

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

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

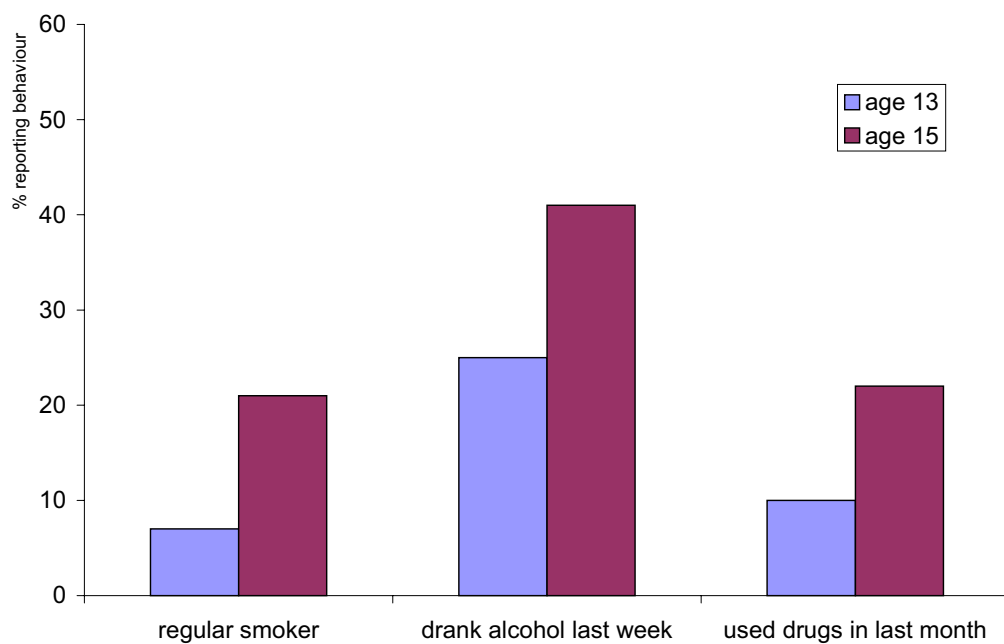
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Inverclyde:

- € 7% of 13 year olds and 21% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- € Prevalence of regular smoking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- € 25% of 13 year olds and 41% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- € Prevalence of drinking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- € 10% of 13 year olds and 22% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- € Prevalence of drug use was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- € The differences in drinking and drug use between boys and girls in Inverclyde 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 12, for first drinking it was 13 and for the first occasion of drug use it was 14 years.

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

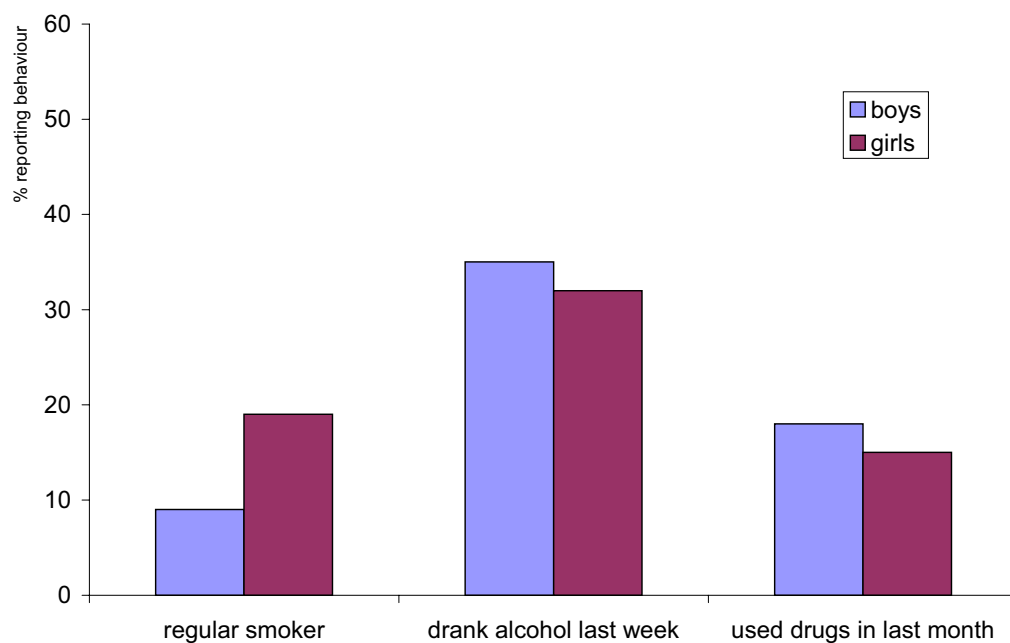
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: Inverclyde 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: Inverclyde 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 Inverclyde 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 Inverclyde was designed to have a final sample size of 780 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 34% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 10 schools which were asked to participate 6 schools (60%) 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 42 classes in Inverclyde were selected to participate, and 22 classes (52%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 90%. The main reason for pupil non-response was absence due to illness. The final survey response in Inverclyde, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 47%. This is lower than the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 481 pupils, 21.3% of the target population in Inverclyde.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Inverclyde, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 7% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 21% of 15 year olds. For neither age group was the reported prevalence in Inverclyde significantly different from the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Just over half of 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (51%), compared with 38% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a significantly higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in Inverclyde; 19% of girls and 9% 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 20 per week for 13 year olds and 32 per week for 15 year olds. Girls who were regular smokers reported smoking more cigarettes per week on average than boys (girls reported smoking 32 cigarettes per week on average compared with boys who reported smoking 21 per week).

