

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

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

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Notes on statistics

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

Notes to tables

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

Acknowledgements:

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

1 Summary of Findings

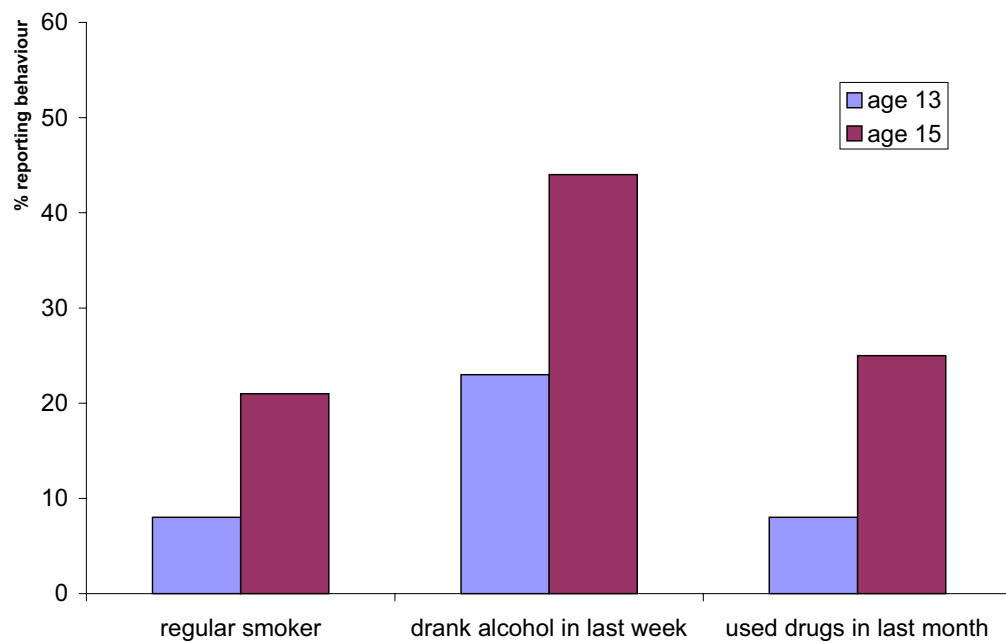
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Lanarkshire:

- 8% 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
- 23% of 13 year olds and 44% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drinking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- 8% of 13 year olds and 25% 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
- 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 Lanarkshire in 2002.

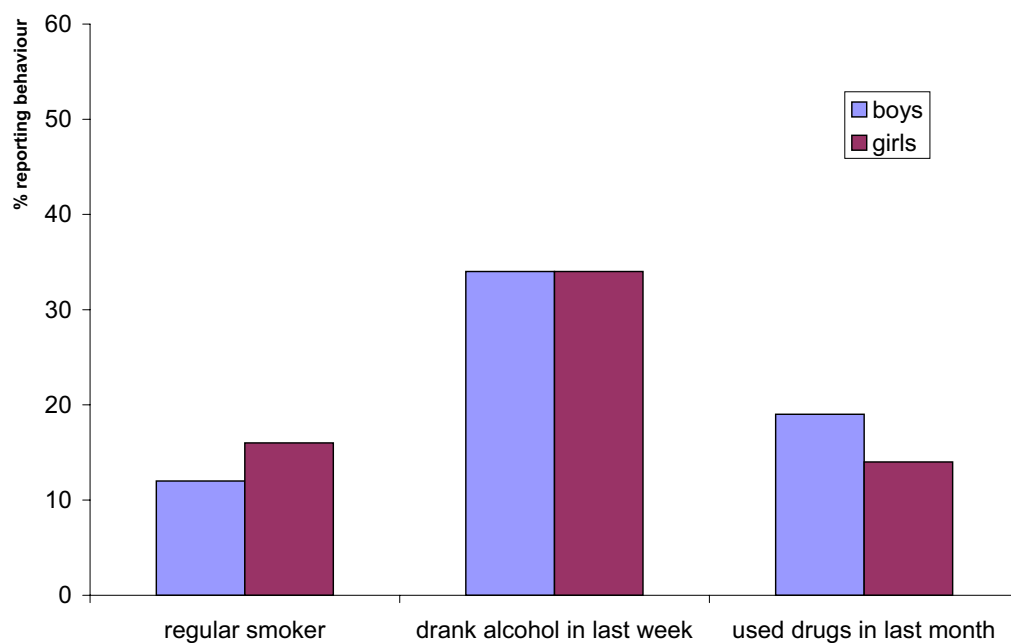
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: Lanarkshire 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: Lanarkshire 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 Lanarkshire 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 Lanarkshire was designed to have a final sample size of 2900 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 19% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 44 schools which were asked to participate 36 schools (82%) 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% older 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% older than 16 years 1 month, 3% older 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 145 classes in Lanarkshire were selected to participate, and 114 classes (79%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 92%. The main reasons for pupil non-response was absence due to illness and authorised absence. The final survey response in Lanarkshire, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 65%. This was the same as the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 2545 pupils, 17% of the target population in Lanarkshire.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Lanarkshire, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 8% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 21% of 15 year olds. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Lanarkshire was not significantly different from the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Half of all the 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (50%), compared with 35% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in Lanarkshire; 16% of girls and 12% 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 28 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

