

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

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

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

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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

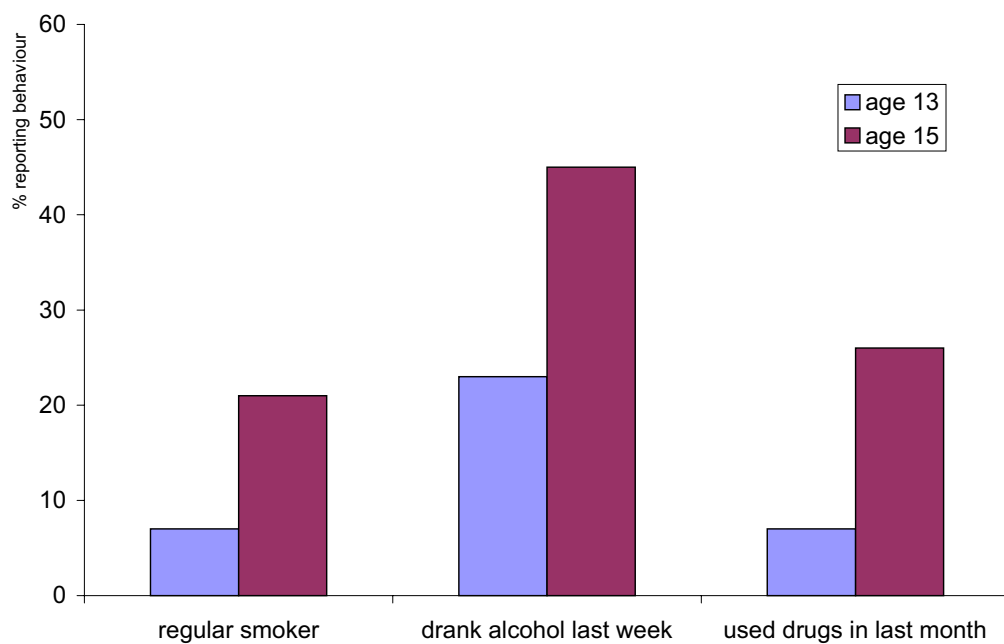
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in North Lanarkshire:

- € 7% of 13 year olds and 21% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- € Prevalence of regular smoking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- € 23% of 13 year olds and 45% 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
- € 7% of 13 year olds and 26% 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 smoking and drinking between boys and girls in North Lanarkshire were not statistically significant, however drug use was lower in girls than boys
- € For 15 year old pupils the average age for first smoking was 12 and for first drinking it was 13, 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 North Lanarkshire in 2002.

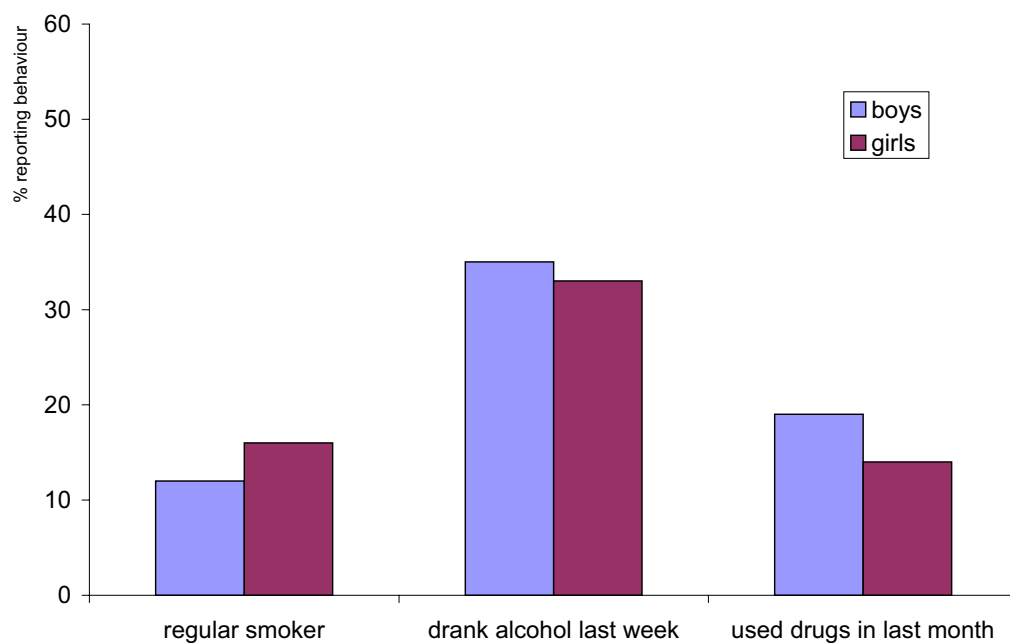
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: North Lanarkshire 2002.



(Source: tables 3.1, 4.3, 5.1)

Figure 1.2: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by gender: North Lanarkshire 2002.