3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

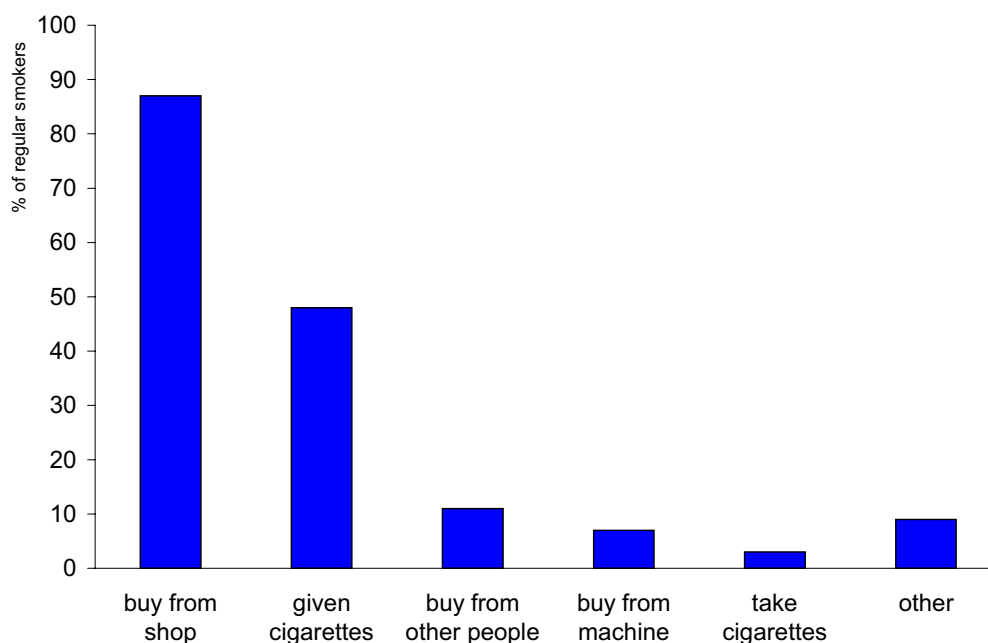
Almost all regular smokers (95%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £7.00 a week.

3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtained their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. The majority of regular smokers (87%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 11% reported buying them from other people and 7% bought them from machines. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just under half (48%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 3% 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**).

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

Figure 3.1: Source of cigarettes: Inverclyde 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 (85%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 74% had tried to give up at some time. Twenty four percent (24%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 31% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (64% 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: 34% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 8% 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 four percent (84%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Over half (61%) 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 (91%) 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: 63% of regular smokers compared with 45% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 44% of regular smokers, compared with 13% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 39% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 5% of non-smokers. Most non-smokers (61%) 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 (85%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts on television (60%) or in magazines (57%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (45%) or at the cinema (16%) (**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: 62% of 13 year olds and 59% of 15 year olds. However, 28% of 13 year olds and 34% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 10% of 13 year olds and 7% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on smoking (**Table 3.15**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	7	21	14	14
Occasional smoker	6	3	5	5
Used to smoke	14	13	13	13
Tried smoking once	22	25	24	23
Never smoked	51	38	45	45
<i>Base</i>	250	219	469	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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	9	19	14	14
Occasional smoker	5	5	5	5
Used to smoke	11	15	13	13
Tried smoking once	30	17	24	23
Never smoked	46	44	45	45
<i>Base</i>	241	228	469	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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	59	96	87
Given cigarettes	47	49	48
Buy from other people	12	11	11
Buy from machine	-	9	7
Take cigarettes	6	2	3
Get cigarettes some other way	18	7	9
<i>Base</i>	17	45	62

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	81	89	87
Given cigarettes	44	50	48
Buy from other people	5	14	11
Buy from machine	5	7	7
Take cigarettes	-	5	3
Get cigarettes some other way	-	14	9
<i>Base</i>	20	42	62