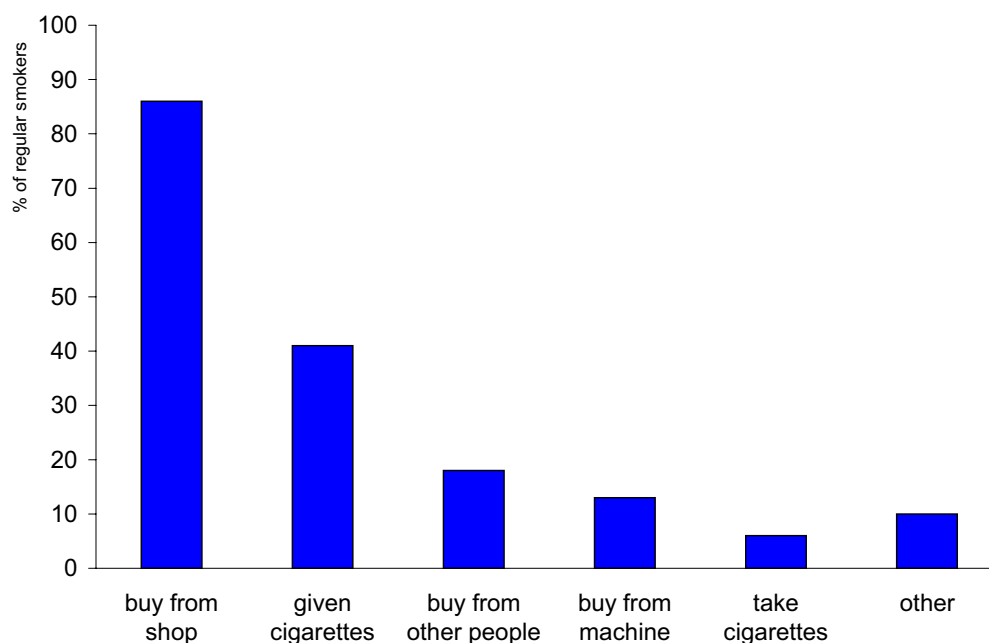
Almost all regular smokers (96%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £8.00 a week.

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 (86%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 13% bought them from machines and 18% reported buying them from other people. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just under half (41%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 6% reported that they 'take cigarettes' and 10% of pupils reported that they obtained their cigarettes 'some other way' (**Tables 3.3 and 3.4, Figure 3.1**).

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

Figure 3.1: Source of cigarettes: Lanarkshire 2002.



(Source: Table 3.3 and 3.4)

3.5 Smoking dependence

Regular smokers were asked whether they would like to give up smoking and how difficult or easy they felt this would be. Most regular smokers (68%) reported that they would like to give up smoking and 69% had tried to give up at some time. A third (33%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 36% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (71% 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: 41% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 15% of pupils who had smoked regularly for one year or less (Tables 3.5 to 3.8).

3.6 Family attitudes to smoking

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

Seventy seven percent (77%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. More than 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 (93%) reported that their families would either stop them smoking or try to persuade them not to smoke (Table 3.9).

Pupils were also asked whether their families and friends smoked. More pupils who were regular smokers reported that a parent was a daily smoker compared with non-smokers: 71% of regular smokers compared with 41% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 40% of regular smokers, compared with 13% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 43% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 3% of non-smokers. 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. The majority of pupils (85%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts in magazines (59%) or on television (58%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (47%) or at the cinema (20%) (**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: 78% of 13 year olds and 63% of 15 year olds. However, 16% of 13 year olds and 29% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 6% of 13 year olds and 8% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know if they had had lessons, videos or discussions on smoking (**Table 3.15**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	8	21	14	14
Occasional smoker	4	6	5	5
Used to smoke	12	17	14	13
Tried smoking once	26	22	24	23
Never smoked	50	35	43	45
<i>Base</i>	1385	1078	2463	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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	12	16	14	14
Occasional smoker	4	6	5	5
Used to smoke	13	15	14	13
Tried smoking once	25	23	24	23
Never smoked	46	39	43	45
<i>Base</i>	1218	1245	2463	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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	66	94	86
Given cigarettes	49	38	41
Buy from other people	30	13	18
Buy from machine	11	14	13
Take cigarettes	12	3	6
Get cigarettes some other way	22	5	10
<i>Base</i>	106	221	327

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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	81	90	86
Given cigarettes	34	47	41
Buy from other people	16	19	18
Buy from machine	11	15	13
Take cigarettes	2	8	6
Get cigarettes some other way	13	8	10
<i>Base</i>	140	187	327

