

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

**SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE
AMONG 13 AND 15 YEAR OLDS
IN MIDLOTHIAN, 2002**

A survey undertaken by the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU), The University of Edinburgh, commissioned by the Information and Statistics Division (ISD Scotland) on behalf of the Scottish Executive.

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Notes on statistics

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

Notes to tables

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

Acknowledgements:

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

1 Summary of Findings

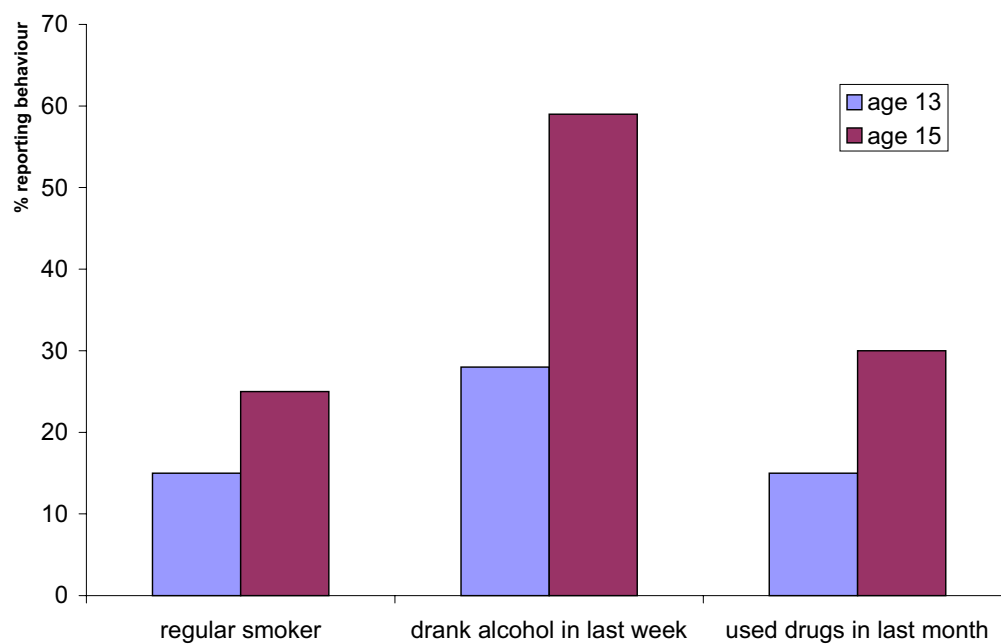
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Midlothian:

- 15% of 13 year olds and 25% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- Regular smoking in 13 year olds was significantly higher than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- 28% of 13 year olds and 59% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- The prevalence of drinking in 15 year olds was higher than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- 15% of 13 year olds and 30% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drug use was significantly higher than the reported national prevalence in both age groups
- The differences in smoking, drinking and drug use between boys and girls in Midlothian were not statistically significant.
- 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 Midlothian in 2002.

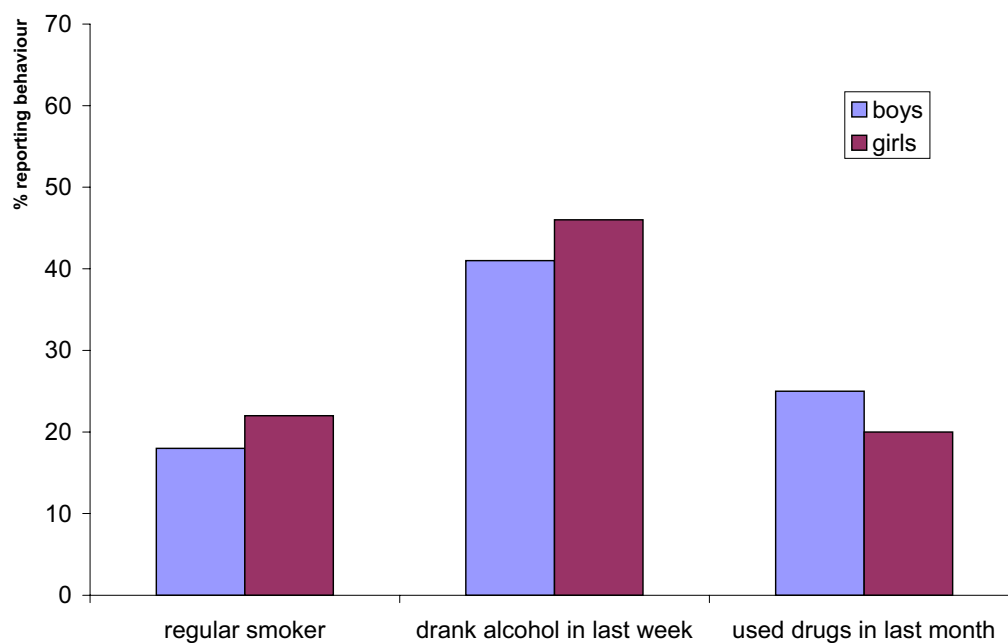
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: Midlothian 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: Midlothian 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 Midlothian 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 Midlothian was designed to have a final sample size of 780 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 35% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study.

