

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

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

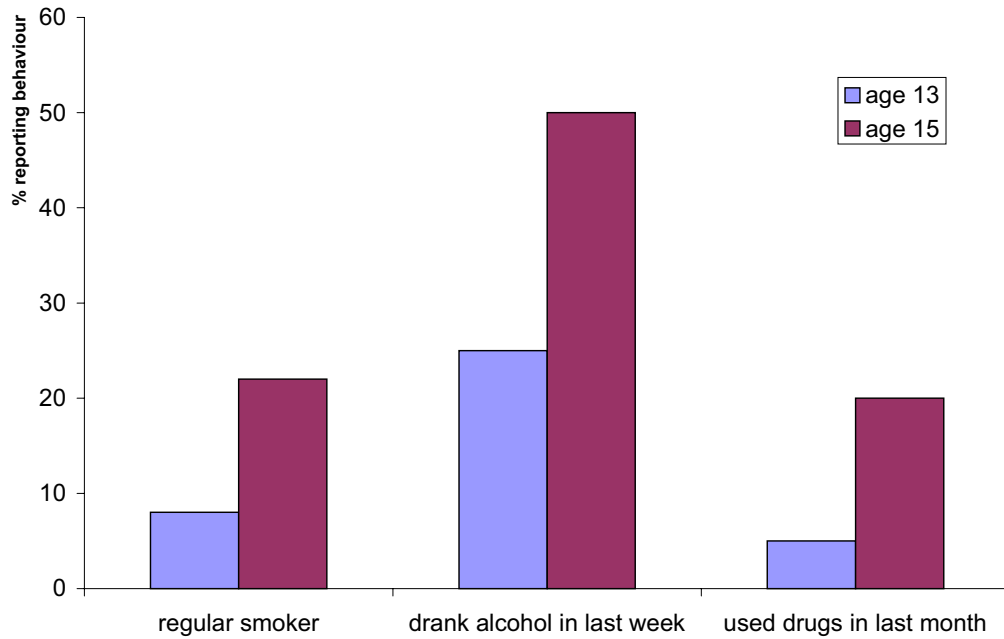
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Moray:

- 8% of 13 year olds and 22% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- Prevalence of regular smoking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- 25% of 13 year olds and 50% 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
- 5% of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drug use was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- The differences in drinking and drug use between boys and girls in Moray were not statistically significant, however significantly more girls were regular smokers than boys
- 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 Moray in 2002.

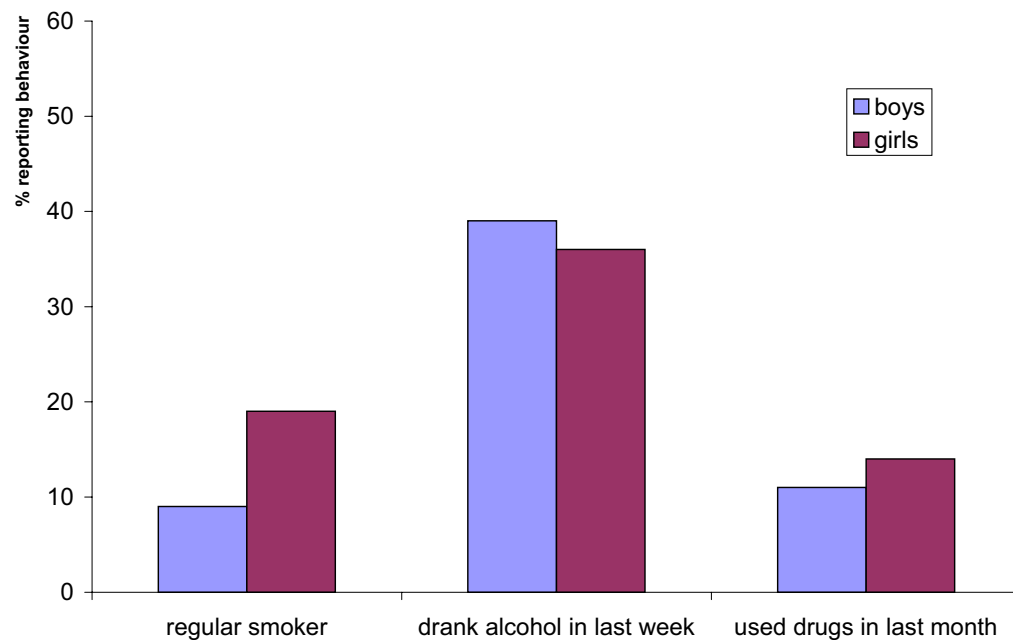
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: Moray 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: Moray 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 Moray 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 Moray was designed to have a final sample size of 800 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 34% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 10 schools which were asked to participate 8 schools (86%) agreed to take part in the study.