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	85
Would not like to give up smoking	15
<i>Base</i>	59

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	74
Has not tried to give up smoking	26
<i>Base</i>	61

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Inverclyde 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	36
More than a year	64
<i>Base</i>	60

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	8	34	24	32
Fairly difficult	36	29	31	36
Fairly easy	23	26	27	21
Very easy	32	11	18	11
<i>Base</i>	22	38	61	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	27	43	64	57	54
Persuade me not to	57	23	27	32	35
Do nothing	8	6	1	2	3
Encourage me	3	11	-	1	0
Not sure	5	17	8	8	7
<i>Base</i>	59	18	322	410	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	24
Not allowed to smoke at home	61
Don't know	15
<i>Base</i>	54

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	35	47	53
At least one parent smokes daily	63	53	45
Does not see either parent	2	-	2
<i>Base</i>	62	22	376

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	47	71	79
At least one sibling smokes daily	44	24	13
Does not have siblings	9	5	8
<i>Base</i>	56	21	340

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	39	30	5
More than half	42	18	8
Half	11	12	7
Less than half	7	27	19
Almost none	-	12	36
None	1	-	25
<i>Base</i>	62	23	384

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	85	8	7	467
On television	60	32	8	459
In magazines	57	30	12	460
In newspapers	45	37	18	450
At the cinema	16	66	17	452

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	62	59	60
No	28	34	31
Don't know	10	7	8
Base	227	217	444

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 five percent (65%) of 13 year olds and 87% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For neither age group was the reported prevalence in Inverclyde significantly different from the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds) (**Table 4.1**).

Just under half (41%) of 15 year olds and 25% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. Once again these figures were not significantly different from the reported national figures for drinking in the last week (national figures: 23% of 13 year olds reported drinking in the week before the survey compared with 46% of 15 year olds) (**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; 19% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 36% of 15 year old pupils. For neither age group was the prevalence of weekly drinking significantly different from that reported nationally (national figures: 17% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported drinking weekly). There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the proportion of pupils reporting that they usually drink at least once a week (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, 82% reported that they spent money on alcohol. The average amount spent by those who bought alcohol was £6.00 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 spirits were most commonly reported: 62% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week reported drinking spirits. Just over half (57%) reported drinking beer, lager or cider and 47% had drunk alcopops. For girls, spirits were also the most commonly reported type of drink: 61% had drunk spirits in the last week (**Table 4.8**).

4.5 Average amount of alcohol consumed weekly

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

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.

used to calculate units of alcohol was the same as used in previous surveys in this series (a full discussion of the method, including issues of under-reporting, can be found in Boreham et al., 2001¹). Boys who drank over the previous seven days consumed on average 11 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 8 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: Inverclyde 2002.

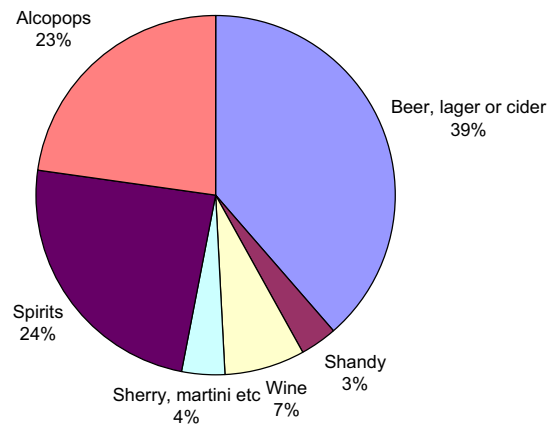
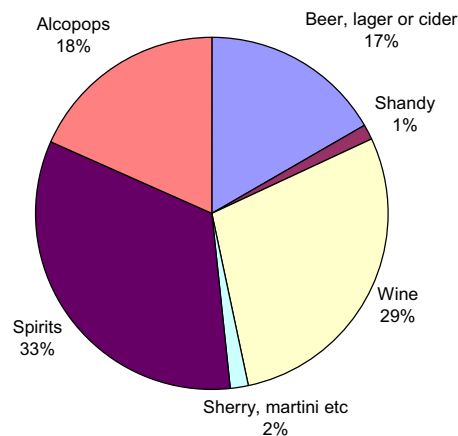


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Inverclyde 2002.