(Source: tables 3.2, 4.4, 5.2)

2 Background to the Survey

2.1 Introduction

This report presents the key findings from the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) on the prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug use among 13 and 15 year old pupils attending schools in the North Lanarkshire 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 North Lanarkshire was designed to have a final sample size of 1670 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 19% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 26 schools which were asked to participate 25 schools (96%) 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 82 classes in North Lanarkshire were selected to participate, and 76 classes (93%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 90%. The main reason for pupil non-response was absence due to illness. The final survey response in North Lanarkshire, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 83%. This compares favourably with the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 1672 pupils, 19% of the target population in North Lanarkshire.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In North Lanarkshire, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 7% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 21% of 15 year olds. For both age groups the reported prevalence in North Lanarkshire was not significantly different from the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Just under half of 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (49%), compared with 36% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in North Lanarkshire (16% of girls and 12% of boys were regular smokers), however this difference was 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 26 per week for 13 year olds and 44 per week for 15 year olds. Boys who were regular smokers reported smoking significantly more cigarettes per week on average than girls (47 per week on average for boys and 34 per week for girls) .

3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

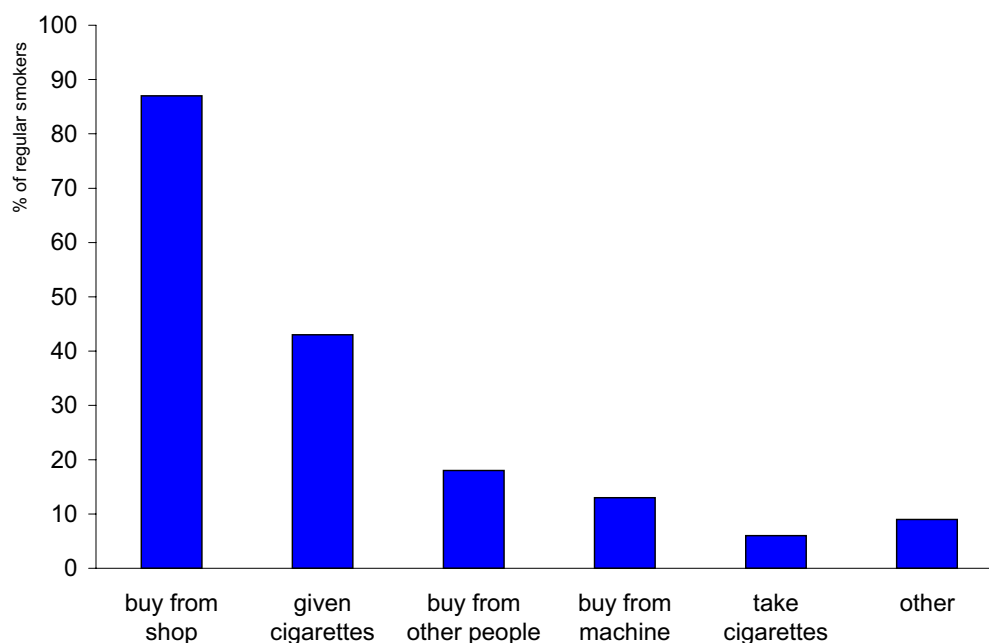
Almost all regular smokers (96%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £9.00 a week.

3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtained their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. The majority of regular smokers (87%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 18% reported buying them from other people and 13% bought them from machines. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just under half (43%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 6% reported that they take cigarettes and 9% of pupils reported that they obtained their cigarettes some other way (**Tables 3.3 and 3.4, Figure 3.1**).

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

Figure 3.1: Source of cigarettes: North Lanarkshire 2002.



(Source: Table 3.3 and 3.4)

3.5 Smoking dependence

Regular smokers were asked whether they would like to give up smoking and how difficult or easy they felt this would be. Most regular smokers (71%) reported that they would like to give up smoking and the same proportion (71%) 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 33% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (75% 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: 45% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 22% 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 three percent (73%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Over half (57%) of all pupils who were regular smokers reported that they were not allowed to smoke at home (Tables 3.9 and 3.10).

Almost all non-smokers (92%) 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: 73% of regular smokers compared with 45% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 44% of regular smokers, compared with 15% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 45% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 3% of non-smokers. Most non-smokers (64%) reported that 'none' or 'almost none' of their friends smoked (**Table 3.13**).

3.7 Cigarette advertising

Pupils were given a list of places and asked to say whether or not they had seen cigarettes advertised there over the previous six months. The majority of pupils (84%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts on television (60%) or in magazines (59%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (48%) or at the cinema (20%) (**Table 3.14**).

3.8 Lessons on smoking

Pupils were asked if they had had any lessons, videos or discussions in class in the last 12 months on smoking. Pupil responses depend on recall and may not accurately reflect the provision of lessons, videos or class discussions. Most pupils reported that they had lessons, videos or discussions: 77% of 13 year olds and 62% of 15 year olds. However, 17% of 13 year olds and 30% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 6% 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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	7	21	14	14
Occasional smoker	4	6	5	5
Used to smoke	12	15	13	13
Tried smoking once	28	23	25	23
Never smoked	49	36	43	45
<i>Base</i>	918	688	1606	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	12	16	14	14
Occasional smoker	4	6	5	5
Used to smoke	12	14	13	13
Tried smoking once	25	26	25	23
Never smoked	47	38	43	45
<i>Base</i>	792	814	1606	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	68	94	87
Given cigarettes	44	43	43
Buy from other people	24	17	18
Buy from machine	11	13	13
Take cigarettes	10	5	6
Get cigarettes some other way	21	5	9
<i>Base</i>	63	145	208

