported that they would find it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' (61%) than 13 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; 36% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and a further 25% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Greater Glasgow 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

Nineteen percent (19%) 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 (96%), although 69% reported that they knew where to go to get help (Tables 5.20 to 5.23).

All pupils were asked if they knew where to get information on drugs. Two thirds of all pupils (66%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'friends' (39%), 'doctor' (37%), 'Internet' (33%) and 'telephone helpline' (31%) (**Table 5.25**).

### **5.10 Pupils' attitudes to drugs**

All pupils were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about drugs and those who used or sold them. Most pupils (80%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (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 if heroin was addictive and 27% did not know if injecting drugs could lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (51%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 44% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (62%) 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 (62%) 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'; 72% of pupils agreed with this statement. Just over half (55%) 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'. A minority of pupils (15%) agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (49%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (52%), but with regard to these last two statements around a third of pupils reported that they 'don't know' (38% and 30% respectively).

Sixty nine percent (69%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 30% 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: 72% of 13 year olds and 78% of 15 year olds. However, 22% of 13 year olds and 18% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 7% of 13 year olds and 5% 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. Thirty six percent (36%) of 13 year olds and 39% of 15 year olds reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However,

47% of 13 year olds and 48% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 17% 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, 28% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 41% found them 'fairly useful' **(Table 5.29)**.

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	7	19	13	15
Used drugs in last year*	11	31	21	22
Used drugs ever	13	35	24	25
<i>Base</i>	1646	1540	3186	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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	15	12	13	15
Used drugs in last year*	23	19	21	22
Used drugs ever	27	22	24	25
<i>Base</i>	1461	1725	3186	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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	9	29	19	20
Stimulants	2	7	4	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	4	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	3	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	1	1	3
Psychedelics	1	1	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	0	1	1	2
Opiates	1	0	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	1	-	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	2	3	2	4
Tranquillisers	1	2	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	0	0	0
Semeron	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<i>Base</i>	1723	1570	3293	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:  
Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	21	17	19	20
Stimulants	4	5	4	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	2	3	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	2	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	1	1	3
Psychedelics	1	1	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	1	1	2
Opiates	1	0	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	0	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	2	3	2	4
Tranquillisers	2	1	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	0	0	0
Semeron	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Base</b>	<b>1528</b>	<b>1765</b>	<b>3293</b>	<b>23090</b>

*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:  
Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	35	66	50
No	65	34	50
<b>Base</b>	<b>1516</b>	<b>1439</b>	<b>2955</b>

*Base= All pupils*

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	54	47	50
No	46	53	50
<b>Base</b>	<b>1384</b>	<b>1571</b>	<b>2955</b>

*Base= All pupils*

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	26	59	43	42
Stimulants	10	25	17	19
<i>cocaine</i>	5	7	6	6
<i>crack</i>	3	3	3	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	7	19	13	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	10	6	7
<i>poppers</i>	3	7	5	9
Psychedelics	5	11	8	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	7	5	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	3	6	5	8
Opiates	4	5	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	5	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	9	12	11	12
Tranquillisers	4	7	5	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	2	2	2
Semeron	2	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1
<b>Base</b>	<b>1648</b>	<b>1540</b>	<b>3188</b>	<b>20614</b>

*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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	48	39	43	42
Stimulants	18	17	17	19
<i>cocaine</i>	7	5	6	6
<i>crack</i>	4	2	3	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	13	13	13	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	6	7	6	7
<i>poppers</i>	6	4	5	9
Psychadelics	10	7	8	10
<i>LSD</i>	6	4	5	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	6	4	5	8
Opiates	6	4	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	5	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	11	10	11	12
Tranquillisers	6	5	5	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	1	2	2
Semeron	2	1	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
<b>Base</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>3188</b>	<b>20614</b>

*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:  
Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	2	5	4	5
Once or twice a month	1	6	3	4
A few times a year	2	6	4	5
Do not use drugs	94	83	89	86
<i>Base</i>	1664	1539	3203	22532

*Base=All pupils*

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	5	2	4	5
Once or twice a month	4	3	3	4
A few times a year	4	4	4	5
Do not use drugs	86	90	89	86
<i>Base</i>	1471	1732	3203	22532

*Base=All pupils*

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	35	38	37
Someone else's home	16	33	27
At party	6	14	11
Own home	7	6	7
At school	5	6	6
At club/disco	7	4	5
Other place	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	285	576	861