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

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

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

Response rates are based on class and pupil participation rates. In total 44 classes in Moray were selected to participate, and 32 classes (73%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 95%. The main reason for pupil non-response was absence due to illness. The final survey response in Moray, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 69%. This is slightly higher than the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 665 pupils, 28% of the target population in Moray.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Moray, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 8% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 22% of 15 year olds. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Moray was not significantly different from the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Just over half of all 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (52%), compared with 42% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in Moray; 19% of girls and 9% of boys were regular smokers (**Tables 3.1, 3.2**).

3.2 Number of cigarettes smoked

Pupils who smoked regularly were asked how many cigarettes they usually smoked in a week. Younger pupils who were regular smokers reported smoking significantly fewer cigarettes per week than older pupils: an average of 16 per week for 13 year olds and 36 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

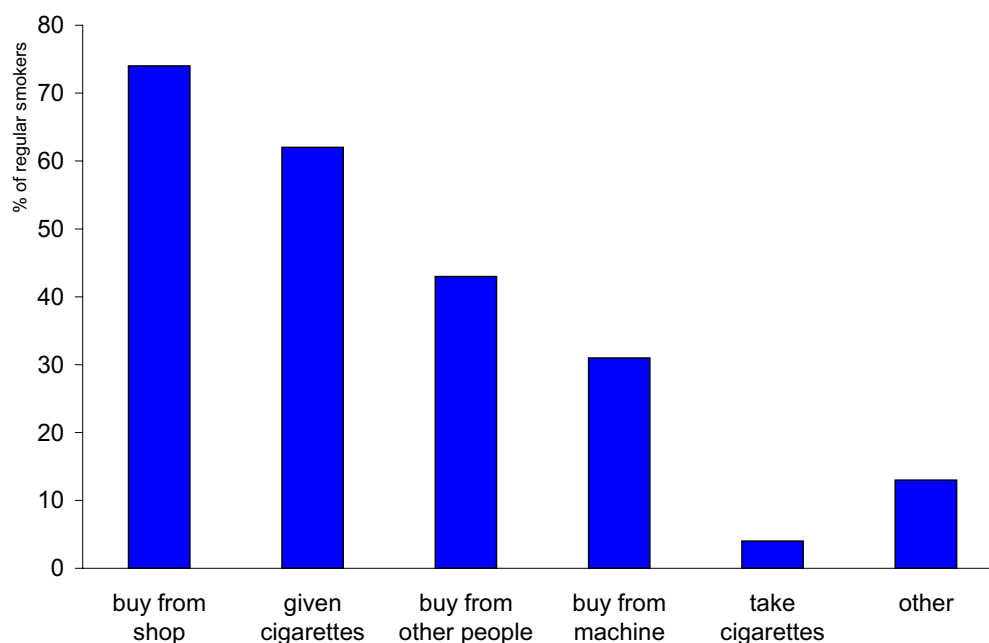
Almost all regular smokers (97%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £8.00 a week.

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. Around three quarters of regular smokers (74%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 31% bought them from machines and 43% reported buying them from other people. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes. More than half (62%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 4% reported that they 'take cigarettes' and 13% 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: Moray 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 80% had tried to give up at some time. Twenty percent (20%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 40% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (61% 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: 30% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 6% 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 two percent (72%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Most of the pupils who were regular smokers (69%) reported that they were not allowed to smoke at home (Tables 3.9 and 3.10).

The majority of non-smokers (89%) 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: 51% of regular smokers compared with 33% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 42% of regular smokers, compared with 11% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 35% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 2% of non-smokers. Most non-smokers (61%) reported that 'none' or 'almost none' of their friends smoked (**Table 3.13**).

3.7 Cigarette advertising

Pupils were given a list of places and asked to say whether or not they had seen cigarettes advertised there over the previous six months. Most pupils (72%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts in magazines (59%) or on television (54%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (32%) or at the cinema (16%) (**Table 3.14**).

3.8 Lessons on smoking

Pupils were asked if they had had any lessons, videos or discussions in class in the last 12 months on smoking. Pupil responses depend on recall and may not accurately reflect the provision of lessons, videos or class discussions. Most pupils reported that they had lessons, videos or discussions: 87% of 13 year olds and 64% of 15 year olds. However, 10% of 13 year olds and 29% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 3% 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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	8	22	14	14
Occasional smoker	6	6	6	5
Used to smoke	11	13	12	13
Tried smoking once	23	17	20	23
Never smoked	52	42	47	45
<i>Base</i>	346	302	648	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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	9	19	14	14
Occasional smoker	5	8	6	5
Used to smoke	9	15	12	13
Tried smoking once	23	17	20	23
Never smoked	55	41	47	45
<i>Base</i>	306	342	648	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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	44	85	74
Given cigarettes	52	66	62
Buy from other people	52	40	43
Buy from machine	26	32	31
Take cigarettes	4	5	4
Get cigarettes some other way	26	8	13
<i>Base</i>	27	65	92