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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	68
Would not like to give up smoking	32
<i>Base</i>	<i>310</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	69
Has not tried to give up smoking	31
<i>Base</i>	<i>320</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	29
More than a year	71
<i>Base</i>	<i>317</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	15	41	33	32
Fairly difficult	39	34	36	36
Fairly easy	24	18	19	21
Very easy	22	7	12	11
<i>Base</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>2868</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	23	56	64	58	54
Persuade me not to	54	33	29	33	35
Do nothing	14	-	1	3	3
Encourage me	1	-	0	0	0
Not sure	8	11	6	6	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>1731</i>	<i>2211</i>	<i>19279</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	26
Not allowed to smoke at home	61
Don't know	13
<i>Base</i>	274

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	29	54	57
At least one parent smokes daily	71	44	41
Does not see either parent	1	2	2
<i>Base</i>	315	114	1943

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	53	74	79
At least one sibling smokes daily	40	20	13
Does not have siblings	6	6	9
<i>Base</i>	293	109	1836

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	43	15	3
More than half	30	20	8
Half	15	19	7
Less than half	10	31	21
Almost none	2	14	32
None	0	1	29
<i>Base</i>	326	120	2005

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	85	9	6	2442
In magazines	59	28	12	2408
On television	58	32	10	2433
In newspapers	47	37	16	2394
At the cinema	20	61	19	2361

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	78	63	71
No	16	29	23
Don't know	6	8	7
Base	1164	1188	2352

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 eight percent (68%) of 13 year olds and 87% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Lanarkshire was not 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 (44%) of 15 year olds and 23% 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). There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the proportion of pupils drinking in the last week (**Tables 4.3 and 4.4**).

4.2 Usual drinking frequency

Among those pupils who reported having had an alcoholic drink, the frequency of drinking increased significantly with age; 18% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 37% 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, 83% reported that they spent money on alcohol. The average amount spent by those who bought alcohol was £8.00 a week.

4.4 Type of alcohol consumed

Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked whether or not they had consumed various categories of alcoholic drink¹. There were significant differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys beer, lager or cider and 'alcopops' were most commonly reported: 61% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed half a pint or more of beer, lager or cider and 59% had drunk alcopops. For girls, 'alcopops' were most commonly reported: 69% had drunk 'alcopops' in the last week. Sixty one (61%) percent of girls reported that they had drunk spirits in the last week (**Table 4.8**).

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

4.5 Average amount of alcohol consumed weekly

Pupils who reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked to record the amount they had consumed of each category of alcoholic drink. From this the total units of alcohol consumed were calculated. Half a pint of beer or a small glass of wine contains approximately one unit of alcohol. The method used to calculate units of alcohol was the same as used in previous surveys in this series (a full discussion of the method, including issues of under-reporting, can be found in Boreham et al., 2001¹). Boys who drank over the previous seven days consumed on average 15 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 11 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: Lanarkshire 2002.

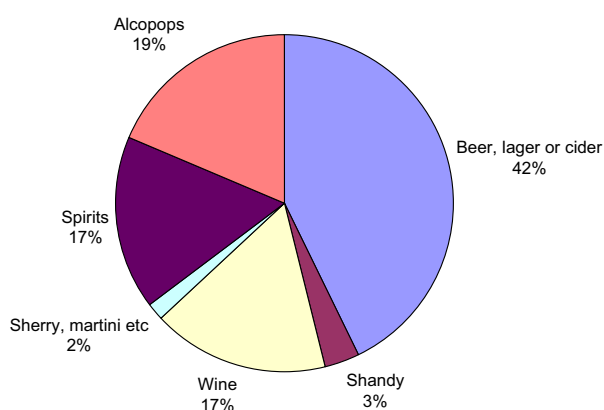
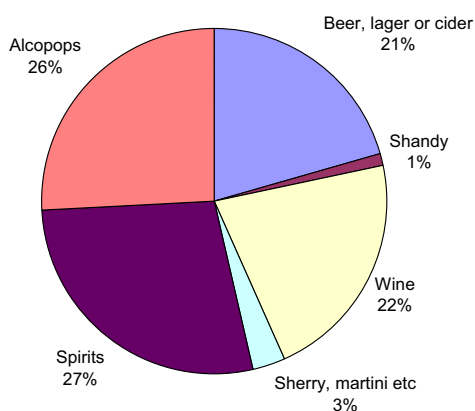


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Lanarkshire 2002.