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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	81	92	87
Given cigarettes	34	50	43
Buy from other people	19	18	18
Buy from machine	12	13	13
Take cigarettes	2	9	6
Get cigarettes some other way	11	7	9
<i>Base</i>	90	118	208

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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	71
Would not like to give up smoking	29
<i>Base</i>	196

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	71
Has not tried to give up smoking	29
<i>Base</i>	202

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	25
More than a year	75
<i>Base</i>	200

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	22	45	39	32
Fairly difficult	32	33	33	36
Fairly easy	24	18	19	21
Very easy	22	4	8	11
<i>Base</i>	52	147	202	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	22	49	64	57	54
Persuade me not to	51	45	28	33	35
Do nothing	18	-	1	4	3
Encourage me	1	-	0	0	0
Not sure	8	6	6	6	7
<i>Base</i>	201	57	1104	1423	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	27
Not allowed to smoke at home	57
Don't know	16
<i>Base</i>	183

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	27	50	52
At least one parent smokes daily	73	48	45
Does not see either parent	0	3	2
<i>Base</i>	203	75	1286

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	52	70	76
At least one sibling smokes daily	44	26	15
Does not have siblings	4	4	9
<i>Base</i>	186	72	1203

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	45	16	3
More than half	36	18	6
Half	10	24	7
Less than half	8	28	20
Almost none	2	14	33
None	0	-	31
<i>Base</i>	208	78	1313

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	84	9	6	1600
On television	60	31	9	1603
In magazines	59	29	12	1578
In newspapers	48	37	15	1567
At the cinema	20	62	18	1549

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	77	62	70
No	17	30	24
Don't know	6	7	7
Base	839	680	1519

Base= All pupils

4 Drinking

4.1 Prevalence of alcohol use

All pupils were asked whether they had ever had a 'proper alcoholic drink, a whole drink, not just a sip'. The prevalence of alcohol use increased significantly with age. Sixty seven percent (67%) of 13 year olds and 86% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For neither age group was the reported prevalence in North Lanarkshire significantly different from the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds) (**Table 4.1**).

Just under half (45%) of 15 year olds and 23% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. Once again these figures 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; 17% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared with 39% of 15 year old pupils. For neither age group was the prevalence of weekly drinking significantly different from that reported nationally (national figures: 17% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported drinking weekly). There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the proportion of pupils reporting that they usually drink at least once a week (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, 82% reported that they spent money on alcohol. The average amount spent by those who bought alcohol was £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 differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys beer, lager or cider were most commonly reported: 63% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed half a pint or more of beer, lager or cider. Over half (59%) of the boys reported drinking alcopops in the last week. For girls, 'alcopops' were most commonly reported: 69% had drunk alcopops in the last week. Over half (59%) of the 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 16 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 10 units, a statistically significant difference. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show the consumption of each type of drink as a proportion of the total reported amount of alcohol drunk in the week prior to the survey.

Figure 4.1: Type of alcohol drunk by boys in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: North Lanarkshire 2002.

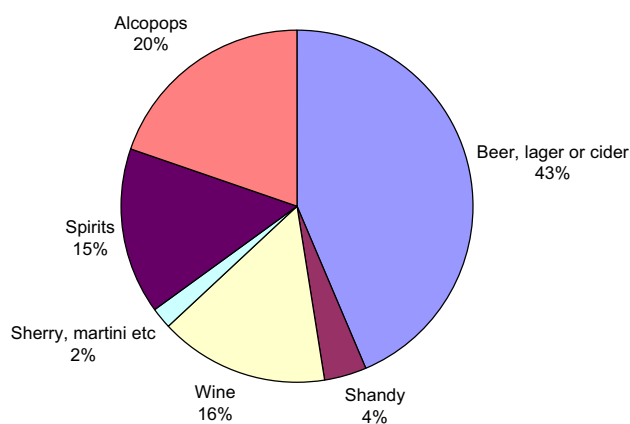
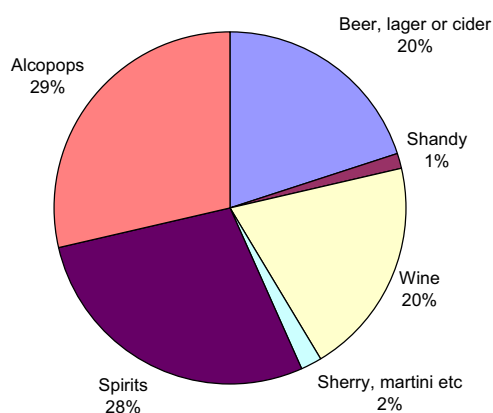


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: North Lanarkshire 2002.