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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	59	80	74
Given cigarettes	62	62	62
Buy from other people	46	42	43
Buy from machine	30	31	31
Take cigarettes	8	3	4
Get cigarettes some other way	22	9	13
<i>Base</i>	26	66	92

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: Moray 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	68
Would not like to give up smoking	32
<i>Base</i>	90

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	80
Has not tried to give up smoking	20
<i>Base</i>	92

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Moray 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	39
More than a year	61
<i>Base</i>	90

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	6	30	20	32
Fairly difficult	34	42	40	36
Fairly easy	46	23	31	21
Very easy	15	5	9	11
<i>Base</i>	35	55	92	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	15	37	50	45	54
Persuade me not to	57	47	39	42	35
Do nothing	15	4	2	4	3
Encourage me	2	-	-	0	0
Not sure	11	12	9	9	7
<i>Base</i>	90	25	458	590	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	22
Not allowed to smoke at home	69
Don't know	9
<i>Base</i>	74

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	47	51	64
At least one parent smokes daily	51	49	33
Does not see either parent	1	-	4
<i>Base</i>	87	40	496

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	56	85	80
At least one sibling smokes daily	42	10	11
Does not have siblings	2	5	9
<i>Base</i>	88	39	481

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	35	5	2
More than half	29	12	7
Half	11	21	11
Less than half	20	34	18
Almost none	4	28	37
None	-	-	24
<i>Base</i>	91	42	511

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	72	19	9	637
In magazines	59	31	10	628
On television	54	37	9	639
In newspapers	32	50	18	621
At the cinema	16	63	20	615

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	87	64	76
No	10	29	19
Don't know	3	7	5
<i>Base</i>	323	316	639

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 one percent (71%) of 13 year olds and 90% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Moray 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**).

Half of 15 year olds (50%) and 25% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. Once again these figures are 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; 14% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 39% of 15 year old pupils. More girls than boys reported drinking at least once a week (25% of boys and 27% of girls), though this difference was small and not statistically significant (**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: 56% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed half a pint or more of beer, lager or cider. Alcopops and spirits were reported by just under half of the boys (45% of boys had drunk alcopops in the last week and 43% had drunk spirits). For girls, alcopops were most commonly reported: 72% had drunk alcopops in the last week (**Table 4.8**).

4.5 Average amount of alcohol consumed weekly

Pupils who reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked to record the amount they had consumed of each category of alcoholic drink. From this the total units of alcohol consumed were calculated. Half a pint of beer or a small glass of wine contains approximately one unit of alcohol. The method

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

used to calculate units of alcohol was the same as used in previous surveys in this series (a full discussion of the method, including issues of under-reporting, can be found in Boreham et al., 2001¹). Boys who drank over the previous seven days consumed on average 10 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: Moray 2002.

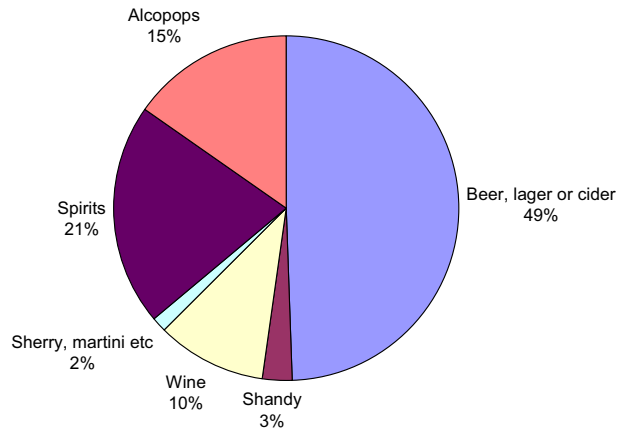
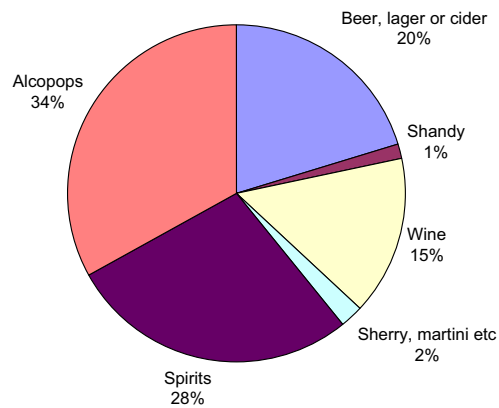


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Moray 2002.