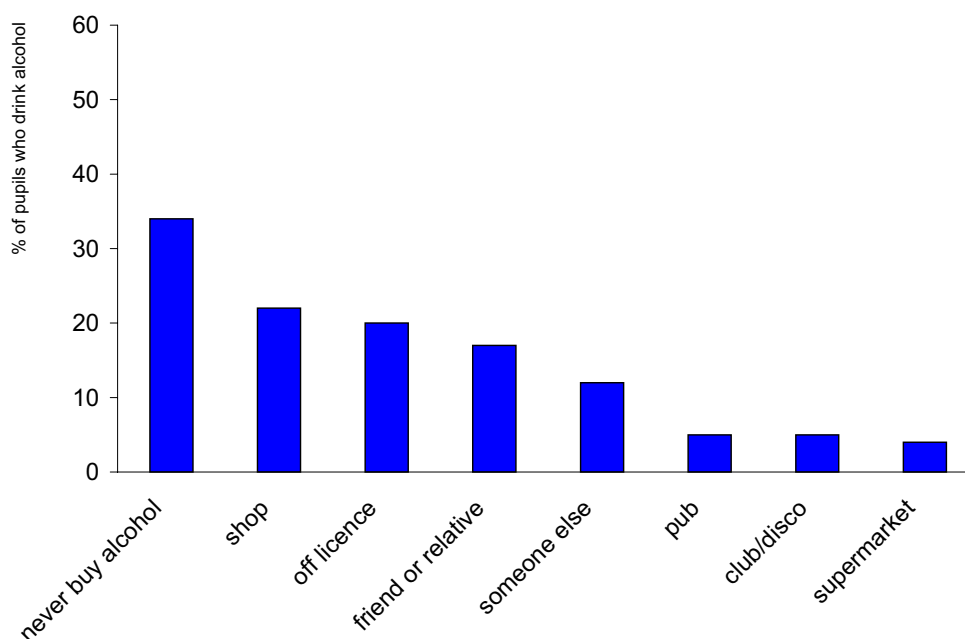


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol.

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Around a third (34%) 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 Lanarkshire were from a shop (22%), from an off licence (20%) or from a friend or relative (17%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

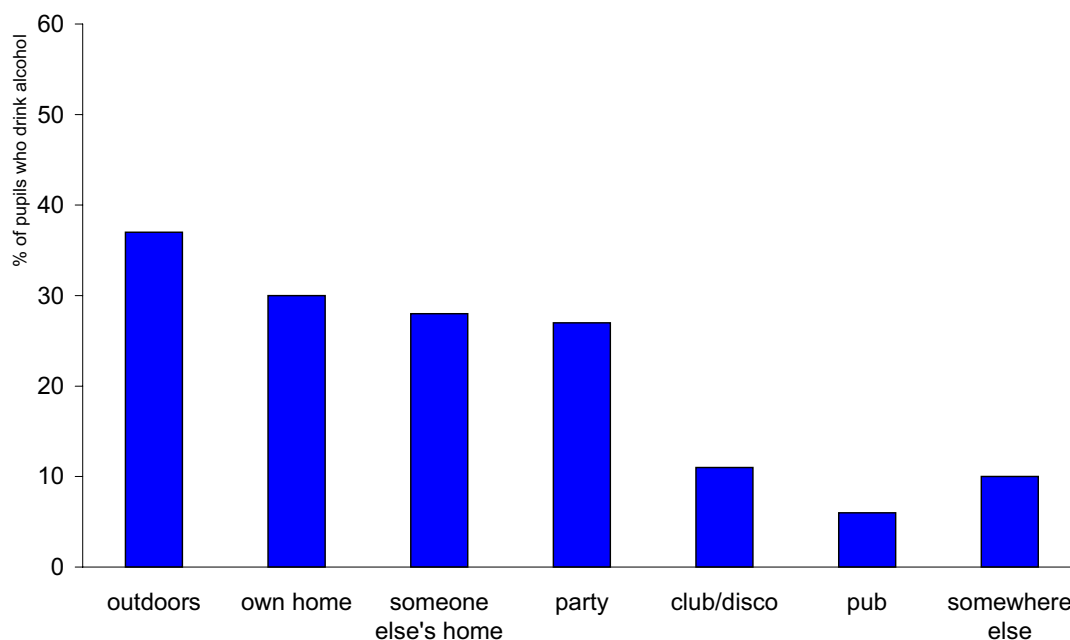


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

4.7 Where young people drink alcohol

Pupils were asked 'When you drink alcohol, where are you usually?' and given a list of possible locations. Some pupils reported more than one location. The most frequently reported locations for drinking alcohol were outdoors (37%), in the pupil's own home (30%), someone else's home (28%) 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: Lanarkshire 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, 71% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Twenty percent (20%) had been drunk once, 21% had been drunk 2-3 times, 15% had been drunk 4-10 times and 15% had been drunk more than 10 times (Tables 4.13 and 4.14).