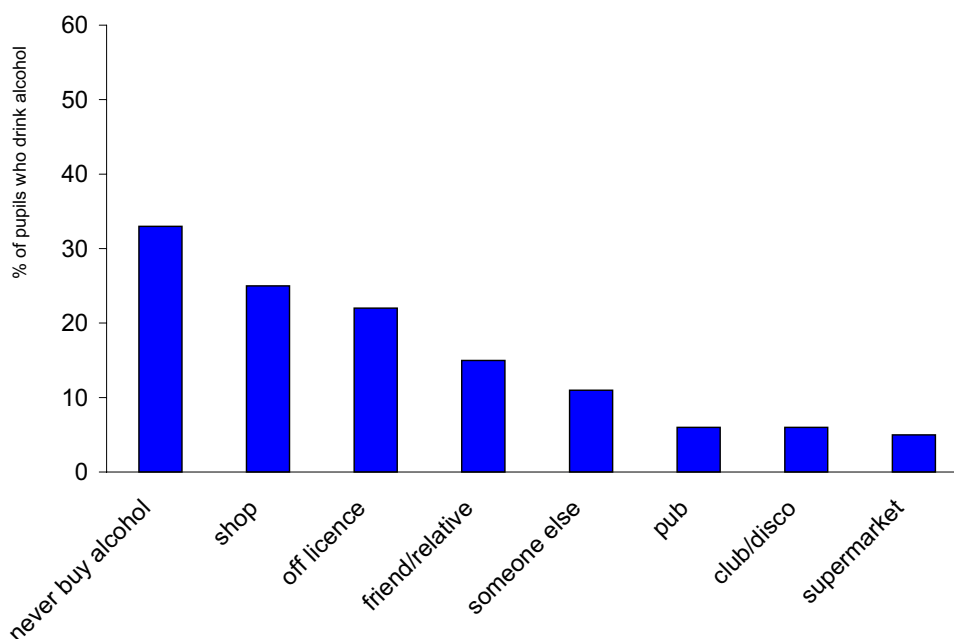


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. A third (33%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. Other pupils reported more than one source. The most common sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in North Lanarkshire were from a shop (25%) or from an off licence (22%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

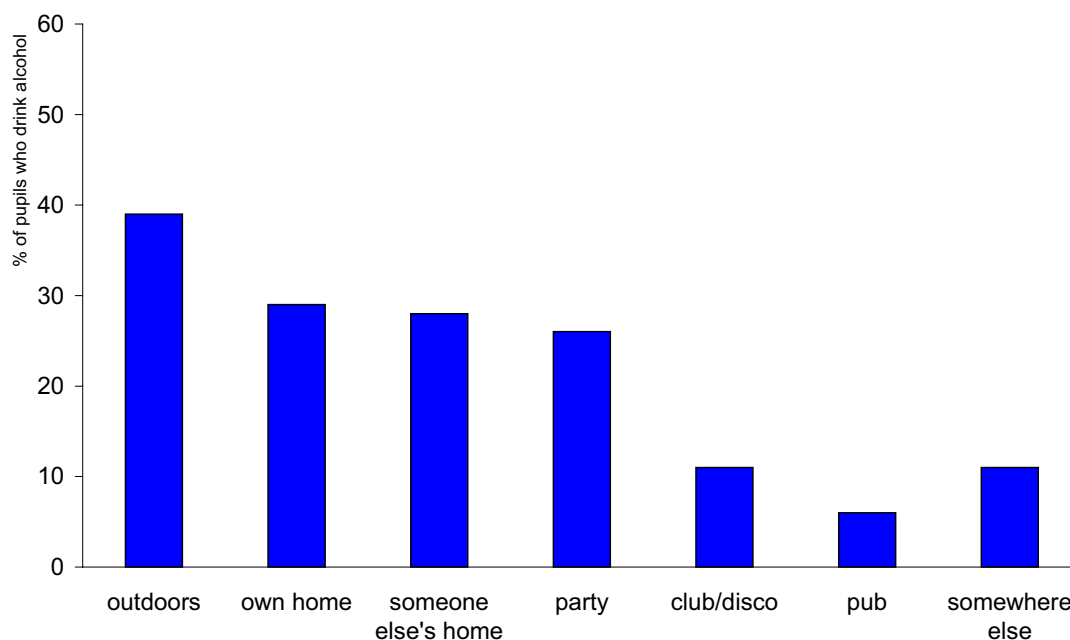


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

4.7 Where young people drink alcohol

Pupils were asked 'When you drink alcohol, where are you usually?' and given a list of possible locations. Some pupils reported more than one location. The most frequently reported locations for drinking alcohol were at outdoors (39%), in the pupil's own home (29%), in someone else's home (28%) or at a party with friends (26%) (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: North Lanarkshire 2002.



(Source: tables 4.11 and 4.12)

4.8 Drinking to excess

All pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked 'Have you ever had so much alcohol that you were really drunk?'. Overall, 70% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Twenty percent (20%) had been drunk once, 20% had been drunk 2-3 times, 14% had been drunk 4-10 times and 16% 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 (49%) of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 13% had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion 4 or more times in the past 30 days (Tables 4.15 and 4.16).