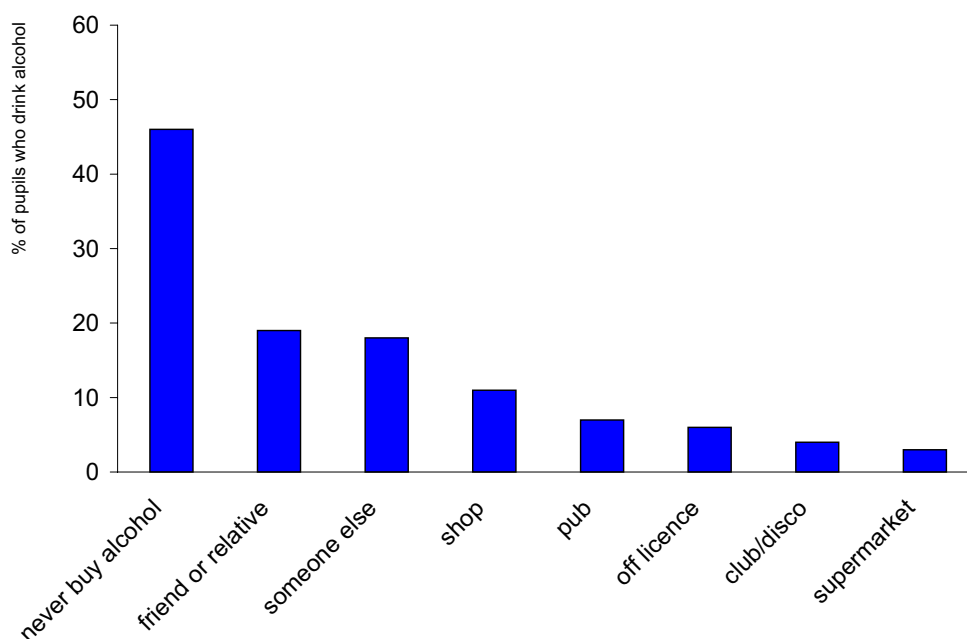


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Some pupils reported more than one source. Almost half (46%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. The most common sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in Moray were from a friend or relative (19%) or from someone else (18%). Around one in ten pupils (11%) reported that they bought alcohol from a shop (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

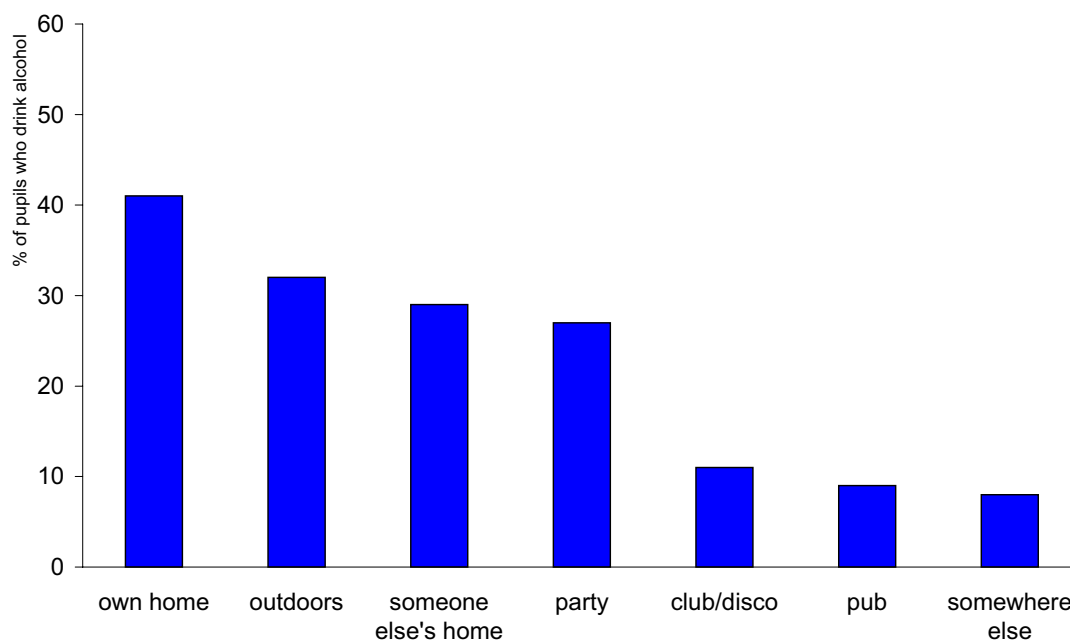


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

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 the pupil's own home (41%), outdoors (32%), in someone else's home (29%) and at a party (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: Moray 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, 63% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Twenty percent (20%) had been drunk once, 23% had been drunk 2-3 times, 11% had been drunk 4-10 times and 9% 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 (46%) reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 10% had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion 4 or more times in the past 30 days (**Tables 4.15 and 4.16**).