Response rates are based on class and pupil participation rates. In total 56 classes in Midlothian were selected to participate, and 34 classes (61%) took part. The

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).

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 Midlothian, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 55%. This is below the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 608 pupils, 27% of the target population in Midlothian.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Midlothian, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 15% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 25% of 15 year olds. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Midlothian was higher than the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds), but this difference was statistically significant only in 13 year olds. Less than half of all 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (40%), compared with 29% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in both age groups in Midlothian; 22% of girls and 18% of boys were regular smokers. However, these differences are small and not statistically significant (**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 29 per week for 13 year olds and 41 per week for 15 year olds. There was no significant gender difference in the average number of cigarettes smoked per week by regular smokers.

3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

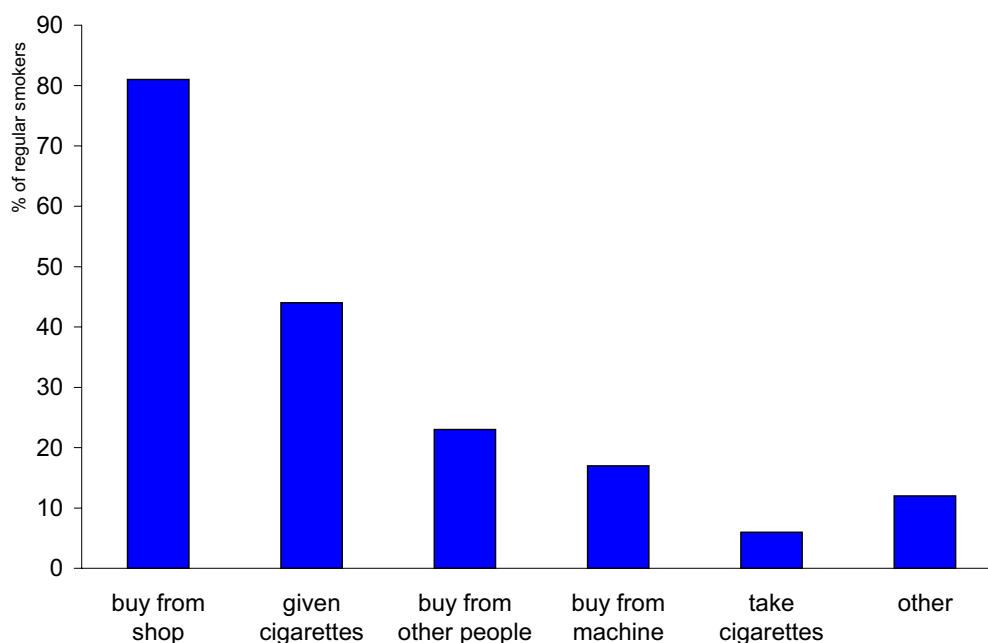
Almost all regular smokers (93%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £8.00 a week.

3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtain their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. The majority of regular smokers (81%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 17% bought them from machines and 23% reported buying them from other people. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just under half (44%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 6% reported that they 'take cigarettes' and 12% 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: Midlothian 2002.



(Source: Table 3.3 and 3.4)

3.5 Smoking dependence

Regular smokers were asked whether they would like to give up smoking and how difficult or easy they felt this would be. Three quarters (75%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 74% had tried to give up at some time. Thirty nine percent (39%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 38% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (69% of all regular smokers) were more likely to think it would be very difficult to give up smoking altogether compared to pupils who had smoked for one year or less: 49% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 12% 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 six percent (76%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Around half (54%) of all pupils who were regular smokers reported that they are not allowed to smoke at home (Tables 3.9 and 3.10).

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

Pupils were also asked whether their families and friends smoked. More pupils who were regular smokers reported that a parent was a daily smoker compared with non-smokers: 65% of regular smokers compared with 39% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 30% of regular smokers, compared with 16% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 46% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 3% of non-smokers. Around half of non-smokers (52%) 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 (74%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts in magazines (61%) or on television (59%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (46%) or at the cinema (21%) (**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, 18% of 13 year olds and 31% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 4% of 13 year olds and 7% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know if they had had lessons, videos or discussions on smoking (**Table 3.15**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	15	25	20	14
Occasional smoker	8	5	6	5
Used to smoke	15	14	15	13
Tried smoking once	23	26	25	23
Never smoked	40	29	34	45
<i>Base</i>	317	271	588	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	18	22	20	14
Occasional smoker	5	8	6	5
Used to smoke	12	18	15	13
Tried smoking once	26	23	25	23
Never smoked	39	30	34	45
<i>Base</i>	294	294	588	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	61	93	81
Given cigarettes	41	46	44
Buy from other people	33	18	23
Buy from machine	13	19	17
Take cigarettes	9	4	6
Get cigarettes some other way	20	7	12
<i>Base</i>	46	68	114