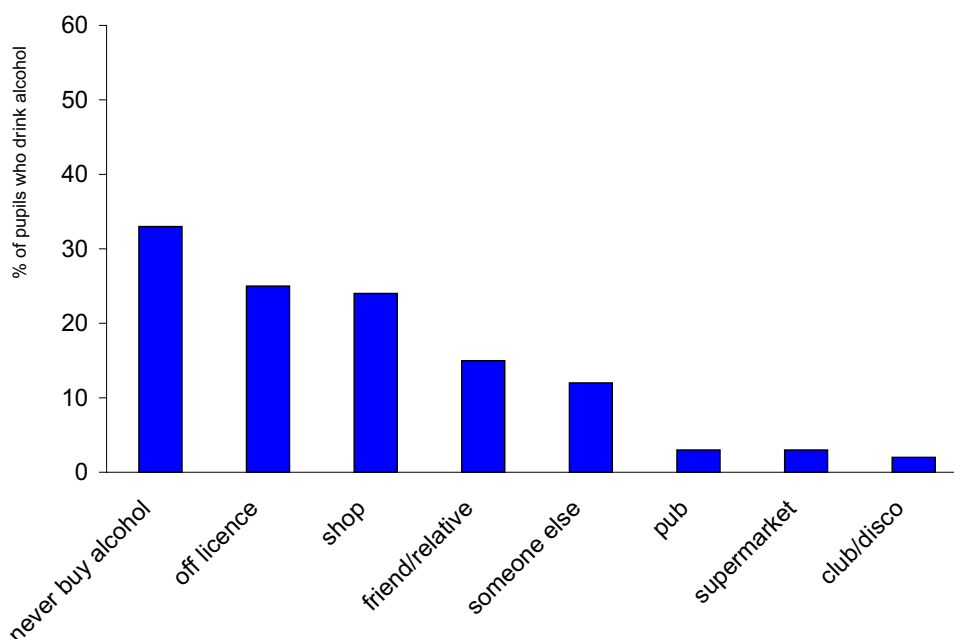


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. A third (33%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. Other pupils reported more than one source. The most common sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in Inverclyde were from an off licence (25%) or from a shop (24%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

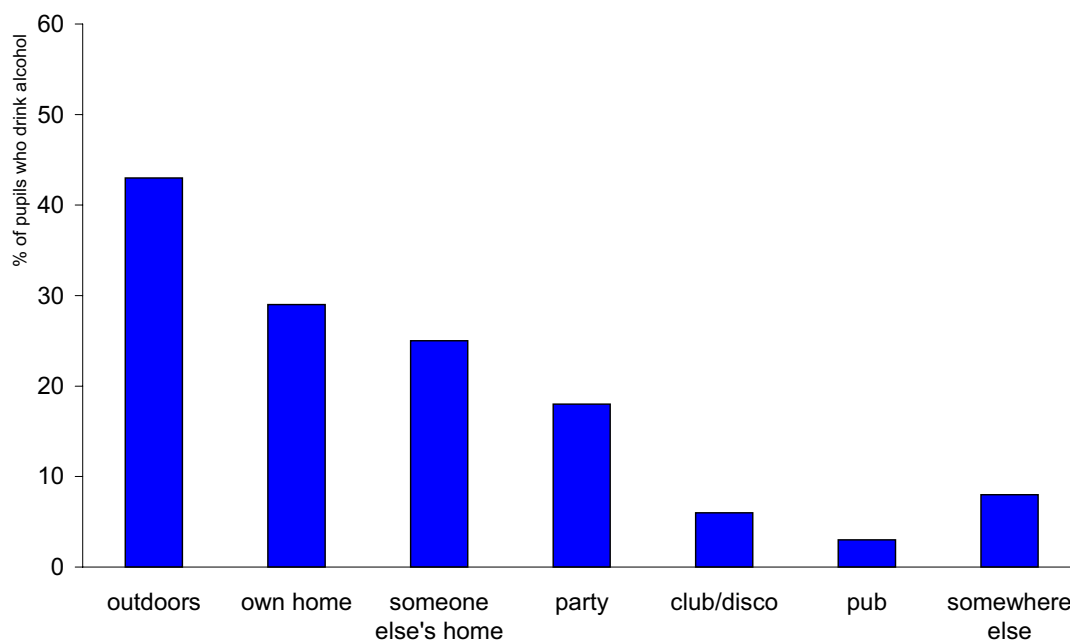


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

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 (43%), in the pupil's own home (29%) and someone else's home (25%) (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: Inverclyde 2002.



(Source: tables 4.11 and 4.12)

4.8 Drinking to excess

All pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked 'Have you ever had so much alcohol that you were really drunk?'. Overall, 72% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Seventeen percent (17%) had been drunk once, 26% had been drunk 2-3 times, 12% had been drunk 4-10 times and 17% had been drunk more than 10 times (**Tables 4.13 and 4.14**).

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

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink (49%) reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 11% had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion 4 or more times in the past 30 days (**Tables 4.15 and 4.16**).