4.9 Effects of drinking too much alcohol

Pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked whether they had ever experienced any of a list of possible effects as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Pupils could give more than one answer. The most commonly reported effect was vomiting, reported by 41% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 25% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Thirteen percent (13%) had tried drugs. Ten percent (10%) of all 15

year olds (7% of boys and 13% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Around one in ten pupils had stayed off school as a result of drinking too much alcohol (11%). Fewer pupils reported having had any serious injuries which required the attention of a doctor or having been in hospital, either at an Accident and Emergency department or admitted overnight (**Tables 4.17 and 4.18**).

4.10 Family attitudes to drinking

All pupils who drank alcohol were asked how their family felt about them drinking alcohol. Twenty percent (20%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, half (50%) reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 19% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 10% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (20% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Sixty one percent (61%) 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 (82%) 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; 84% of 13 year olds and 73% of 15 year olds. However, 12% of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 5% 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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	71	90	80	78
No	29	10	20	22
<i>Base</i>	353	305	658	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	77	82	80	78
No	23	18	20	22
<i>Base</i>	309	349	658	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	25	50	37	35
One to four weeks ago	13	21	17	16
One to six months ago	21	12	16	18
More than six months ago	12	6	9	10
Never	29	11	20	22
<i>Base</i>	350	303	653	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	39	36	37	35
One to four weeks ago	12	21	17	16
One to six months ago	16	17	16	18
More than six months ago	10	9	9	10
Never	23	18	20	22
<i>Base</i>	305	348	653	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	14	39	26	27
About once a fortnight	12	18	15	12
About once a month	13	12	13	12
Only a few times a year	32	20	26	27
Never	29	11	20	22
<i>Base</i>	352	304	656	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	25	27	26	27
About once a fortnight	13	17	15	12
About once a month	13	12	13	12
Only a few times a year	26	26	26	27
Never	23	18	20	22
<i>Base</i>	307	349	656	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	29	49	42
Shandy	13	3	6
Wine	30	24	26
Martini, sherry etc.	7	2	4
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	34	59	50
Alcopops	52	63	59
<i>Base</i>	91	153	244

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: Moray 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	56	29	42
Shandy	10	3	6
Wine	21	31	26
Martini, sherry etc.	2	5	4
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	43	57	50
Alcopops	45	72	59
<i>Base</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>244</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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	62	33	46
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	15	22	19
Buy alcohol from someone else	16	19	18
Buy alcohol from shop	4	16	11
Buy alcohol in pub	1	13	7
Buy alcohol in off licence	3	9	6
Buy alcohol in club	2	5	4
Buy alcohol from supermarket	2	5	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>535</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: Moray 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	52	42	46
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	14	24	19
Buy alcohol from someone else	15	20	18
Buy alcohol from shop	12	10	11
Buy alcohol in pub	6	8	7
Buy alcohol in off licence	8	5	6
Buy alcohol in club	3	4	4
Buy alcohol from supermarket	5	2	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>535</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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	52	32	41
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	30	34	32
Usually drink in someone else's home	27	30	29
Usually drink at a party with friends	22	32	27
Usually drink in club/disco	10	13	11
Usually drink in pub	4	13	9
Usually drink somewhere else	11	6	8
<i>Base</i>	259	276	535

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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink in own home	45	37	41
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	34	31	32
Usually drink in someone else's home	20	35	29
Usually drink at a party with friends	23	30	27
Usually drink in club/disco	10	12	11
Usually drink in pub	7	11	9
Usually drink somewhere else	10	7	8
<i>Base</i>	240	295	535

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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	48	27	37	32
Once	24	17	20	19
2-3 times	16	28	23	22
4-10 times	8	13	11	13
More than 10 times	4	14	9	14
<i>Base</i>	252	272	524	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	38	36	37	32
Once	22	19	20	19
2-3 times	22	23	23	22
4-10 times	7	14	11	13
More than 10 times	10	9	9	14
<i>Base</i>	235	289	524	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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	4	16	10	13
3 times	5	11	8	9
Twice	11	14	13	13
Once	12	17	15	14
Not in last 30 days	27	24	25	23
Never	40	20	29	28
<i>Base</i>	252	275	527	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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	10	11	10	13
3 times	7	9	8	9
Twice	12	13	13	13
Once	17	13	15	14
Not in last 30 days	23	27	25	23
Never	31	27	29	28
<i>Base</i>	236	291	527	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	33	47	41
Had an argument or fight	18	29	25
Tried any drugs	7	18	13
Stayed off school	8	12	11
Had unprotected sex*	-	10	10
Injured and seen by doctor	4	3	4
Visited A & E department	3	2	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	2	2
<i>Base</i>	251	270	521

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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	35	46	41
Had an argument or fight	20	26	25
Tried any drugs	16	11	13
Stayed off school	7	13	11
Had unprotected sex*	7	13	10
Injured and seen by doctor	5	2	4
Visited A & E department	3	2	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	1	2
<i>Base</i>	233	288	521

