

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

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

1	Summary of Findings	4
2	Background to the Survey	6
3	Smoking	8
4	Drinking	15
5	Drug Use.....	28
6	Survey Design	43

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

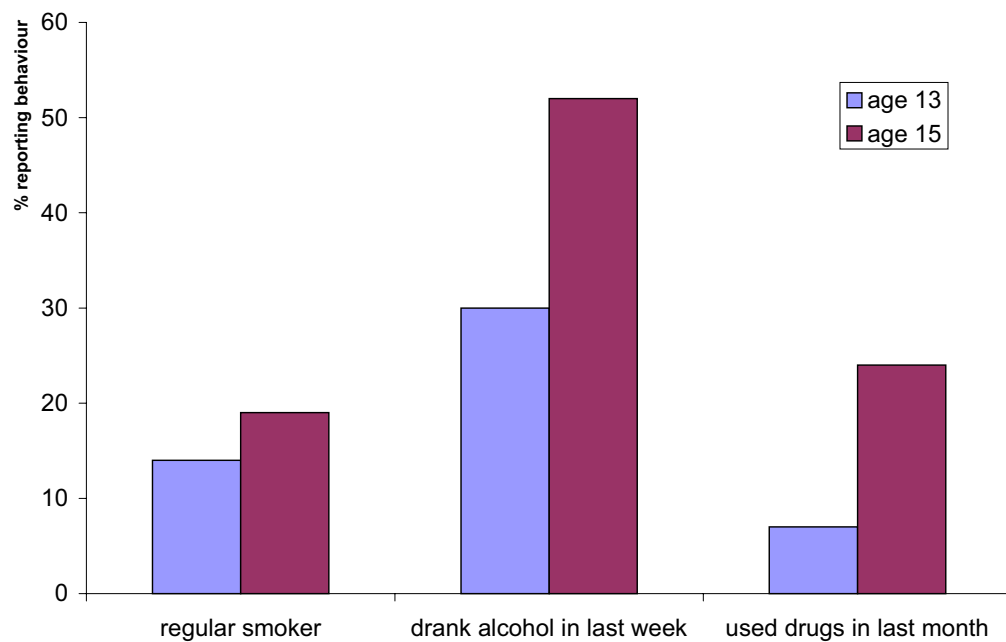
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in Orkney:

- 14% of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- Regular smoking in 13 year olds was significantly higher than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- 30% of 13 year olds and 52% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- Prevalence of drinking was significantly higher than the reported national prevalence for both age groups
- 7% of 13 year olds and 24% 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, drinking and drug use between boys and girls in Orkney were not statistically significant.
- For 15 year old pupils the average age for first drinking or smoking was 12, but the average age for the first occasion of drug use was older at 14 years.

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

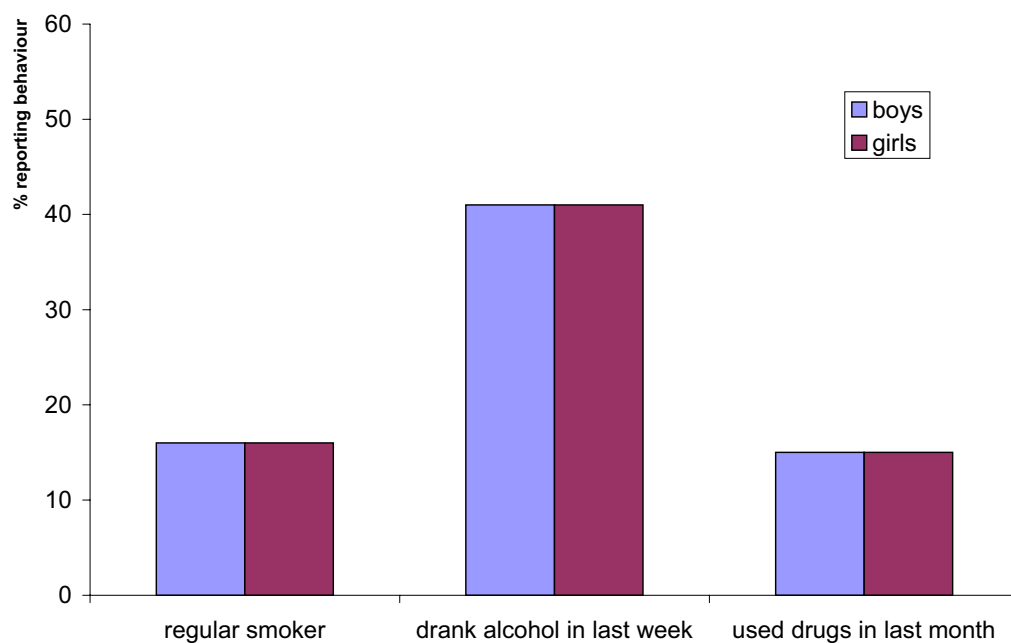
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: Orkney 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: Orkney 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 Orkney 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 Orkney was designed to sample all pupils in S2 and S4. The final survey response in Orkney was 369 pupils, 75% of the target population. This compares favourably with the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%.