4.9 Effects of drinking too much alcohol

Pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked whether they had ever experienced any of a list of possible effects as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Pupils could give more than one answer. The most commonly reported effect was vomiting, reported by 44% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 33% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Eighteen percent (18%) had tried drugs. Twenty one percent (21%) of

all 15 year olds (20% of boys and 22% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Twelve percent (12%) 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. A third (33%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, 34% reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 20% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 12% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (23% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Seventy seven percent (77%) 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 (66%) 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; 74% of 13 year olds and 69% of 15 year olds. However, 19% of 13 year olds and 24% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 7% of 13 year olds and 6% of 15 year olds did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on alcohol (**Table 4.24**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	67	86	77	78
No	33	14	23	22
<i>Base</i>	928	722	1650	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	75	78	77	78
No	25	22	23	22
<i>Base</i>	804	846	1650	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	23	45	34	35
One to four weeks ago	13	17	15	16
One to six months ago	17	15	16	18
More than six months ago	14	8	11	10
Never	33	14	24	22
<i>Base</i>	918	716	1634	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	35	33	34	35
One to four weeks ago	14	16	15	16
One to six months ago	14	18	16	18
More than six months ago	11	11	11	10
Never	26	22	24	22
<i>Base</i>	794	840	1634	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	17	39	28	27
About once a fortnight	9	12	11	12
About once a month	10	12	11	12
Only a few times a year	32	23	28	27
Never	33	14	24	22
<i>Base</i>	925	721	1646	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	28	28	28	27
About once a fortnight	10	12	11	12
About once a month	10	11	11	12
Only a few times a year	27	28	28	27
Never	26	22	24	22
<i>Base</i>	802	844	1646	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	42	52	49
Shandy	14	8	10
Wine	45	49	42
Martini, sherry etc.	10	5	7
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	45	56	53
Alcopops	63	65	64
<i>Base</i>	211	322	533

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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	63	34	49
Shandy	14	7	10
Wine	41	43	42
Martini, sherry etc.	8	6	7
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	46	59	53
Alcopops	59	69	64
<i>Base</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>533</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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	46	23	33
Buy alcohol from shop	17	31	25
Buy alcohol in off licence	10	32	22
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	13	17	15
Buy alcohol from someone else	13	10	11
Buy alcohol in pub	2	9	6
Buy alcohol in club	3	9	6
Buy alcohol from supermarket	3	6	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>1267</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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	32	34	33
Buy alcohol from shop	27	23	25
Buy alcohol in off licence	22	22	22
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	13	18	15
Buy alcohol from someone else	8	14	11
Buy alcohol in pub	4	7	6
Buy alcohol in club	4	8	6
Buy alcohol from supermarket	4	5	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>1267</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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	31	45	39
Usually drink in own home	35	25	29
Usually drink in someone else's home	23	31	28
Usually drink at a party with friends	20	30	26
Usually drink in club/disco	8	13	11
Usually drink in pub	3	9	6
Usually drink somewhere else	15	8	11
<i>Base</i>	636	631	1267

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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	39	38	39
Usually drink in own home	30	28	29
Usually drink in someone else's home	24	31	28
Usually drink at a party with friends	21	30	26
Usually drink in club/disco	8	13	11
Usually drink in pub	4	8	6
Usually drink somewhere else	10	12	11
<i>Base</i>	608	659	1267

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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	41	19	29	32
Once	25	17	20	19
2-3 times	17	23	20	22
4-10 times	9	19	14	13
More than 10 times	8	22	16	14
<i>Base</i>	613	608	1221	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	30	28	29	32
Once	21	20	20	19
2-3 times	18	23	20	22
4-10 times	14	15	14	13
More than 10 times	18	14	16	14
<i>Base</i>	575	646	1221	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	8	18	13	13
3 times	8	10	9	9
Twice	11	14	13	13
Once	11	15	14	14
Not in last 30 days	25	24	24	23
Never	37	19	27	28
<i>Base</i>	601	607	1208	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	13	14	13	13
3 times	10	9	9	9
Twice	12	13	13	13
Once	16	11	14	14
Not in last 30 days	22	27	24	23
Never	26	27	27	28
<i>Base</i>	565	643	1208	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	34	52	44
Had an argument or fight	24	40	33
Had unprotected sex*	-	21	21
Tried any drugs	9	23	18
Stayed off school	12	11	12
Injured and seen by doctor	8	7	7
Visited A & E department	4	3	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	2	2
Base	608	604	1212

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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	42	45	44
Had an argument or fight	32	34	33
Had unprotected sex*	20	22	21
Tried any drugs	20	16	18
Stayed off school	10	13	12
Injured and seen by doctor	8	7	7
Visited A & E department	4	3	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	2	2
Base	567	645	1212

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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	17	22	20	16
They don't mind	34	35	34	45
They don't know I drink	36	32	33	27
I don't know what they think	14	11	12	12
Base	191	303	494	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	22	19	20	16
They don't mind	37	32	34	45
They don't know I drink	29	38	33	27
I don't know what they think	12	12	12	12
<i>Base</i>	240	254	494	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	82	65	77	70
They would not mind	4	8	5	9
I don't know what they would think	14	27	18	21
<i>Base</i>	284	99	383	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	77	76	77	70
They would not mind	6	5	5	9
I don't know what they would think	17	19	18	21
<i>Base</i>	197	186	383	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	4
Yes, sometimes	62
No, never	34
<i>Base</i>	1616

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	74	69	72
No	19	24	22
Don't know	7	6	7
<i>Base</i>	832	681	1513

Base= All pupils

5 Drug Use

All pupils were asked whether they had ever been offered each drug on a list of drugs. Alternative street names were provided for each drug and a dummy drug 'Semeron'¹ was also included on the list.