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

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

4.9 Effects of drinking too much alcohol

Pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked whether they had ever experienced any of a list of possible effects as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Pupils could give more than one answer. The most commonly reported effect was vomiting, reported by 43% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 32% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Seventeen percent (17%) had tried drugs. Eighteen percent (18%) of

all 15 year olds (15% of boys and 21% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

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

4.10 Family attitudes to drinking

All pupils who drank alcohol were asked how their family felt about them drinking alcohol. Almost a third (31%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, 38% reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 19% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 13% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (23% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Seventy five percent (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 most pupils (69%) 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; 75% of 13 year olds and 72% of 15 year olds. However, 18% of 13 year olds and 22% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 7% of 13 year olds and 6% of 15 year olds did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on alcohol (**Table 4.24**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	68	87	77	78
No	33	13	23	22
<i>Base</i>	1400	1114	2514	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	75	79	77	78
No	25	21	23	22
<i>Base</i>	1230	1284	2514	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	23	44	34	35
One to four weeks ago	13	19	16	16
One to six months ago	18	15	16	18
More than six months ago	14	8	11	10
Never	33	13	23	22
<i>Base</i>	1376	1104	2480	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	34	34	34	35
One to four weeks ago	16	16	16	16
One to six months ago	15	18	16	18
More than six months ago	10	12	11	10
Never	25	21	23	22
<i>Base</i>	1209	1271	2480	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	18	37	27	27
About once a fortnight	8	14	11	12
About once a month	10	11	11	12
Only a few times a year	32	24	28	27
Never	33	13	23	22
<i>Base</i>	1393	1112	2505	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	27	28	27	27
About once a fortnight	11	12	11	12
About once a month	10	12	11	12
Only a few times a year	28	28	28	27
Never	25	21	23	22
<i>Base</i>	1224	1281	2505	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	43	49	47
Shandy	15	7	10
Wine	44	42	43
Martini, sherry etc.	11	6	8
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	48	59	55
Alcopops	63	65	64
<i>Base</i>	317	491	808

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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	61	34	47
Shandy	14	7	10
Wine	41	45	43
Martini, sherry etc.	7	8	8
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	49	61	55
Alcopops	59	69	64
<i>Base</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>808</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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	47	24	34
Buy alcohol from shop	16	27	22
Buy alcohol in off licence	9	29	20
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	16	18	17
Buy alcohol in pub	1	8	5
Buy alcohol in club	2	8	5
Buy alcohol from supermarket	2	6	4
Buy alcohol from someone else	12	11	12
<i>Base</i>	<i>960</i>	<i>981</i>	<i>1941</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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	34	34	34
Buy alcohol from shop	23	21	22
Buy alcohol in off licence	21	20	20
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	14	20	17
Buy alcohol in pub	4	6	5
Buy alcohol in club	3	7	5
Buy alcohol from supermarket	4	4	4
Buy alcohol from someone else	9	14	12
<i>Base</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>1006</i>	<i>1941</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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	32	41	37
Usually drink in own home	36	26	30
Usually drink in someone else's home	25	31	28
Usually drink at a party with friends	21	32	27
Usually drink in club/disco	8	13	11
Usually drink in pub	2	9	6
Usually drink somewhere else	14	6	10
Base	960	981	1941

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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	36	38	37
Usually drink in own home	31	30	30
Usually drink in someone else's home	24	32	28
Usually drink at a party with friends	24	30	27
Usually drink in club/disco	8	14	11
Usually drink in pub	5	6	6
Usually drink somewhere else	9	11	10
Base	935	1006	1941

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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	40	21	30	32
Once	24	17	20	19
2-3 times	18	23	21	22
4-10 times	9	19	15	13
More than 10 times	8	20	15	14
Base	928	953	1881	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	31	29	30	32
Once	20	20	20	19
2-3 times	19	23	21	22
4-10 times	13	16	15	13
More than 10 times	17	13	15	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>986</i>	<i>1881</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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	8	16	13	13
3 times	7	10	9	9
Twice	11	15	13	13
Once	12	16	14	14
Not in last 30 days	25	24	24	23
Never	37	19	27	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>909</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>1861</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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	12	14	13	13
3 times	8	9	9	9
Twice	12	14	13	13
Once	17	12	14	14
Not in last 30 days	24	25	24	23
Never	27	27	27	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>881</i>	<i>980</i>	<i>1861</i>	<i>17615</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	35	49	43
Had an argument or fight	24	38	32
Had unprotected sex*	-	18	18
Tried any drugs	10	20	17
Stayed off school	13	10	12
Injured and seen by doctor	7	6	7
Visited A & E department	3	3	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	4	1	3
Base	919	949	1868

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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	43	44	43
Had an argument or fight	30	33	32
Had unprotected sex*	15	21	18
Tried any drugs	18	16	17
Stayed off school	10	13	12
Injured and seen by doctor	6	6	7
Visited A & E department	3	2	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	3	3
Base	886	982	1868

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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	18	19	19	16
They don't mind	32	42	38	45
They don't know I drink	36	28	31	27
I don't know what they think	14	12	13	12
Base	295	457	752	7469