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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	76	85	81
Given cigarettes	36	51	44
Buy from other people	27	20	23
Buy from machine	16	18	17
Take cigarettes	6	6	6
Get cigarettes some other way	15	9	12
<i>Base</i>	51	63	144

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: Midlothian 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	75
Would not like to give up smoking	25
<i>Base</i>	<i>108</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	74
Has not tried to give up smoking	26
<i>Base</i>	<i>111</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Midlothian 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	31
More than a year	69
<i>Base</i>	<i>107</i>

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	12	49	39	32
Fairly difficult	47	35	38	36
Fairly easy	21	10	13	21
Very easy	20	7	11	11
<i>Base</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>109</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: Midlothian 2002.

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	22	35	53	45	54
Persuade me not to	54	44	41	43	35
Do nothing	12	4	2	4	3
Encourage me	2	-	-	0	0
Not sure	11	17	3	7	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>19279</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	32
Not allowed to smoke at home	54
Don't know	14
<i>Base</i>	97

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	34	48	57
At least one parent smokes daily	65	47	39
Does not see either parent	1	5	4
<i>Base</i>	108	38	423

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	64	70	78
At least one sibling smokes daily	30	25	16
Does not have siblings	6	5	6
<i>Base</i>	107	36	403

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	46	21	3
More than half	28	31	10
Half	18	19	10
Less than half	7	18	25
Almost none	2	11	35
None	-	-	17
<i>Base</i>	114	38	436

Base= All pupils

Table 3.14: Whether pupils have seen cigarette advertising: Midlothian 2002.

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	74	17	9	571
In magazines	61	29	10	572
On television	59	33	8	578
In newspapers	46	39	15	566
At the cinema	21	56	23	571

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	78	63	70
No	18	31	25
Don't know	4	7	5
<i>Base</i>	274	292	566

Base= All pupils

4 Drinking

4.1 Prevalence of alcohol use

All pupils were asked whether they had ever had a 'proper alcoholic drink, a whole drink, not just a sip'. The prevalence of alcohol use increased significantly with age. Seventy four percent (74%) of 13 year olds and 91% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Midlothian was higher than the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds), but this difference was only statistically significant in 13 year olds (**Table 4.1**).

Over half (59%) of 15 year olds and 28% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, a significant increase in prevalence with age. These figures were higher than the reported national figures for drinking in the last week (national figures: 23% of 13 year olds reported drinking in the week before the survey compared with 46% of 15 year olds), a statistically significant difference in 15 year olds only. 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; 25% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 48% of 15 year old pupils. For both age groups the prevalence of weekly drinking was significantly higher than that reported nationally (national figures: 17% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported drinking weekly). There was no gender difference in pupils reporting drinking at least once a week (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, 79% reported that they spent money on alcohol. The average amount spent by those who bought alcohol was £9.00 a week.

4.4 Type of alcohol consumed

Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked whether or not they had consumed various categories of alcoholic drink¹. There were significant differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys 'beer, lager or cider' were most commonly reported: 73% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed half a pint or more of beer, lager or cider. For girls, 'alcopops' were most commonly reported: 73% had drunk alcopops in the last week. Sixty eight percent (68%) 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 20 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 13 units. This difference was 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: Midlothian 2002.

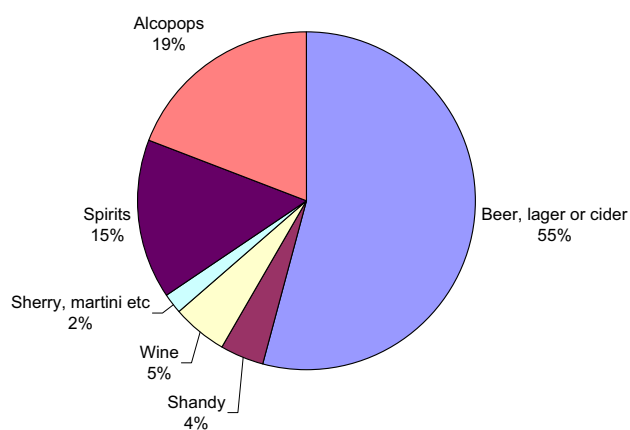


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Midlothian 2002.