*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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	39	35	37
Someone else's home	21	35	27
At party	11	12	11
Own home	6	7	7
At school	6	5	6
At club/disco	6	4	5
Other place	4	3	3
<i>Base</i>	457	404	861

*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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	38	39
No	62	61
<i>Base</i>	749	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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	14	26	20
Fairly easy	18	35	27
Fairly difficult	5	7	6
Very difficult	5	3	4
Impossible	8	3	6
Don't know	49	25	37
<i>Base</i>	1633	1531	3164

*Base=All pupils*

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	25	16	20
Fairly easy	25	28	27
Fairly difficult	6	6	6
Very difficult	4	4	4
Impossible	5	6	6
Don't know	34	40	37
<i>Base</i>	1451	1713	3164

*Base=All pupils*

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	25	41	36
Older friend	19	27	25
Someone known	11	12	12
Brother or sister	3	5	4
Boyfriend/girlfriend	4	5	4
Younger friend	0	3	2
Mother/father	2	0	1
Stranger	3	1	1
Other	9	10	9
<i>Base</i>	285	576	861

*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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	36	35	36
Older friend	23	27	25
Someone known	12	11	12
Brother or sister	3	6	4
Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	8	4
Younger friend	1	3	2
Mother/father	1	1	1
Stranger	2	1	1
Other	11	8	9
<i>Base</i>	457	404	861

*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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	29	42	39
Sold some of it	9	7	8
Gave some of it away	62	51	54
<i>Base</i>	186	515	701

*Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs*

**Table 5.19: Sharing drugs, by gender: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	29	42	39
Sold some of it	9	7	8
Gave some of it away	62	51	54
Base	186	515	701

*Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs*

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	25	18	19	15
Would like to give up in the future	19	21	20	20
Would not like to give up	36	37	37	39
Not sure	20	24	23	26
Base	85	267	352	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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	17	22	19	15
Would like to give up in the future	22	18	20	20
Would not like to give up	42	31	37	39
Not sure	18	39	23	26
Base	193	159	352	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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Total %
Yes	4
No	96
Base	354

*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 : Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Total %
Yes	69
No	31
<i>Base</i>	<i>350</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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	Total %
Yes	66
No	18
Don't know	16
<i>Base</i>	<i>3177</i>

*Base=All pupils*

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

	Total %
Friends	39
Doctor	37
Internet/web	33
Telephone helpline	31
Female family member	28
Advice organisation	21
Teacher	20
Male family member	20
Magazines	17
Drop-in centre	13
Books	13
Councillor	8
Youth worker	8
TV/radio	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>2092</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: Greater Glasgow 2002.**

	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	92	5	4	3163
Taking cocaine is dangerous	81	4	15	3145
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	80	13	8	3148
People my age who take drugs need help	72	15	13	3138
Heroin is addictive	70	3	27	3146
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	70	3	27	3143
People who sell drugs should be punished	69	17	14	3148
Most young people will try out drugs	66	19	15	3157
People who take drugs are stupid	62	25	14	3147
What adults tell us about drugs is true	62	15	23	3144
People who take heroin are junkies	55	20	25	3137
People take drugs to relax	52	19	30	3145
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	51	5	44	3147
People take drugs to escape from reality	49	14	38	3145
People who take drugs should be punished	30	50	21	3144
Taking drugs is exciting	15	60	26	3155

*Base=All pupils*

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	72	78	2264
No	22	18	20
Don't know	7	5	6
<i>Base</i>	1484	1550	3034

*Base= All pupils*

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	36	39	37
No	47	48	48
Don't know	17	13	15
<i>Base</i>	1466	1530	2996

*Base= All pupils*

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

	Total %
Very useful	28
Fairly useful	41
Not very useful	15
Not useful at all	7
Don't know	9
<i>Base</i>	2375

*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 Greater Glasgow there was a slightly higher proportion of independent school pupils in the final sample than in the population (9% compared with 7%). There was a higher response rate in S2 pupils (52% of Greater Glasgow sample) compared with S4 pupils (48% of Greater Glasgow 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 <sup>1 2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Kish (1970) *Survey Sampling*, London: John Wiley

<sup>2</sup> SAS System for Windows 1999. Release 8, SAS Institute Inc. Cary, NC, USA