Base=All pupils who drank alcohol in previous week

Table 4.20: Perception of family attitudes to pupil's drinking (pupils who drank alcohol), by gender: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	20	17	19	16
They don't mind	40	37	38	45
They don't know I drink	27	34	31	27
I don't know what they think	13	12	13	12
<i>Base</i>	360	392	752	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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	80	64	75	70
They would not mind	4	11	6	9
I don't know what they would think	16	25	18	21
<i>Base</i>	427	143	570	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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	76	74	75	70
They would not mind	8	5	6	9
I don't know what they would think	16	21	18	21
<i>Base</i>	293	277	570	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	5
Yes, sometimes	64
No, never	31
<i>Base</i>	2463

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	75	72	74
No	18	22	20
Don't know	7	6	6
<i>Base</i>	1160	1189	2349

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: 28% 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. Eight percent (8%) of thirteen year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 25% of fifteen year olds. Prevalence of drug use in Lanarkshire 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 have used drugs in the last month than boys (19% of boys and 14% of girls had used drugs in the last month). Again 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 four (24%) 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, 22% 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), 4% had used solvents, 2% percent had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and 1% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Just over half of all pupils (55%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 69% of 15 year old pupils and 39% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. For both age groups the proportion of pupils 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). Girls were significantly less likely to have been offered drugs than boys: 51% of girls had been offered drugs compared with 58% of boys. The

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

most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 46% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Five percent (5%) of pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more, 2% of thirteen year old pupils and 8% of fifteen year old pupils. Reported prevalence of weekly drug taking was not significantly different from reported national prevalence in either age group. More boys than girls reported taking drugs once a week or more; 4% of girls and 7% of boys (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

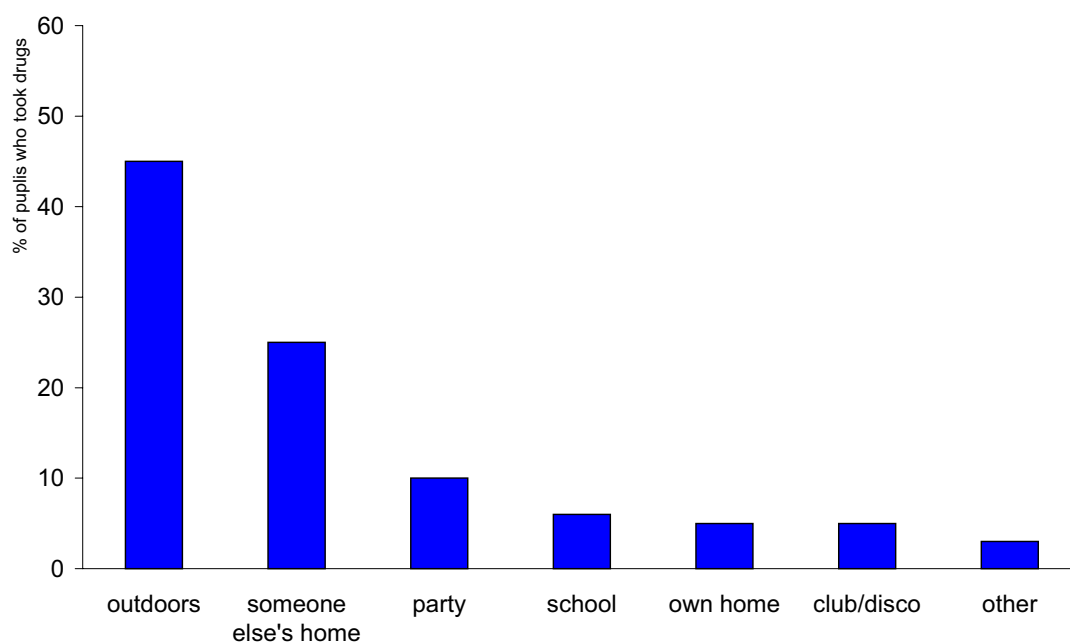
Around half (51%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £9.00 per week.

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' (45%). The next most reported location was someone else's home' (25%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Thirty nine percent (39%) 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: Lanarkshire 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