4.9 Effects of drinking too much alcohol

Pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked whether they had ever experienced any of a list of possible effects as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Pupils could give more than one answer. The most commonly reported effect was vomiting, reported by 45% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 31% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Sixteen percent (16%) had tried drugs. Eighteen percent (18%) of all

15 year olds (20% of boys and 16% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Thirteen percent (13%) 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 (43%) 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, 12% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 14% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (24% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Three quarters (75%) reported that their families would be upset or angry if they started drinking (**Tables 4.21 and 4.22**).

All pupils, including those who had never had a proper alcoholic drink, were asked if they were allowed to drink at home and the most pupils (65%) 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. Just over half of the 13 year olds (54%) and 69% of 15 year olds reported having lessons, videos or class discussions. However, 34% of 13 year olds and 26% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 12% 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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	65	87	76	78
No	35	13	24	22
<i>Base</i>	256	223	479	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	74	78	76	78
No	26	22	24	22
<i>Base</i>	247	232	479	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	25	41	33	35
One to four weeks ago	12	16	14	16
One to six months ago	15	19	17	18
More than six months ago	13	11	12	10
Never	36	13	24	22
<i>Base</i>	253	223	476	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	35	32	33	35
One to four weeks ago	11	18	14	16
One to six months ago	15	18	17	18
More than six months ago	13	11	12	10
Never	26	22	24	22
<i>Base</i>	245	231	476	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	19	36	27	27
About once a fortnight	9	13	11	12
About once a month	8	10	9	12
Only a few times a year	29	29	29	27
Never	35	13	24	22
<i>Base</i>	255	221	476	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	28	27	27	27
About once a fortnight	10	13	11	12
About once a month	9	9	9	12
Only a few times a year	28	29	29	27
Never	26	22	24	22
<i>Base</i>	245	231	476	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	51	51	51
Shandy	21	3	10
Wine	30	33	32
Martini, sherry etc.	21	2	9
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	59	63	61
Alcopops	59	37	45
<i>Base</i>	63	92	155

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	57	44	51
Shandy	14	5	10
Wine	23	41	32
Martini, sherry etc.	14	3	9
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	62	61	61
Alcopops	47	43	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>155</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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	42	27	33
Buy alcohol in off licence	13	34	25
Buy alcohol from shop	22	25	24
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	14	16	15
Buy alcohol from someone else	15	9	12
Buy alcohol in pub	2	4	3
Buy alcohol from supermarket	4	3	3
Buy alcohol in club	3	2	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>363</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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	38	29	33
Buy alcohol in off licence	24	27	25
Buy alcohol from shop	24	24	24
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	13	17	15
Buy alcohol from someone else	8	15	12
Buy alcohol in pub	3	3	3
Buy alcohol from supermarket	3	3	3
Buy alcohol in club	3	2	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>363</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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	39	46	43
Usually drink in own home	36	24	29
Usually drink in someone else's home	20	28	25
Usually drink at a party with friends	12	23	18
Usually drink in club/disco	5	7	6
Usually drink in pub	2	4	3
Usually drink somewhere else	11	6	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>363</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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	36	50	43
Usually drink in own home	34	25	29
Usually drink in someone else's home	24	25	25
Usually drink at a party with friends	16	21	18
Usually drink in club/disco	5	7	6
Usually drink in pub	3	3	3
Usually drink somewhere else	9	8	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>363</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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	36	23	28	32
Once	19	15	17	19
2-3 times	26	26	26	22
4-10 times	10	13	12	13
More than 10 times	9	23	17	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>17723</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	30	27	28	32
Once	17	17	17	19
2-3 times	27	25	26	22
4-10 times	11	13	12	13
More than 10 times	15	19	17	14
<i>Base</i>	175	177	352	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	7	14	11	13
3 times	9	8	9	9
Twice	7	18	14	13
Once	18	12	15	14
Not in last 30 days	20	24	22	23
Never	37	24	30	28
<i>Base</i>	161	190	351	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	11	12	11	13
3 times	10	7	9	9
Twice	11	16	14	13
Once	14	15	15	14
Not in last 30 days	23	22	22	23
Never	32	28	30	28
<i>Base</i>	176	175	351	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	41	48	45
Had an argument or fight	29	33	31
Had unprotected sex*	-	18	18
Tried any drugs	12	18	16
Stayed off school	16	11	13
Injured and seen by doctor	11	5	8
Visited A & E department	6	3	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	4	2	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>356</i>

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	41	50	45
Had an argument or fight	28	35	31
Had unprotected sex*	20	16	18
Tried any drugs	18	14	16
Stayed off school	11	15	13
Injured and seen by doctor	9	7	8
Visited A & E department	5	4	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	2	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>356</i>

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	13	11	12	16
They don't mind	28	32	31	45
They don't know I drink	48	41	43	27
I don't know what they think	10	16	14	12
<i>Base</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>7469</i>