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

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

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

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In Orkney, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased with age, however this difference was not statistically significant. In 2002, 14% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 19% of 15 year olds. This reported prevalence of regular smoking in 13 year olds is significantly higher than the national prevalence for this age group (national figure: 8% for 13 year olds). However, prevalence of regular smoking in 15 year olds is not significantly different from the reported national prevalence (national figure: 20% for 15 year olds). More than half of all 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (56%), compared with 28% of 15 year olds. There was no gender difference in prevalence of regular smoking Orkney (**Tables 3.1, 3.2**).

3.2 Number of cigarettes smoked

Pupils who smoked regularly were asked how many cigarettes they usually smoked in a week. Younger pupils who were regular smokers reported smoking fewer cigarettes per week than older pupils: an average of 28 per week for 13 year olds and 45 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

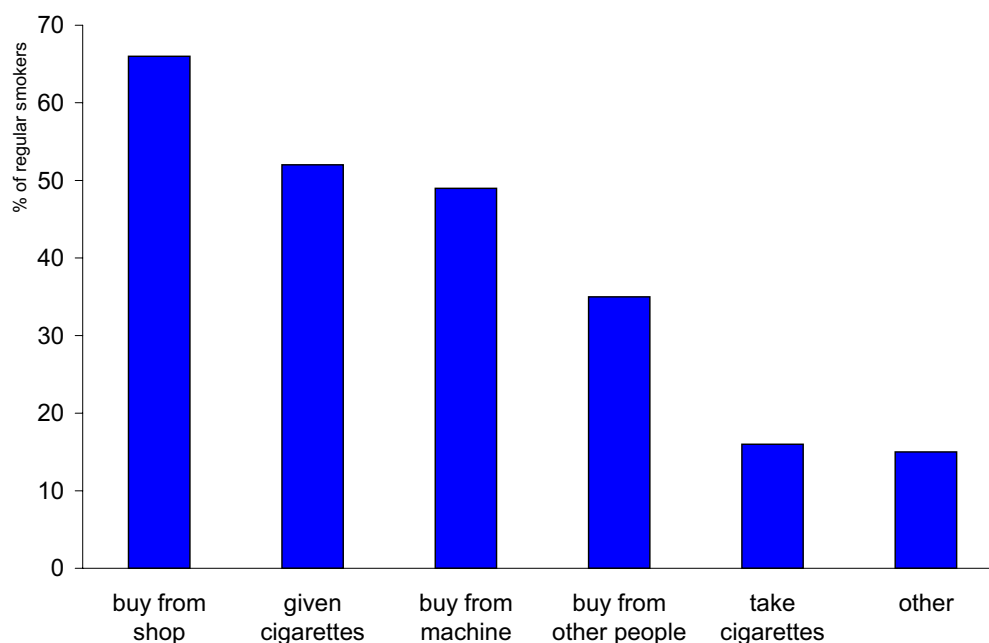
Almost all regular smokers (91%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £9.00 a week.