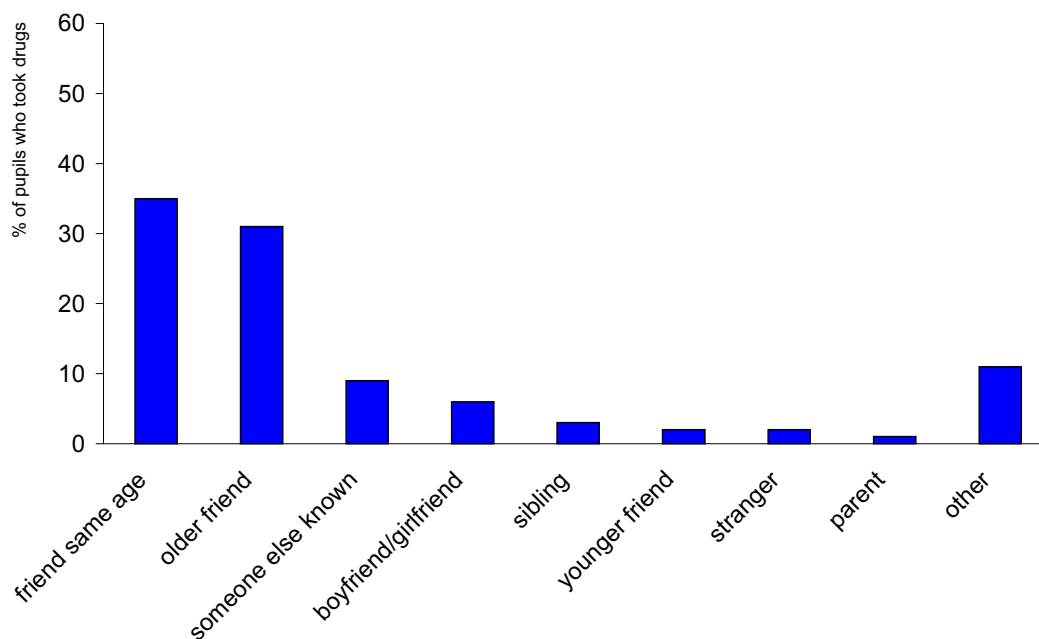
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just over half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (51%) 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 15 year olds reported that they would find it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' (66%) than 13 year olds (36%) (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; 35% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and a further 31% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Lanarkshire 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Almost half (48%) of pupils who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (8%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

5.9 Obtaining information and help

Fourteen percent (14%) of the 13 and 15 year old pupils who reported taking drugs more than a few times a year said they would like to stop taking drugs now. Almost all young people who took drugs more than a few times a year reported that they have never felt that they needed help because of taking drugs (94%), although 67% reported that they knew where to go to get help (Tables 5.20 to 5.23).

All pupils were asked if they knew where to get information on drugs. Sixty eight percent (68%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'doctor' (43%), 'friends' (35%), 'the Internet' (34%), and 'telephone helpline' (32%) (**Table 5.25**).

5.10 Pupils' attitudes to drugs

All pupils were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about drugs and those who used or sold them. Most pupils (78%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (90%) agreed that 'taking drugs harms your health'.

The majority of pupils also agreed with the other statements about the dangers of drugs: 'taking cocaine is dangerous' (77%), 'heroin is addictive' (67%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (66%), although 31% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 31% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (48%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 47% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (58%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although around two thirds of pupils (63%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', a similar proportion (60%) 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'; 67% of pupils agreed with this statement. Half (50%) of pupils agreed that 'people who take heroin are junkies'.

Three of the statements concerned possible reasons for drug taking: 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality', 'people take drugs to relax' and 'taking drugs is exciting'. Very few pupils (14%) agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Just under half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (44%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (48%), but with regard to these last two statements over a third of pupils reported that they 'don't know' (40% and 34% respectively).

Sixty five percent (65%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 31% believe that 'all people who take drugs should be punished' (**Table 5.26**).

5.11 Lessons on drugs

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

Most pupils reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions on drugs: 79% of 13 year olds and 78% of 15 year olds. However, 16% of 13 year olds and 18% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 5% 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. Just under half (42% of pupils in both age groups) reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. The same proportion of

both age groups (42%) reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 16% 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, 27% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 45% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	8	25	17	15
Used drugs in last year*	13	35	24	22
Used drugs ever	15	41	28	25
<i>Base</i>	1360	1114	2474	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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	19	14	17	15
Used drugs in last year*	26	22	24	22
Used drugs ever	30	26	28	25
<i>Base</i>	1207	1267	2474	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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	11	33	22	20
Stimulants	2	11	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	0	2	1	1
<i>crack</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	5	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	4	3	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	5	3	3
Psychedelics	1	3	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	0	2	1	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	1	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	5	4	4
Tranquillisers	1	4	3	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	1	0	0
Semeron	0	1	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0
<i>Base</i>	1415	1130	2545	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:
Lanarkshire 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	24	20	22	20
Stimulants	7	6	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	2	1	1
<i>crack</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	2	3	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	3	3	2
<i>poppers</i>	4	2	3	3
Psychedelics	2	1	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	2	1	1	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	1	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	4	4	4	4
Tranquillisers	3	2	3	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	1	0	0
Semeron	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<i>Base</i>	1253	1292	2545	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:
Lanarkshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	39	69	55
No	61	31	45
<i>Base</i>	1237	1043	2280

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	58	51	55
No	42	49	45
<i>Base</i>	1127	1153	2280