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	11	13	12	16
They don't mind	31	30	31	45
They don't know I drink	41	46	43	27
I don't know what they think	16	12	14	12
<i>Base</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>7469</i>

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	77	70	75	70
They would not mind	5	11	7	9
I don't know what they would think	18	19	18	21
<i>Base</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>4711</i>

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	76	74	75	70
They would not mind	8	4	7	9
I don't know what they would think	16	21	18	21
<i>Base</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>4711</i>

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	3
Yes, sometimes	62
No, never	35
<i>Base</i>	<i>469</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	54	69	62
No	34	26	30
Don't know	12	6	9
<i>Base</i>	226	217	443

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: 29% 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. Ten percent (10%) of 13 year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 22% of 15 year olds. Prevalence of drug use in Inverclyde was not significantly different from the prevalence found nationally (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). Girls were less likely to report having used drugs in the last month than boys, however this difference was not statistically significant (18% of boys and 15% 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 five (25%) percent of all pupils in the survey reported that they had used drugs in the year prior to the survey (this figure includes those who used drugs in the last month) (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

The most frequently used drug in the last year, including the last month, was cannabis, 24% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 6% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 2% had used solvents, 3% had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and 2% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Over half of all pupils (55%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 64% of 15 year old pupils and 45% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. The proportion of 13 year old pupils reporting being offered drugs was significantly higher than that reported nationally (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 drugs: 57% of boys had been offered drugs compared with 54% of

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

girls. The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 49% 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 (2% of 13 year olds and 5% of 15 year olds). Reported prevalence of weekly drug taking was not significantly different from reported national prevalence in either age group. There was no significant gender difference in weekly drug use (3% of girls and 5% of boys reported using drugs once a week or more) (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

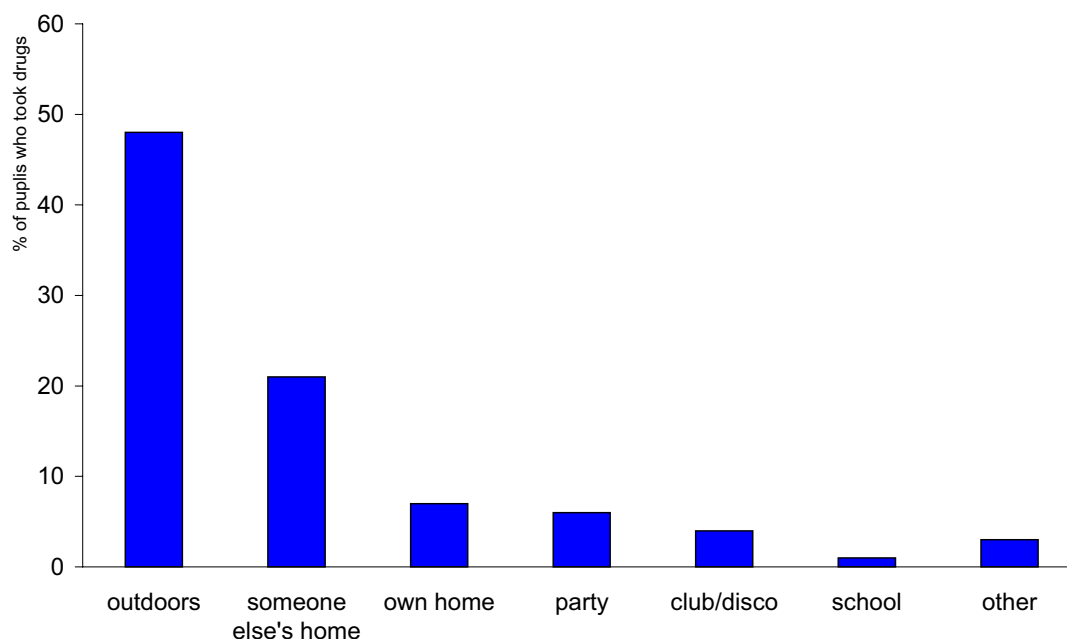
Around half (51%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £9.00 per week.

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' (48%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (21%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Thirty seven percent (37%) 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: Inverclyde 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