3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtain their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. Most regular smokers (66%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, around half (49%) bought them from machines and 35% reported buying them from other people. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just over half (52%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 16% reported that they 'take cigarettes' and 15% 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: Orkney 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. Just over half (57%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 61% had tried to give up at some time. Twenty four percent (24%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 35% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (59% 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: 38% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 4% 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 percent (70%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Around half (49%) of all pupils who were regular smokers reported that they are not allowed to smoke at home (Tables 3.9 and 3.10).

Almost all non-smokers (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: 63% of regular smokers compared with 28% 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 8% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 25% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 2% of non-smokers. Most non-smokers (59%) 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. Around half of all pupils reported that they had seen adverts in magazines (54%), on poster or billboards (46%) or on television (44%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (31%) or at the cinema (9%) (**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: 86% of 13 year olds and 77% of 15 year olds. However, 11% of 13 year olds and 17% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 3% of 13 year olds and 6% 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: Orkney 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	14	19	16	14
Occasional smoker	7	14	10	5
Used to smoke	12	16	14	13
Tried smoking once	12	22	17	23
Never smoked	56	28	42	45
<i>Base</i>	196	170	366	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: Orkney 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	16	16	16	14
Occasional smoker	7	14	10	5
Used to smoke	15	14	14	13
Tried smoking once	21	13	17	23
Never smoked	41	43	42	45
<i>Base</i>	180	186	366	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: Orkney 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	37	88	66
Given cigarettes	67	41	52
Buy from machine	52	47	49
Buy from other people	56	19	35
Take cigarettes	30	6	16
Get cigarettes some other way	19	12	15
<i>Base</i>	27	32	59

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: Orkney 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	63	68	66
Given cigarettes	54	50	52
Buy from machine	44	53	49
Buy from other people	30	39	35
Take cigarettes	20	13	16
Get cigarettes some other way	14	16	15
<i>Base</i>	29	30	59

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: Orkney 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	57
Would not like to give up smoking	43
<i>Base</i>	57

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	61
Has not tried to give up smoking	39
<i>Base</i>	59

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Orkney 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	41
More than a year	59
<i>Base</i>	58

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	4	38	24	32
Fairly difficult	33	38	35	36
Fairly easy	46	15	27	21
Very easy	17	9	14	11
<i>Base</i>	24	34	59	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	28	37	53	48	54
Persuade me not to	42	31	36	37	35
Do nothing	19	6	2	5	3
Encourage me	-	5	-	0	0
Not sure	10	22	8	10	7
<i>Base</i>	58	19	239	319	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	27
Not allowed to smoke at home	49
Don't know	23
<i>Base</i>	52

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	37	76	68
At least one parent smokes daily	63	24	28
Does not see either parent	-	-	4
<i>Base</i>	58	37	265

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	53	77	84
At least one sibling smokes daily	44	11	8
Does not have siblings	3	11	8
<i>Base</i>	57	36	259

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	25	3	2
More than half	49	21	6
Half	12	8	9
Less than half	13	44	25
Almost none	-	19	37
None	-	5	22
<i>Base</i>	59	37	267

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
In magazines	54	31	15	355
On posters/billboards	46	37	17	351
On television	44	43	13	354
In newspapers	31	48	21	353
At the cinema	9	70	22	352

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	86	77	82
No	11	17	14
Don't know	3	6	5
Base	184	171	355

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 six percent (76%) of 13 year olds and 93% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For both age groups the reported prevalence in Orkney was slightly higher than the national prevalence of alcohol use (national figures: 69% for 13 year olds and 88% for 15 year olds) (**Table 4.1**).

Just over half (52%) of 15 year olds and 30% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. Once again, for both age groups, these figures are significantly higher than the reported national figures for drinking in the last week (national figures: 23% of 13 year olds reported drinking in the week before the survey compared with 46% of 15 year olds). 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; 22% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 39% of 15 year old pupils. The prevalence of weekly drinking in 13 year olds was significantly higher than that reported nationally (national figures: 17% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported drinking weekly). There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the proportion of pupils who reported drinking at least once a week (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, 62% 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: 75% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed half a pint or more of beer, lager or cider. For girls, 'alcopops' were most commonly reported: 78% 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

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.