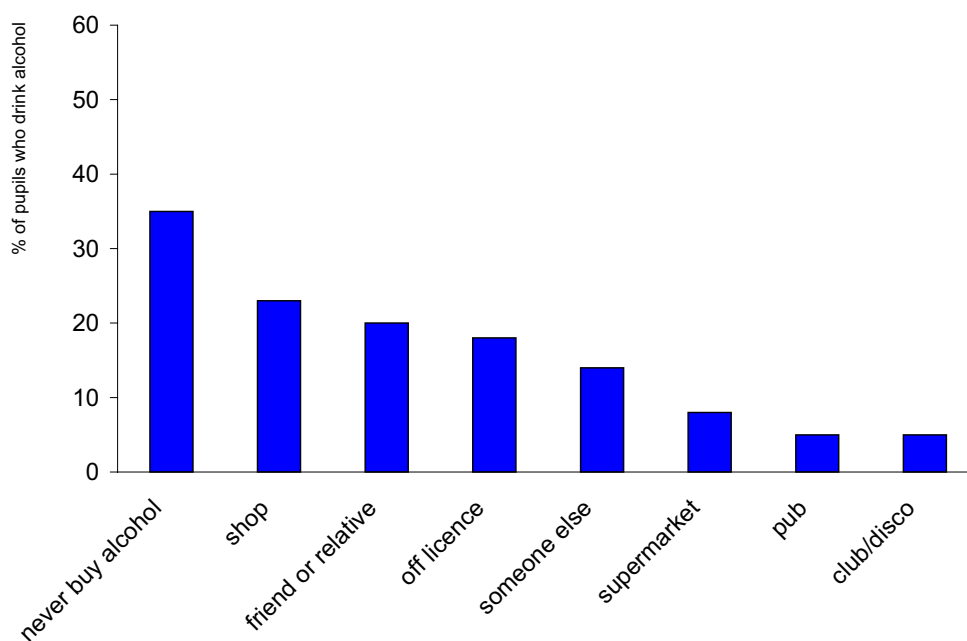


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Around one third (35%) 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 Midlothian were from a shop (23%), from friend or relative (20%) or from an off licence (18%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

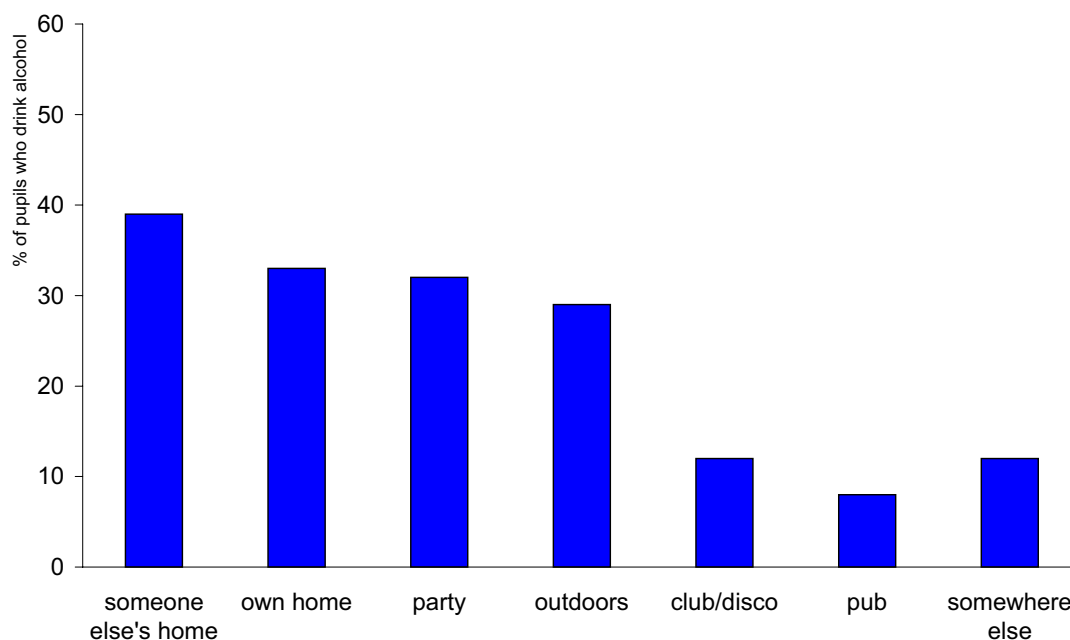


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

4.7 Where young people drink alcohol

Pupils were asked 'When you drink alcohol, where are you usually?' and given a list of possible locations. Some pupils reported more than one location. The most frequently reported locations for drinking alcohol were in someone else's home (39%), in the pupil's own home (33%) and at a party with friends (32%). Around 3 in 10 pupils (29%) reported that they usually drank alcohol outdoors (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: Midlothian 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, 74% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Eighteen percent (18%) had been drunk once, 23% had been drunk 2-3 times, 16% 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 over half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink (58%) reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 17% 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 46% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 30% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Twenty one percent (21%) had tried drugs. Fifteen percent (15%) of all

15 year olds (14% of boys and 17% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Seventeen percent (17%) 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. Seventeen percent (17%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, around half (54%) reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 16% 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 (17% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Sixty four percent (64%) reported that their families would be upset or angry if they started drinking (**Tables 4.21 and 4.22**).