All pupils were then asked whether they had ever used any of the drugs on the list, even if only once: 28% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils reported that they had taken drugs at some time (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

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

5.1 Drug use in the month prior to the survey

Prevalence of drug use in the month prior to the survey increased significantly with age. Seven percent (7%) of 13 year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 26% of 15 year olds. Prevalence of drug use in North Lanarkshire was not significantly different from the prevalence found nationally (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). Girls were less likely to have used drugs in the last month than boys (19% of boys and 14% of girls had used drugs in the last month). This reflects the national pattern of slightly lower drug use among girls (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Twenty four percent (24%) 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, 23% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 7% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 4% had used solvents, 2% had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and 1% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Just over half of all pupils (55%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 71% of 15 year old pupils and 38% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. The proportion of pupils reporting being offered drugs was higher than the national reported figures for both age groups, however this difference was only statistically significant in 15 year olds (national figures: 65% of 15 year olds and 34% of 13 year olds reported being offered drugs). Girls were significantly less likely to have been offered drugs than boys: 51%

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

of girls had been offered drugs compared with 59% of boys. The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 46% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Six percent (6%) of pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more, with a significantly higher proportion of older pupils and boys doing so; 2% of 13 year old pupils and 10% of 15 year old pupils and 4% of girls and 8% of boys reported this. Reported prevalence of weekly drug taking in 15 year olds was slightly higher than that reported nationally for this age group, a statistically significant difference (national figures: 2% of 13 year olds and 7% of 15 year olds report using drugs once a week or more) (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

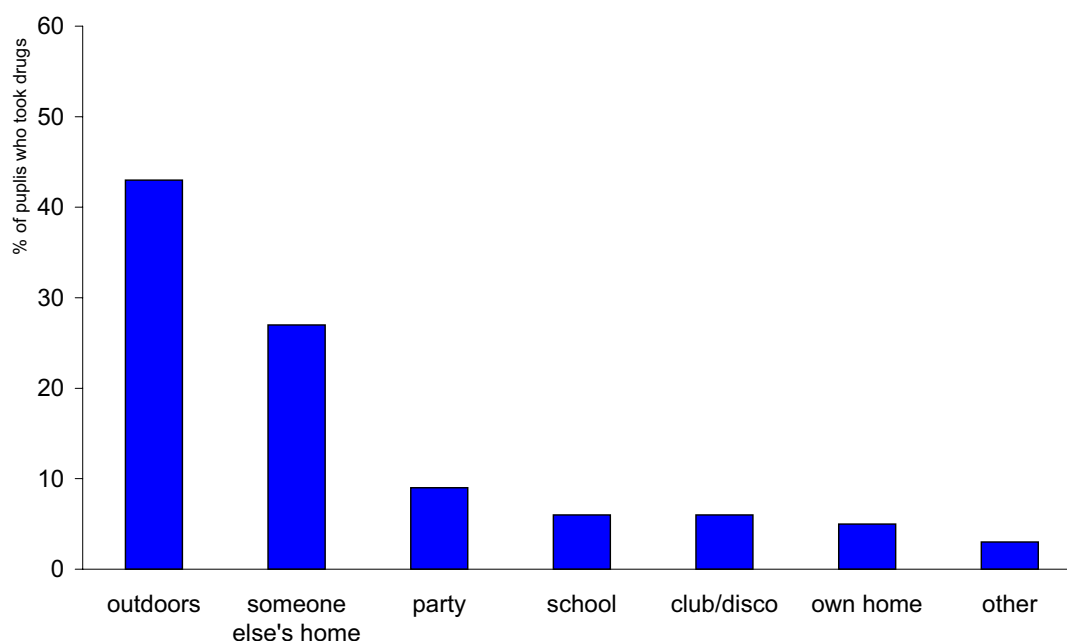
Around half (51%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £9.00 per week.

5.6 Where young people are when they use drugs

Pupils who had used drugs were asked where they were the last time they used drugs. Some pupils reported more than one location. Very few pupils reported using drugs in their own home. The most frequently reported location for drug taking for all 13 and 15 year old pupils was 'outdoors' (43%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (27%) (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: North Lanarkshire 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