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	30	62	46	42
Stimulants	11	31	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	5	10	7	6
<i>crack</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	6	23	15	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	15	9	7
<i>poppers</i>	3	14	9	9
Psychedelics	5	14	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	9	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	4	10	7	8
Opiates	5	5	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	5	4	5	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	13	15	14	12
Tranquillisers	3	12	8	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	2	2	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	1	2	1	1
Base	1352	1114	2466	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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	50	43	46	42
Stimulants	22	21	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	8	7	7	6
<i>crack</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	13	16	15	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	9	9	9	7
<i>poppers</i>	10	8	9	9
Psychadelics	10	9	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	6	5	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	8	5	7	8
Opiates	5	5	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	5	5	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	15	13	14	12
Tranquillisers	9	7	8	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	1	2	2
Semeron	1	0	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
Base	1206	1260	2466	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:
Lanarkshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	2	8	5	5
Once or twice a month	3	7	5	4
A few times a year	2	8	5	5
Do not use drugs	93	77	85	86
<i>Base</i>	1361	1111	2472	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	7	4	5	5
Once or twice a month	5	4	5	4
A few times a year	5	5	5	5
Do not use drugs	83	87	85	86
<i>Base</i>	1206	1266	2472	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	40	47	45
Someone else's home	17	29	25
At party	8	12	10
At school	7	6	6
Own home	4	6	5
At club/disco	4	5	5
Other place	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	270	475	745

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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	48	41	45
Someone else's home	20	31	25
At party	8	14	10
At school	7	5	6
Own home	6	5	5
At club/disco	4	6	5
Other place	4	1	3
<i>Base</i>	409	336	745

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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	39	39
No	61	61
<i>Base</i>	665	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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	17	32	24
Fairly easy	19	34	27
Fairly difficult	6	5	5
Very difficult	5	2	3
Impossible	9	2	6
Don't know	45	25	35
<i>Base</i>	1342	1107	2449

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	28	26	24
Fairly easy	26	27	27
Fairly difficult	6	5	5
Very difficult	3	3	3
Impossible	5	6	6
Don't know	31	38	35
<i>Base</i>	1201	1248	2449

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	27	39	35
Older friend	26	33	31
Someone known	11	9	9
Boyfriend/girlfriend	6	5	6
Brother or sister	4	3	3
Younger friend	1	3	2
Stranger	-	2	2
Mother/father	0	1	1
Other	10	11	11
<i>Base</i>	270	475	745

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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	38	32	35
Older friend	22	42	31
Someone known	10	8	9
Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	12	6
Brother or sister	3	4	3
Younger friend	3	2	2
Stranger	2	1	2
Mother/father	1	1	1
Other	12	8	11
<i>Base</i>	409	336	745

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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	36	47	44
Sold some of it	10	7	8
Gave some of it away	54	46	48
<i>Base</i>	197	435	632

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	44	45	44
Sold some of it	10	4	8
Gave some of it away	45	51	48
Base	335	297	632

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	22	12	14	15
Would like to give up in the future	16	25	23	20
Would not like to give up	37	38	38	39
Not sure	25	25	25	26
Base	95	246	341	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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	11	18	14	15
Would like to give up in the future	25	20	23	20
Would not like to give up	42	32	38	39
Not sure	21	29	25	26
Base	191	150	341	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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	6
No	94
Base	341

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 : Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	67
No	33
<i>Base</i>	<i>339</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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	68
No	16
Don't know	15
<i>Base</i>	<i>2467</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Doctor	43
Friends	35
Internet/web	34
Telephone helpline	32
Female family member	24
Teacher	22
Advice organisation	21
Male family member	18
Magazines	17
Drop-in centre	15
Books	15
Councillor	11
Youth worker	10
TV/radio	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>1671</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: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	90	4	5	2454
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	78	14	8	2447
Taking cocaine is dangerous	77	5	18	2445
Heroin is addictive	67	3	31	2446
People my age who take drugs need help	67	17	16	2444
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	66	4	31	2443
People who sell drugs should be punished	65	20	15	2466
Most young people will try out drugs	63	19	18	2451
People who take drugs are stupid	60	26	14	2444
What adults tell us about drugs is true	58	17	25	2450
People who take heroin are junkies	50	20	31	2443
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	48	5	47	2443
People take drugs to relax	48	18	34	2443
People take drugs to escape from reality	44	16	40	2442
People who take drugs should be punished	31	47	22	2447
Taking drugs is exciting	14	58	28	2448

Base=All pupils

Table 5:27: Proportion of pupils who reported having lessons, videos or discussions in class on drugs, by age group: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	79	78	78
No	16	18	17
Don't know	5	5	5
<i>Base</i>	1161	1193	2354

Base= All pupils

Table 5:28: Proportion of pupils who reported having lessons, videos or discussions in class on solvent abuse, by age group: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	42	42	42
No	42	42	42
Don't know	16	16	16
<i>Base</i>	1150	1181	2331

Base= All pupils

Table 5:29: Whether pupils found lessons, videos or discussions on drugs useful: Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Very useful	27
Fairly useful	45
Not very useful	14
Not useful at all	6
Don't know	8
<i>Base</i>	1908

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 Lanarkshire there was a higher response rate in S2 pupils (56% of Lanarkshire sample) compared with S4 pupils (44% of Lanarkshire sample).

6.2 Precision of estimates

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

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

6.3 Statistical significance

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

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

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