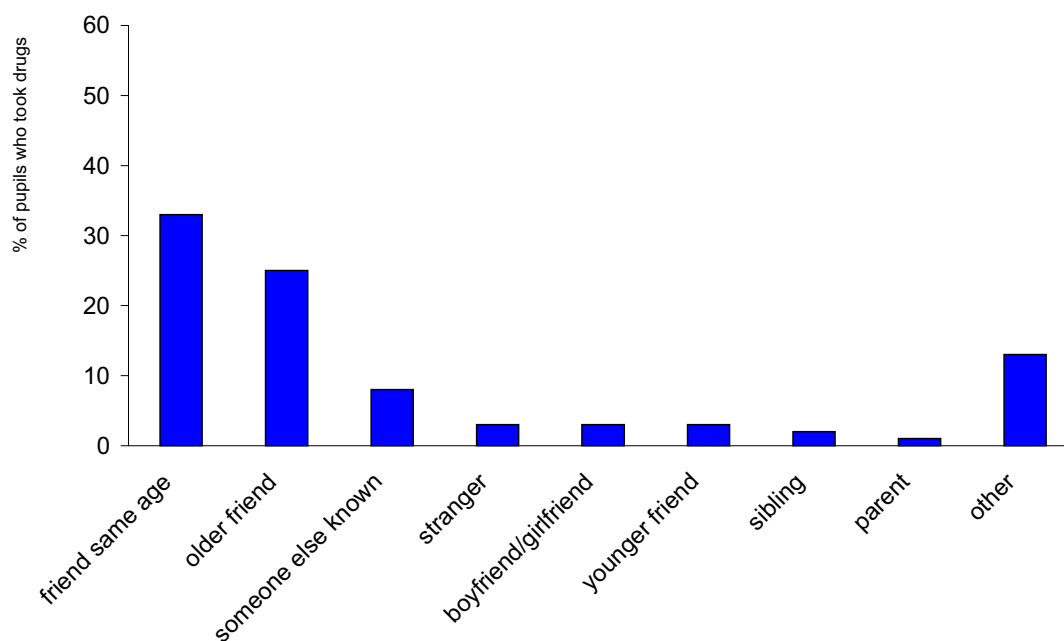
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just over half (54%) of all 13 and 15 year old pupils reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 35% 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' (67%) than thirteen year old pupils (40%) (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; 33% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and 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: Inverclyde 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Over half (53%) of pupils who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (9%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

5.9 Obtaining information and help

Twenty eight percent (28%) 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 (91%), although 72% reported that they knew where to go to get help (Tables 5.20 to 5.23).

All pupils were asked if they knew where to get information on drugs. Seventy three percent (73%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'friends' (40%), 'your doctor' (37%), 'the Internet' (32%) and 'telephone helpline' (29%) (**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 (81%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (89%) 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' (79%), 'heroin is addictive' (65%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (75%), although 31% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 22% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (49%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 46% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (62%) of 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', 57% 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'; 70% 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'. Sixteen percent (16%) of pupils agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (41%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (50%). However 42% reported that they did not know whether 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality', and 31% did not know whether 'people take drugs to relax'.

Sixty five percent (65%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 27% 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: 64% of 13 year olds and 77% of 15 year olds. However, 25% of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 11% of 13 year olds and 4% 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 (36% of 13 year olds and 35% 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 the remaining 17% of 13 year olds and 17% 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, 34% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 44% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

#

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	10	22	17	15
Used drugs in last year*	18	32	25	22
Used drugs ever	21	37	29	25
<i>Base</i>	241	219	460	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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	18	15	17	15
Used drugs in last year*	28	22	25	22
Used drugs ever	33	25	29	25
<i>Base</i>	236	224	460	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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	17	30	24	20
Stimulants	3	8	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	2	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	3	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	4	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	2	3	2	3
Psychedelics	3	3	3	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	2	1	2
Opiates	2	1	2	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	1	0	1	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	2	2	4
Tranquillisers	1	2	2	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	1	1	0
Semeron	1	0	1	0
Other	1	0	1	0
<i>Base</i>	258	223	481	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:
Inverclyde 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	26	21	24	20
Stimulants	8	3	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	2	-	1	1
<i>crack</i>	2	0	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	3	1	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	2	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	3	1	2	3
Psychedelics	4	1	3	2
<i>LSD</i>	2	0	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	2	1	1	2
Opiates	3	0	2	1
<i>heroin</i>	2	0	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	1	0	1	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	2	3	2	4
Tranquillisers	2	2	2	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	0	1	0
Semeron	0	1	1	0
Other	0	1	1	0
<i>Base</i>	249	232	481	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:
Inverclyde 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	45	64	55
No	55	36	45
<i>Base</i>	216	215	431

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	57	54	55
No	43	46	45
<i>Base</i>	221	210	431