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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	21	18	19	16
They don't mind	35	58	50	45
They don't know I drink	32	14	20	27
I don't know what they think	12	10	10	12
<i>Base</i>	85	146	231	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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	14	25	19	16
They don't mind	57	44	50	45
They don't know I drink	20	20	20	27
I don't know what they think	9	12	10	12
<i>Base</i>	110	121	231	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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	70	38	61	70
They would not mind	9	31	15	9
I don't know what they would think	22	31	24	21
<i>Base</i>	95	32	127	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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	62	60	61	70
They would not mind	15	15	15	9
I don't know what they would think	23	25	24	21
<i>Base</i>	68	59	127	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	10
Yes, sometimes	72
No, never	18
<i>Base</i>	652

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	84	73	79
No	12	20	16
Don't know	5	7	6
<i>Base</i>	323	318	641

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: 22% 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. Five percent (5%) of thirteen year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 20% of fifteen year olds. Prevalence of drug use in Moray is not significantly different from the prevalence found nationally (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). Girls were more likely to report having used drugs in the last month than boys (11% of boys and 14% of girls had used drugs in the last month), however this difference was not statistically significant (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Nineteen (19%) 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, 17% 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 less than 1% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Just under half of all pupils (44%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 58% of 15 year old pupils and 29% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. For both age groups the proportion of pupils offered drugs is significantly lower than that reported nationally (national figures: 65% of 15 year olds and 34% of 13 year olds reported being offered drugs). Girls were more likely to have been offered drugs than boys: 47% of girls had been offered drugs compared with 40% of boys, though this was not statistically

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.

significant. The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 33% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Three percent (3%) of pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more, with a significantly higher proportion of older pupils doing so; 1% of thirteen year old pupils and 5% of fifteen year old pupils reported this. Reported prevalence of weekly drug taking was not significantly different from reported national prevalence in either age group. There was no gender difference in reported frequency of drug use (3% of girls and 3% of boys reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more) (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

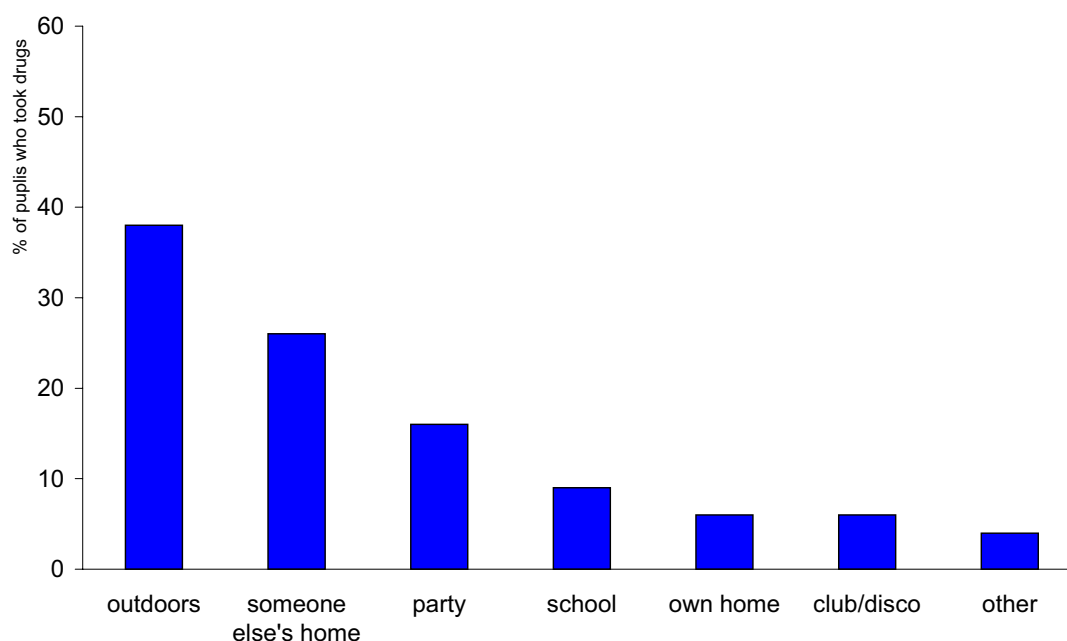
Just under half (43%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £9.00 per week.