All pupils, including those who had never had a proper alcoholic drink, were asked if they were allowed to drink at home and the majority of pupils (79%) 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; 70% of 13 year olds and 69% of 15 year olds. However, 24% of pupils in both age groups reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 6% of 13 year olds and 7% 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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	74	91	83	78
No	26	9	17	22
<i>Base</i>	327	274	601	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	82	83	83	78
No	18	17	17	22
<i>Base</i>	303	298	601	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	28	59	44	35
One to four weeks ago	16	15	15	16
One to six months ago	19	11	15	18
More than six months ago	10	6	8	10
Never	26	9	18	22
<i>Base</i>	321	273	594	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	41	46	44	35
One to four weeks ago	16	15	15	16
One to six months ago	14	17	15	18
More than six months ago	10	6	8	10
Never	18	17	18	22
<i>Base</i>	300	294	594	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	25	48	36	27
About once a fortnight	10	15	12	12
About once a month	10	10	10	12
Only a few times a year	31	18	24	27
Never	26	9	17	22
<i>Base</i>	326	274	600	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	35	38	36	27
About once a fortnight	11	14	12	12
About once a month	9	11	10	12
Only a few times a year	28	20	24	27
Never	18	17	17	22
<i>Base</i>	302	298	600	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	54	53	53
Shandy	23	6	12
Wine	40	36	37
Martini, sherry etc.	16	11	13
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	60	61	61
Alcopops	79	59	66
<i>Base</i>	91	162	253

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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	73	35	53
Shandy	15	9	12
Wine	23	51	37
Martini, sherry etc.	14	12	13
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	53	68	61
Alcopops	58	73	66
<i>Base</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>253</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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	43	29	35
Buy alcohol from shop	15	31	23
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	19	21	20
Buy alcohol in off licence	6	27	18
Buy alcohol from someone else	20	10	14
Buy alcohol from supermarket	7	8	8
Buy alcohol in pub	2	8	5
Buy alcohol in club	3	6	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>500</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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	37	33	35
Buy alcohol from shop	25	22	23
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	15	24	20
Buy alcohol in off licence	19	16	18
Buy alcohol from someone else	14	15	14
Buy alcohol from supermarket	8	8	8
Buy alcohol in pub	5	5	5
Buy alcohol in club/disco	4	6	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>500</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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink in someone else's home	31	45	39
Usually drink in own home	34	33	33
Usually drink at a party with friends	24	38	32
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	29	29	29
Usually drink in club/disco	10	14	12
Usually drink in pub	4	12	8
Usually drink somewhere else	17	8	12
<i>Base</i>	248	252	500

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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink in someone else's home	33	44	39
Usually drink in own home	33	33	33
Usually drink at a party with friends	28	35	32
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	29	28	29
Usually drink in club/disco	10	15	12
Usually drink in pub	10	7	8
Usually drink somewhere else	12	12	12
<i>Base</i>	251	249	500

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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	36	19	27	32
Once	24	12	18	19
2-3 times	17	27	23	22
4-10 times	12	19	16	13
More than 10 times	10	22	17	14
<i>Base</i>	242	249	491	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	31	23	27	32
Once	15	21	18	19
2-3 times	23	23	23	22
4-10 times	12	19	16	13
More than 10 times	19	14	17	14
<i>Base</i>	247	244	491	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	12	21	17	13
3 times	8	13	11	9
Twice	13	17	15	13
Once	12	17	15	14
Not in last 30 days	22	22	22	23
Never	32	9	20	28
<i>Base</i>	242	247	489	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	19	16	17	13
3 times	9	12	11	9
Twice	16	15	15	13
Once	13	16	15	14
Not in last 30 days	20	24	22	23
Never	23	16	20	28
<i>Base</i>	245	244	489	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	38	51	46
Had an argument or fight	29	31	30
Tried any drugs	5	22	21
Stayed off school	18	17	17
Had unprotected sex*	-	15	15
Injured and seen by doctor	12	7	9
Visited A & E department	6	3	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	3	3
Base	237	247	484

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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	42	49	46
Had an argument or fight	27	32	30
Tried any drugs	18	22	21
Stayed off school	17	17	17
Had unprotected sex*	14	17	15
Injured and seen by doctor	11	7	9
Visited A & E department	4	4	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	4	3	3
Base	239	245	484

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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	10	19	16	16
They don't mind	51	55	54	45
They don't know I drink	25	14	17	27
I don't know what they think	15	12	13	12
Base	89	159	248	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	11	20	16	16
They don't mind	59	49	54	45
They don't know I drink	17	18	17	27
I don't know what they think	13	13	13	12
<i>Base</i>	116	132	248	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	60	76	64	70
They would not mind	14	14	14	9
I don't know what they would think	25	10	22	21
<i>Base</i>	83	21	104	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	63	65	64	70
They would not mind	16	12	14	9
I don't know what they would think	21	22	22	21
<i>Base</i>	56	48	104	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	11
Yes, sometimes	68
No, never	21
<i>Base</i>	130