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	38	59	49	42
Stimulants	13	27	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	7	5	6	6
<i>crack</i>	7	1	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	7	18	13	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	6	9	8	7
<i>poppers</i>	6	14	10	9
Psychedelics	7	10	9	10
<i>LSD</i>	5	6	5	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	5	6	5	8
Opiates	8	5	6	5
<i>heroin</i>	7	4	6	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	14	12	13	12
Tranquillisers	7	13	10	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	1	2	2
Semeron	3	-	1	1
Other	1	2	1	1
<i>Base</i>	240	221	461	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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	51	47	49	42
Stimulants	19	22	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	6	5	6	6
<i>crack</i>	6	2	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	9	17	13	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	8	8	8	7
<i>poppers</i>	10	9	10	9
Psychedelics	10	8	9	10
<i>LSD</i>	6	5	5	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	7	4	5	8
Opiates	7	6	6	5
<i>heroin</i>	6	6	6	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	13	12	13	12
Tranquillisers	10	10	10	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	1	2	2
Semeron	2	1	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	235	226	461	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:
Inverclyde 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	2	5	4	5
Once or twice a month	2	5	4	4
A few times a year	4	5	5	5
Do not use drugs	91	85	88	86
<i>Base</i>	242	221	463	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	5	3	4	5
Once or twice a month	3	4	4	4
A few times a year	5	4	5	5
Do not use drugs	87	89	88	86
<i>Base</i>	239	224	463	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	42	52	48
Someone else's home	14	25	21
Own home	4	9	7
At party	7	6	6
At club/disco	4	3	4
At school	1	1	1
Other place	4	2	3
<i>Base</i>	71	88	159

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	45	53	48
Someone else's home	18	24	21
Own home	9	5	7
At party	7	6	6
At club/disco	3	5	4
At school	1	2	1
Other place	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	95	64	159

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	37	39
No	63	61
<i>Base</i>	138	5544

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	16	37	27
Fairly easy	24	30	27
Fairly difficult	5	5	5
Very difficult	3	1	2
Impossible	6	1	4
Don't know	44	26	35
<i>Base</i>	237	221	458

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	31	24	27
Fairly easy	26	29	27
Fairly difficult	5	5	5
Very difficult	3	1	2
Impossible	4	3	4
Don't know	32	38	35
<i>Base</i>	236	222	458

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	13	47	33
Older friend	24	26	25
Someone known	10	7	8
Younger friend	1	3	3
Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	3	3
Stranger	4	2	3
Brother or sister	1	2	2
Mother/father	3	-	1
Other	17	10	13
<i>Base</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>159</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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	36	28	33
Older friend	20	33	25
Someone known	8	8	8
Younger friend	2	3	3
Boyfriend/girlfriend	-	6	3
Stranger	4	2	3
Brother or sister	1	3	2
Mother/father	2	-	1
Other	13	12	13
<i>Base</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>159</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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	33	40	37
Sold some of it	9	10	9
Gave some of it away	58	51	53
<i>Base</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>116</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	41	32	37
Sold some of it	11	7	9
Gave some of it away	48	61	53
Base	71	45	116

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	40	21	28	15
Would like to give up in the future	25	12	16	20
Would not like to give up	25	39	35	39
Not sure	10	27	21	26
Base	20	33	53	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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	19	39	28	15
Would like to give up in the future	23	8	16	20
Would not like to give up	45	21	35	39
Not sure	13	32	21	26
Base	30	23	53	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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Total %
Yes	9
No	91
Base	53

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 : Inverclyde 2002.

	Total %
Yes	72
No	28
<i>Base</i>	53

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Total %
Yes	73
No	15
Don't know	12
<i>Base</i>	459

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Friends	40
Doctor	37
Internet/web	32
Telephone helpline	29
Advice organisation	25
Female family member	24
Teacher	22
Drop-in centre	21
Male family member	16
Youth worker	15
Books	15
Magazines	14
Councillor	10
TV/radio	6
<i>Base</i>	331

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: Inverclyde 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	89	5	6	460
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	81	12	8	458
Taking cocaine is dangerous	79	5	16	457
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	75	3	22	460
People my age who take drugs need help	70	16	15	460
Most young people will try out drugs	66	16	17	459
Heroin is addictive	65	4	31	460
People who sell drugs should be punished	65	22	13	460
What adults tell us about drugs is true	62	15	23	459
People who take drugs are stupid	57	28	15	458
People who take heroin are junkies	55	18	27	460
People take drugs to relax	50	19	31	459
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	49	5	46	458
People take drugs to escape from reality	41	17	42	458
People who take drugs should be punished	27	51	22	458
Taking drugs is exciting	16	58	27	458

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	64	77	71
No	25	19	22
Don't know	11	4	7
<i>Base</i>	228	218	446

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	36	35	36
No	47	48	47
Don't know	17	17	17
<i>Base</i>	226	215	441

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	34
Fairly useful	44
Not very useful	10
Not useful at all	5
Don't know	7
<i>Base</i>	336

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 year (S2 or S4) and school type (independent or state funded) where independent school pupils were included in the final sample. In Inverclyde no independent school pupils were included in the final sample. There was a slightly higher response rate in S2 pupils (54% of Inverclyde sample) compared with S4 pupils (46% of Inverclyde 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 principle 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