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' (38%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (26%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Forty one percent (41%) 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: Moray 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

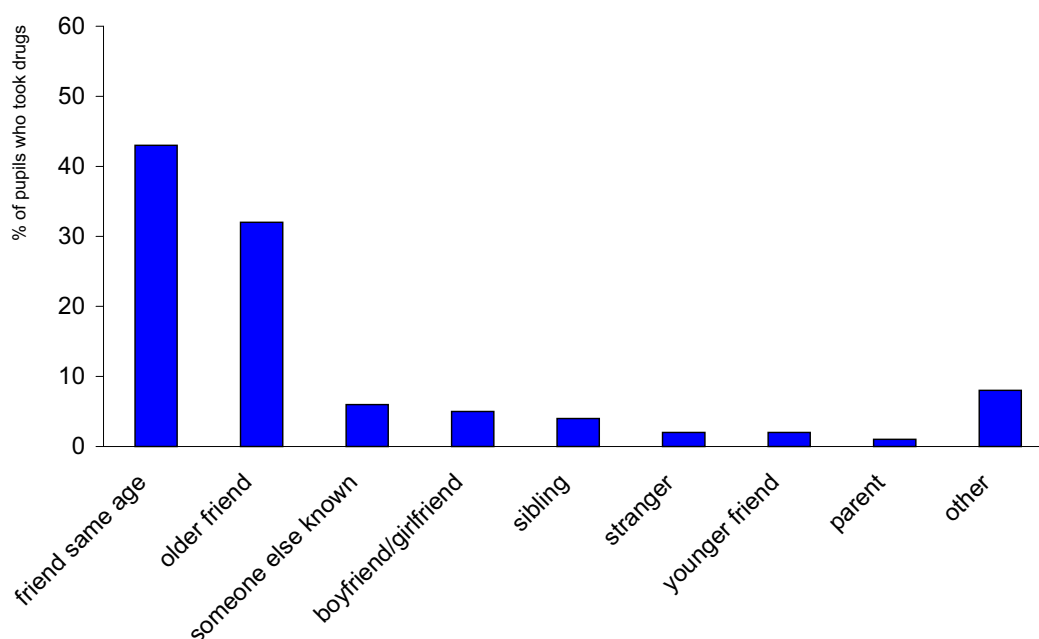
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (46%) reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 39% 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' (64%) than thirteen year old pupils (29%) (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; 43% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and a further 32% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Moray 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 (7%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

5.9 Obtaining information and help

Ten percent (10%) 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 81% 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 four percent (74%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'doctor' (46%), 'Internet' (40%), and 'telephone helpline' (37%) (**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 (77%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (91%) 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' (82%), 'heroin is addictive' (72%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (70%), although 25% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 26% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (45%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 50% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (57%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although around two thirds of pupils (62%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', 59% felt that 'people who take drugs are stupid'. Pupils were more likely to agree than disagree with the statement 'people my age who take drugs need help and advice'; 72% of pupils agreed with this statement. Under half (42%) 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 (13%) agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (50%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (55%), but with regard to these last two statements around a third of pupils reported that they 'don't know' (36% and 28% respectively).

Two thirds (66%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 29% 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: 90% of 13 year olds and 85% of 15 year olds. However, 7% of 13 year olds and 12% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 3% of 13 year olds and 4% 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. Two thirds (66%) of 13 year olds and 50% of 15 year olds reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However, 24% of 13 year olds and 35% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 10% of 13 year olds and 15% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on solvent abuse/glue sniffing (**Table 5.28**).

Of those who reported having lessons, videos or discussions on drug use, 28% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 49% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	5	20	12	15
Used drugs in last year*	8	31	19	22
Used drugs ever	9	36	22	25
<i>Base</i>	344	305	649	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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	11	14	12	15
Used drugs in last year*	18	20	19	22
Used drugs ever	21	24	22	25
<i>Base</i>	304	345	649	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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	6	28	17	20
Stimulants	2	10	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	0	2	1	1
<i>crack</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	3	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	2	1	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	8	5	3
Psychedelics	1	2	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	2	2	2
Opiates	0	0	0	1
<i>heroin</i>	0	0	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	-	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	5	4	4
Tranquillisers	0	1	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	0	0	0
Semeron	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0
<i>Base</i>	357	308	665	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:
Moray 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	16	17	17	20
Stimulants	4	7	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>crack</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	2	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	2	1	2
<i>poppers</i>	4	5	5	3
Psychedelics	1	3	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	3	2	2
Opiates	0	0	0	1
<i>heroin</i>	0	0	0	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	-	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	4	4	4	4
Tranquillisers	1	0	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	0	0	0
Semeron	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	1	0
<i>Base</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>23090</i>

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:
Moray 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	29	58	44
No	71	42	56
<i>Base</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>579</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	40	47	44
No	60	53	56
<i>Base</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>579</i>