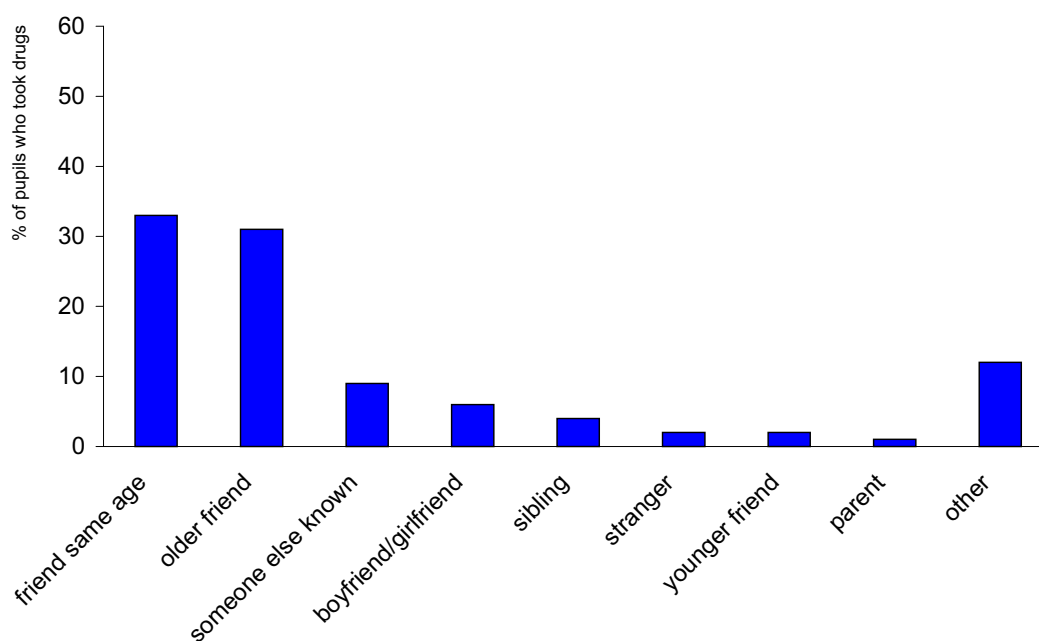
5.7 Availability of drugs

Half (50%) of all 13 and 15 year old pupils reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 35% did not know how easy or difficult it would be. Significantly more 15 year olds reported that they would find it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' (65%) than 13 year olds (34%) (Tables 5.14 and 5.15).

5.8 Source of drugs used

Pupils who had used drugs were asked where they had obtained drugs from on the last occasion they had used them. Some pupils reported more than one source. As can be seen from Figure 5.2, friends were the most commonly reported source of drugs; 33% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and 31% reported that they obtained their drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: North Lanarkshire 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Just over half (51%) of pupils who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (9%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

5.9 Obtaining information and help

Sixteen percent (16%) 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 (94%) of the young people who took drugs more than a few times a year reported

that they had never felt that they needed help because of taking drugs, although 66% reported that they knew where to go to get help (**Tables 5.20 to 5.23**).

All pupils were asked if they knew where to get information on drugs. Sixty seven percent (67%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'doctor' (44%), 'friends' (35%), 'the Internet' (35%) and 'telephone help-line' (33%) (**Table 5.25**).

5.10 Pupils' attitudes to drugs

All pupils were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about drugs and those who used or sold them. Most pupils (78%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (89%) agreed that 'taking drugs harms your health'.

Most pupils also agreed with the other statements about the dangers of drugs: 'taking cocaine is dangerous' (76%), 'heroin is addictive' (67%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (65%), although 30% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 32% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (48%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 48% 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 (63%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', a similar proportion (61%) felt that 'people who take drugs are stupid'. Pupils were more likely to agree than disagree with the statement 'people my age who take drugs need help and advice'; 67% of pupils agreed with this statement. Half (50%) of all 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'. Fourteen percent (14%) of pupils agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (42%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (46%). However, 42% reported that they did not know whether people took drugs to escape from reality and 35% did not know whether people took drugs to relax.

Sixty five percent (65%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 33% 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 75% of 15 year olds. However, 16% of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 5% of pupils in both age

groups reported that they did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on drugs **(Table 5.27)**.

Fewer pupils reported having lessons, videos or discussions on solvent abuse/glue sniffing. Just under half (46% of 13 year olds and 43% of 15 year olds) reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However, 39% of 13 year olds and 41% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 16% of pupils in both age groups 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, 29% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 43% found them 'fairly useful' **(Table 5.29)**.

#

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	7	26	17	15
Used drugs in last year*	12	37	24	22
Used drugs ever	13	42	28	25
<i>Base</i>	894	719	1613	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	19	14	17	15
Used drugs in last year*	27	22	24	22
Used drugs ever	31	25	28	25
<i>Base</i>	781	832	1613	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	10	35	23	20
Stimulants	2	11	7	6
<i>cocaine</i>	0	3	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	5	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	4	3	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	5	3	3
Psychedelics	1	3	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	0	2	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	0	2	1	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	1	1	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	2	5	4	4
Tranquillisers	1	5	3	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	1	1	0
Semeron	0	1	1	0
Other	0	1	0	0
<i>Base</i>	938	734	1672	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:
North Lanarkshire 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	25	20	23	20
Stimulants	7	6	7	6
<i>cocaine</i>	2	2	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	2	4	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	2	3	2
<i>poppers</i>	4	2	3	3
Psychedelics	2	1	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	1	1	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	1	1	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	4	4	4
Tranquillisers	4	2	3	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	1	1	0
Semeron	0	1	1	0
Other	0	1	0	0
Base	821	851	1672	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:
North Lanarkshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	38	71	55
No	62	29	45
Base	815	668	1483

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	59	51	55
No	41	49	45
Base	722	761	1483