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	70	69	70
No	24	24	24
Don't know	6	7	6
<i>Base</i>	274	291	565

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: 33% 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. Fifteen percent (15%) of thirteen year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 30% of fifteen year olds. Prevalence of drug use in Midlothian is significantly higher than 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 (25% of boys and 20% of girls had used drugs in the last month), but this difference was not statistically significant (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Thirty percent (30%) 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, 27% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 10% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 5% had used solvents, 5% percent had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and 3% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Over half of all pupils (59%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 71% of 15 year old pupils and 46% 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: 55% of girls had been offered drugs compared with 63% 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: 50% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Seven percent (7%) of pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more (5% of 13 year old pupils and 10% of 15 year old pupils). More boys than girls reported taking drugs once a week (4% of girls and 11% of boys reported this), a statistically significant difference (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

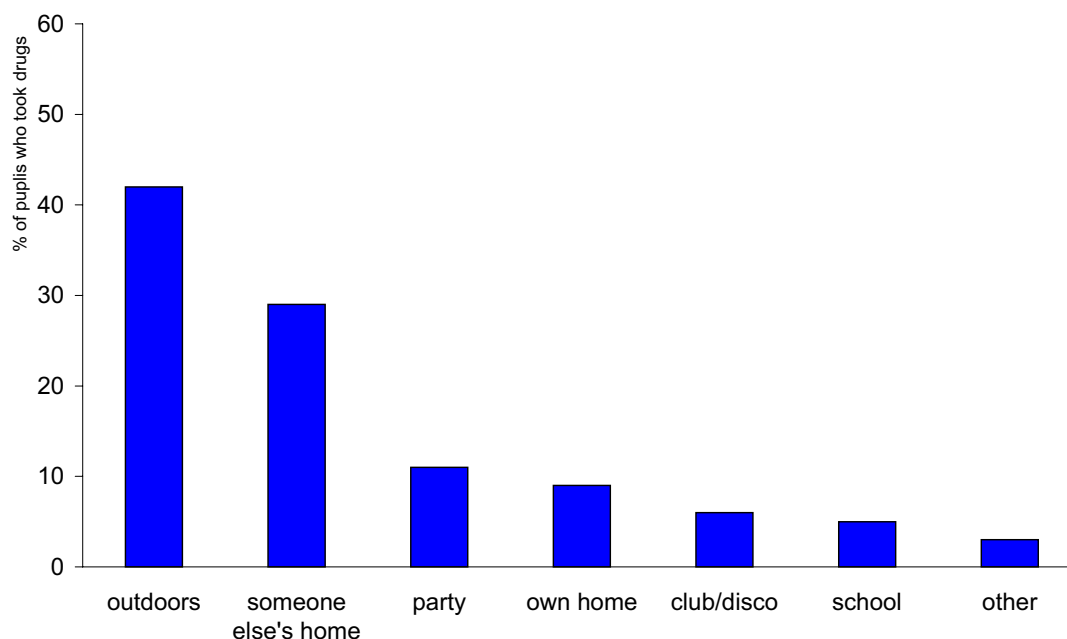
Around half (49%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £12.00 per week.

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' (42%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (29%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Forty four percent (44%) 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: Midlothian 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

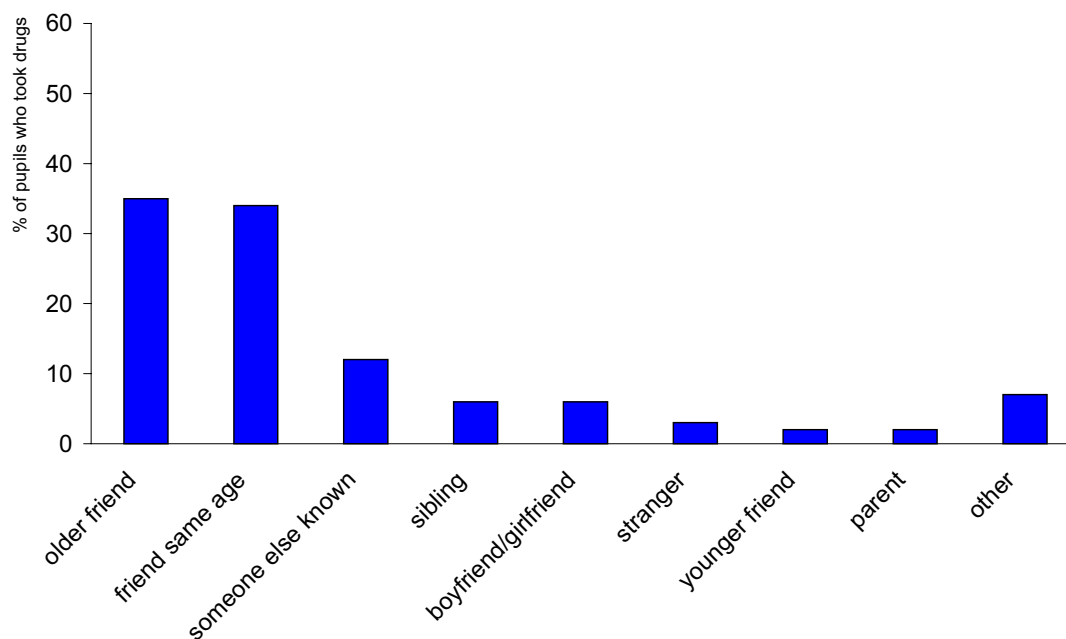
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just over half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (57%) reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 31% 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' (73%) than thirteen year old pupils (39%) (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 an older friend and a further 34% reported that they obtained drugs from a friend of the same age (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Midlothian 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Forty two percent (42%) of pupils who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (16%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