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	17	49	33	42
Stimulants	13	28	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	4	7	6	6
<i>crack</i>	3	5	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	5	15	10	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	2	5	4	7
<i>poppers</i>	6	20	13	9
Psychedelics	6	17	11	10
<i>LSD</i>	2	4	3	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	5	16	11	8
Opiates	4	5	4	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	9	18	13	12
Tranquillisers	1	5	3	6
Anabolic Steroids	1	1	1	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	2	0	1	1
Base	342	303	645	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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	30	35	33	42
Stimulants	19	22	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	4	7	6	6
<i>crack</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	9	11	10	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	4	4	7
<i>poppers</i>	12	14	13	9
Psychedelics	11	12	11	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	3	3	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	11	11	11	8
Opiates	5	4	4	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	11	15	13	12
Tranquillisers	2	4	3	6
Anabolic Steroids	1	1	1	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
Base	303	342	645	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:
Moray 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	1	5	3	5
Once or twice a month	1	6	3	4
A few times a year	2	7	4	5
Do not use drugs	96	82	89	86
<i>Base</i>	351	304	655	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	3	3	3	5
Once or twice a month	3	3	3	4
A few times a year	4	5	4	5
Do not use drugs	90	89	89	86
<i>Base</i>	306	349	655	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	42	36	38
Someone else's home	4	34	26
At party	6	20	16
At school	12	8	9
Own home	4	7	6
At club/disco	10	4	6
Other place	4	4	4
<i>Base</i>	48	113	161

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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	43	34	38
Someone else's home	23	28	26
At party	14	18	16
At school	8	10	9
Own home	7	6	6
At club/disco	3	9	6
Other place	4	3	4
<i>Base</i>	72	89	161

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: Moray 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	41	39
No	59	61
<i>Base</i>	144	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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	11	24	17
Fairly easy	18	40	29
Fairly difficult	7	4	5
Very difficult	5	2	4
Impossible	11	2	6
Don't know	48	29	39
<i>Base</i>	346	302	648

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	17	16	17
Fairly easy	27	31	29
Fairly difficult	7	4	5
Very difficult	4	4	4
Impossible	8	6	6
Don't know	39	39	39
<i>Base</i>	303	345	648

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	29	49	43
Older friend	19	37	32
Someone known	8	5	6
Boyfriend/girlfriend	2	6	5
Brother or sister	2	5	4
Younger friend	-	3	2
Stranger	6	-	2
Mother/father	-	1	1
Other	4	9	8
<i>Base</i>	48	113	161

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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	51	37	43
Older friend	23	40	32
Someone known	5	7	6
Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	8	5
Brother or sister	4	5	4
Younger friend	1	2	2
Stranger	4	-	2
Mother/father	-	1	1
Other	13	3	8
<i>Base</i>	72	89	161

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: Moray 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	40	47	45
Sold some of it	3	8	7
Gave some of it away	57	46	48
<i>Base</i>	30	105	135

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	48	43	45
Sold some of it	11	4	7
Gave some of it away	41	53	48
Base	58	77	135

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	23	8	10	15
Would like to give up in the future	15	17	17	20
Would not like to give up	8	49	42	39
Not sure	54	26	31	26
Base	13	53	66	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: Moray 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	14	7	10	15
Would like to give up in the future	14	19	17	20
Would not like to give up	49	36	42	39
Not sure	23	38	31	26
Base	29	37	66	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: Moray 2002.

	Total %
Yes	3
No	97
Base	68

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 : Moray 2002.

	Total %
Yes	81
No	19
<i>Base</i>	<i>67</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: Moray 2002.

	Total %
Yes	74
No	13
Don't know	13
<i>Base</i>	<i>651</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Doctor	46
Internet/web	40
Telephone helpline	37
Friends	35
Teacher	32
Advice organisation	28
Female family member	22
Drop-in centre	20
Youth worker	18
Magazines	16
Male family member	16
Books	16
Councillor	10
TV/radio	9
<i>Base</i>	<i>481</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: Moray 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	91	4	5	652
Taking cocaine is dangerous	82	4	14	653
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	77	12	10	651
Heroin is addictive	72	3	25	653
People my age who take drugs need help	72	17	11	650
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	70	3	26	652
People who sell drugs should be punished	66	21	13	652
Most young people will try out drugs	62	20	18	652
People who take drugs are stupid	59	29	13	652
What adults tell us about drugs is true	57	18	25	650
People take drugs to relax	55	18	28	652
People take drugs to escape from reality	50	15	36	652
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	45	5	50	651
People who take heroin are junkies	42	28	30	649
People who take drugs should be punished	29	50	21	651
Taking drugs is exciting	13	56	31	652

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	90	85	87
No	7	12	10
Don't know	3	4	3
<i>Base</i>	324	317	641

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	66	50	58
No	24	35	29
Don't know	10	15	13
<i>Base</i>	322	314	636

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	28
Fairly useful	49
Not very useful	14
Not useful at all	4
Don't know	6
<i>Base</i>	567

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 Moray there was a smaller proportion of independent school pupils than in the target population (2% compared with 6%) and there was a higher response rate in S2 pupils (54% of Moray sample) compared with S4 pupils (46% of Moray 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