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	28	63	46	42
Stimulants	11	30	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	5	10	7	6
<i>crack</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	7	22	14	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	14	9	7
<i>poppers</i>	3	14	8	9
Psychedelics	5	13	9	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	9	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	4	8	6	8
Opiates	6	4	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	6	4	5	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	12	16	14	12
Tranquillisers	3	13	8	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	2	2	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	1	2	1	1
<i>Base</i>	888	721	1609	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	50	42	46	42
Stimulants	22	19	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	9	6	7	6
<i>crack</i>	5	3	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	14	15	14	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	9	8	9	7
<i>poppers</i>	10	7	8	9
Psychedelics	10	8	9	10
<i>LSD</i>	6	5	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	8	4	6	8
Opiates	5	5	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	5	5	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	16	13	14	12
Tranquillisers	10	7	8	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	1	2	2
Semeron	2	0	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	779	830	1609	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:
North Lanarkshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	2	10	6	5
Once or twice a month	2	6	4	4
A few times a year	2	9	5	5
Do not use drugs	94	76	85	86
<i>Base</i>	893	717	1610	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	8	4	6	5
Once or twice a month	4	4	4	4
A few times a year	5	6	5	5
Do not use drugs	83	87	85	86
<i>Base</i>	778	832	1610	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	34	47	43
Someone else's home	19	30	27
At party	8	10	9
At club/disco	4	7	6
At school	6	6	6
Own home	5	5	5
Other place	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	178	321	499

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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	45	41	43
Someone else's home	20	34	27
At party	6	13	9
At club/disco	5	7	6
At school	7	4	6
Own home	5	6	5
Other place	4	2	3
<i>Base</i>	280	219	499

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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	41	39
No	59	61
<i>Base</i>	434	5544

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	17	33	25
Fairly easy	17	32	25
Fairly difficult	5	5	5
Very difficult	5	2	3
Impossible	10	3	7
Don't know	45	25	35
<i>Base</i>	878	711	1589

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	29	21	25
Fairly easy	24	26	25
Fairly difficult	6	4	5
Very difficult	3	3	3
Impossible	6	7	7
Don't know	32	38	35
<i>Base</i>	774	815	1589

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	20	38	33
Older friend	21	35	31
Someone known	13	7	9
Boyfriend/girlfriend	6	6	6
Brother or sister	4	4	4
Younger friend	1	3	2
Stranger	-	3	2
Mother/father	1	2	1
Other	12	12	12
<i>Base</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>499</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

Table 5.17: Source of drugs, by gender: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	33	32	33
Older friend	22	41	31
Someone known	10	7	9
Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	12	6
Brother or sister	4	4	4
Younger friend	3	2	2
Stranger	2	1	2
Mother/father	2	0	1
Other	14	9	12
<i>Base</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>499</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

note: columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given

Table 5.18: Sharing drugs, by age group: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	35	42	40
Sold some of it	10	8	9
Gave some of it away	54	50	51
<i>Base</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>416</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	40	41	40
Sold some of it	13	5	9
Gave some of it away	48	55	51
Base	220	196	416

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	20	15	16	15
Would like to give up in the future	18	24	23	20
Would not like to give up	35	38	37	39
Not sure	27	23	24	26
Base	55	168	223	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	13	19	16	15
Would like to give up in the future	25	21	23	20
Would not like to give up	45	29	37	39
Not sure	17	31	24	26
Base	121	102	223	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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	6
No	94
Base	224

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 : North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	66
No	34
<i>Base</i>	<i>223</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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	67
No	18
Don't know	15
<i>Base</i>	<i>1605</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Doctor	44
Friends	35
Internet/web	35
Telephone helpline	33
Female family member	25
Teacher	22
Advice organisation	20
Male family member	19
Magazines	18
Drop-in centre	15
Books	15
Councillor	11
Youth worker	10
TV/radio	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>1062</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: North Lanarkshire 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	89	5	6	1591
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	78	13	8	1586
Taking cocaine is dangerous	76	5	19	1588
Heroin is addictive	67	3	30	1587
People my age who take drugs need help	67	16	17	1584
People who sell drugs should be punished	65	20	15	1587
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	65	4	32	1584
Most young people will try out drugs	63	21	17	1588
People who take drugs are stupid	61	24	15	1585
What adults tell us about drugs is true	57	17	26	1590
People who take heroin are junkies	50	19	31	1583
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	48	5	48	1586
People take drugs to relax	46	19	35	1588
People take drugs to escape from reality	42	16	42	1583
People who take drugs should be punished	33	45	22	1585
Taking drugs is exciting	14	59	27	1585

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	79	75	77
No	16	20	18
Don't know	5	5	5
<i>Base</i>	834	684	1518

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	46	43	44
No	39	41	40
Don't know	16	16	16
<i>Base</i>	827	677	1504

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	29
Fairly useful	43
Not very useful	13
Not useful at all	5
Don't know	9
<i>Base</i>	1218

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 North Lanarkshire no independent school pupils were in the final sample. There was a higher response rate in S2 pupils (56% of North Lanarkshire sample) compared with S4 pupils (44% of North Lanarkshire sample).

6.2 Precision of estimates

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

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

6.3 Statistical significance

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

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

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