5.9 Obtaining information and help

Seventeen percent (17%) 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 (97%), although 71% 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%), 'doctor' (37%), 'the Internet' (32%), 'telephone helpline' (31%) and 'drop-in centre' (30%) (**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. Around three quarters of all pupils (76%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and most (87%) agreed that 'taking drugs harms your health'.

Most pupils also agreed with the other statements about the dangers of drugs: 'taking cocaine is dangerous' (74%), 'heroin is addictive' (66%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (72%), although 30% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 23% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (51%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 42% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. Around half (55%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Seventy one percent (71%) of pupils agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs'. Pupils were more likely to agree than disagree with the statement 'people my age who take drugs need help and advice'; 61% of pupils agreed with this statement and 52% felt that 'people who take drugs are stupid'. Just under half (43%) 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'. Eighteen percent of pupils (18%) agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (44%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (54%), but with regard to these last two statements over a third of pupils reported that they 'don't know' (39% and 30% respectively).

Fifty five percent (55%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 25% 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, 17% of both age groups reported that they had not had lessons and 4% 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. Around half (58% of 13 year olds and 53% of 15 year olds) reported that

they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However, 34% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 9% of 13 year olds and 10% 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, 27% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 42% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	15	30	22	15
Used drugs in last year*	19	41	30	22
Used drugs ever	23	44	33	25
<i>Base</i>	320	273	593	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	25	20	22	15
Used drugs in last year*	30	29	30	22
Used drugs ever	35	32	33	25
<i>Base</i>	301	292	593	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	16	39	27	20
Stimulants	8	12	10	6
<i>cocaine</i>	3	4	3	1
<i>crack</i>	3	1	2	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	4	7	6	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	8	5	2
<i>poppers</i>	3	4	4	3
Psychedelics	5	6	5	2
<i>LSD</i>	2	3	3	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	3	5	4	2
Opiates	4	2	3	1
<i>heroin</i>	3	2	3	1
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	5	4	5	4
Tranquillisers	2	4	3	2
Anabolic Steroids	2	2	2	0
Semeron	1	1	1	0
Other	1	0	1	0
<i>Base</i>	332	276	608	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:
Midlothian 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	27	27	27	20
Stimulants	12	7	10	6
<i>cocaine</i>	5	2	3	1
<i>crack</i>	3	1	2	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	8	3	6	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	7	4	5	2
<i>poppers</i>	5	2	4	3
Psychedelics	8	3	5	2
<i>LSD</i>	4	1	3	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	7	2	4	2
Opiates	3	2	3	1
<i>heroin</i>	3	2	3	1
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	7	3	5	4
Tranquillisers	3	2	3	2
Anabolic Steroids	3	1	2	0
Semeron	2	1	1	0
Other	1	0	1	0
<i>Base</i>	308	300	608	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:
Midlothian 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	46	71	59
No	54	29	41
<i>Base</i>	276	260	536

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	63	55	59
No	37	45	41
<i>Base</i>	275	261	536

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	35	65	50	42
Stimulants	17	32	25	19
<i>cocaine</i>	11	9	10	6
<i>crack</i>	9	6	7	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	9	23	16	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	7	20	13	7
<i>poppers</i>	6	18	12	9
Psychedelics	12	18	15	10
<i>LSD</i>	6	8	7	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	10	16	13	8
Opiates	12	10	11	5
<i>heroin</i>	12	9	10	4
<i>methadone</i>	4	5	4	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	16	16	16	12
Tranquillisers	6	11	8	6
Anabolic Steroids	4	4	4	2
Semeron	3	4	3	1
Other	4	4	4	1
<i>Base</i>	319	274	593	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	55	45	50	42
Stimulants	25	24	25	19
<i>cocaine</i>	12	9	10	6
<i>crack</i>	10	5	7	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	17	15	16	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	14	13	13	7
<i>poppers</i>	13	11	12	9
Psychadelics	19	11	15	10
<i>LSD</i>	10	4	7	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	17	9	13	8
Opiates	11	12	11	5
<i>heroin</i>	10	10	10	4
<i>methadone</i>	4	4	4	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	19	13	16	12
Tranquillisers	9	7	8	6
Anabolic Steroids	6	2	4	2
Semeron	5	2	3	1
Other	7	2	4	1
<i>Base</i>	302	291	593	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	5	10	7	5
Once or twice a month	3	8	5	4
A few times a year	3	8	6	5
Do not use drugs	89	74	82	86
<i>Base</i>	320	272	592	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	11	4	7	5
Once or twice a month	5	5	5	4
A few times a year	5	7	6	5
Do not use drugs	79	84	82	86
<i>Base</i>	302	290	592	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	41	42	42
Someone else's home	18	35	29
At party	9	12	11
Own home	7	10	9
At club/disco	8	5	6
At school	5	5	5
Other place	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	87	124	211

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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	44	39	42
Someone else's home	25	33	29
At party	7	16	11
Own home	12	5	9
At club/disco	6	7	6
At school	8	1	5
Other place	4	3	3
<i>Base</i>	112	99	211

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: Midlothian 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	44	39
No	56	61
<i>Base</i>	196	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	18	33	26
Fairly easy	21	40	31
Fairly difficult	7	3	5
Very difficult	4	2	3
Impossible	7	1	4
Don't know	41	20	31
<i>Base</i>	314	269	583

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	31	20	26
Fairly easy	27	34	31
Fairly difficult	5	6	5
Very difficult	4	2	3
Impossible	4	5	4
Don't know	29	33	31
<i>Base</i>	298	285	583

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Older friend	39	33	35
Friend of own age	21	43	34
Someone known	9	14	12
Brother or sister	9	5	6
Boyfriend/girlfriend	8	5	6
Stranger	2	3	3
Younger friend	2	2	2
Mother/father	3	1	2
Other	10	6	7
<i>Base</i>	87	124	211

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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Older friend	26	45	35
Friend of own age	36	32	34
Someone known	13	11	12
Brother or sister	9	4	6
Boyfriend/girlfriend	4	9	6
Stranger	4	2	3
Younger friend	4	-	2
Mother/father	3	1	2
Other	10	5	7
<i>Base</i>	112	99	211

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: Midlothian 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	34	46	42
Sold some of it	24	13	16
Gave some of it away	42	41	42
<i>Base</i>	67	111	178

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	34	50	42
Sold some of it	22	10	16
Gave some of it away	43	40	42
Base	93	85	178

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	17	18	17	15
Would like to give up in the future	11	16	15	20
Would not like to give up	56	41	46	39
Not sure	17	25	22	26
Base	36	68	104	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	10	28	17	15
Would like to give up in the future	10	21	15	20
Would not like to give up	60	25	46	39
Not sure	20	26	22	26
Base	61	43	104	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: Midlothian 2002.

	Total %
Yes	3
No	97
Base	105

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 : Midlothian 2002.

	Total %
Yes	71
No	29
<i>Base</i>	<i>104</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: Midlothian 2002.

	Total %
Yes	73
No	13
Don't know	13
<i>Base</i>	<i>588</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Friends	40
Doctor	37
Internet/web	32
Telephone helpline	31
Drop-in centre	30
Advice organisation	26
Teacher	21
Female family member	19
Magazines	13
Male family member	13
Books	13
Youth worker	12
Councillor	8
TV/radio	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>429</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: Midlothian 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	87	8	5	583
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	76	14	10	582
Taking cocaine is dangerous	74	6	20	583
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	72	5	23	584
Most young people will try out drugs	71	15	14	583
Heroin is addictive	66	5	30	584
People my age who take drugs need help	61	23	16	583
People who sell drugs should be punished	55	29	16	584
What adults tell us about drugs is true	55	21	23	584
People take drugs to relax	54	17	30	582
People who take drugs are stupid	52	34	14	581
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	51	7	42	583
People take drugs to escape from reality	44	17	39	581
People who take heroin are junkies	43	27	30	581
People who take drugs should be punished	25	58	17	581
Taking drugs is exciting	18	52	30	587

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	79	78	79
No	17	17	17
Don't know	4	5	4
<i>Base</i>	274	291	565

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	58	53	55
No	34	38	36
Don't know	9	10	9
<i>Base</i>	271	288	559

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	27
Fairly useful	42
Not very useful	18
Not useful at all	7
Don't know	6
<i>Base</i>	457

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 Midlothian there was a higher response rate in S2 pupils (55% of Midlothian sample) compared with S4 pupils (45% of Midlothian 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