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 14 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 12 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: Orkney 2002.

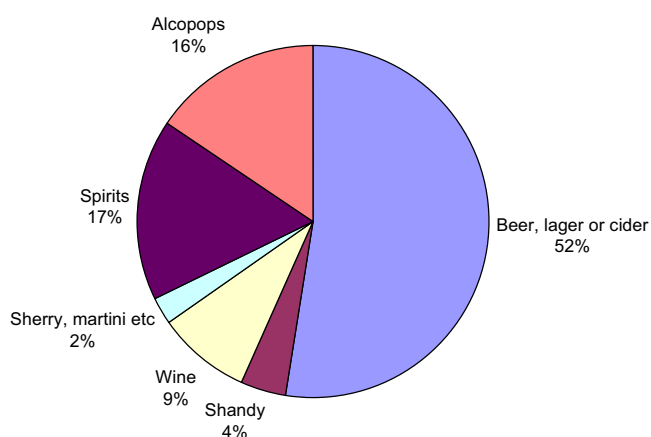
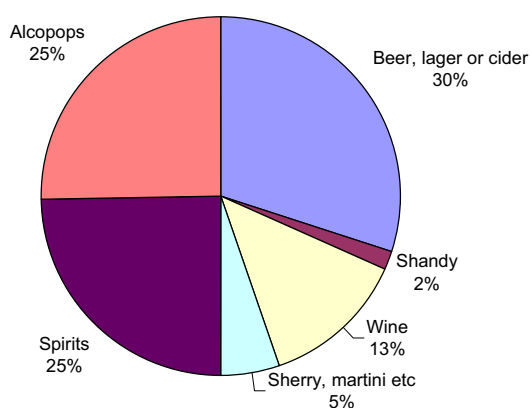


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Orkney 2002.

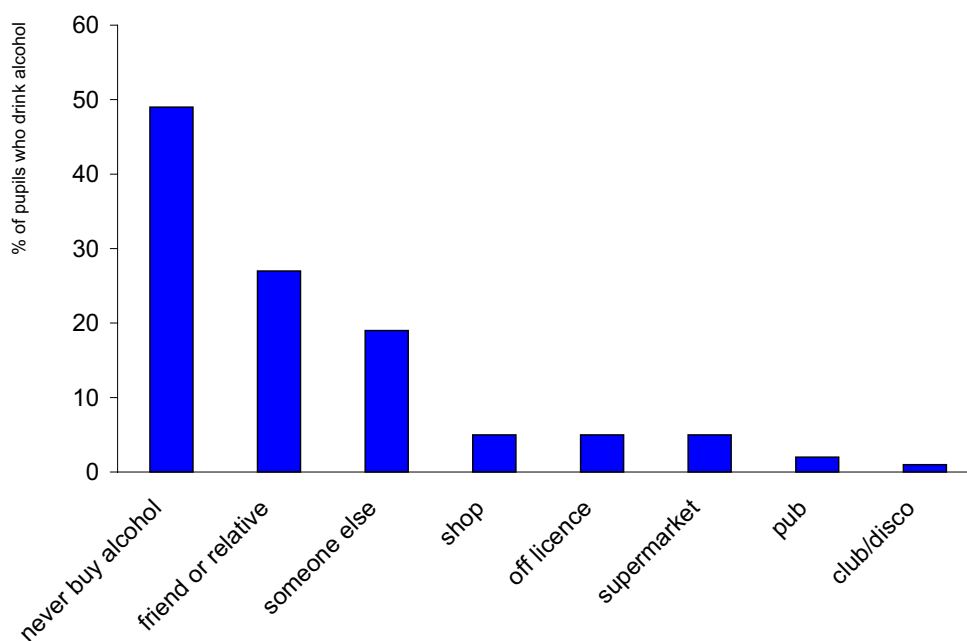


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

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 (49%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. The most commonly reported sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in Orkney were from a friend or relative (27%) or from someone else (19%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

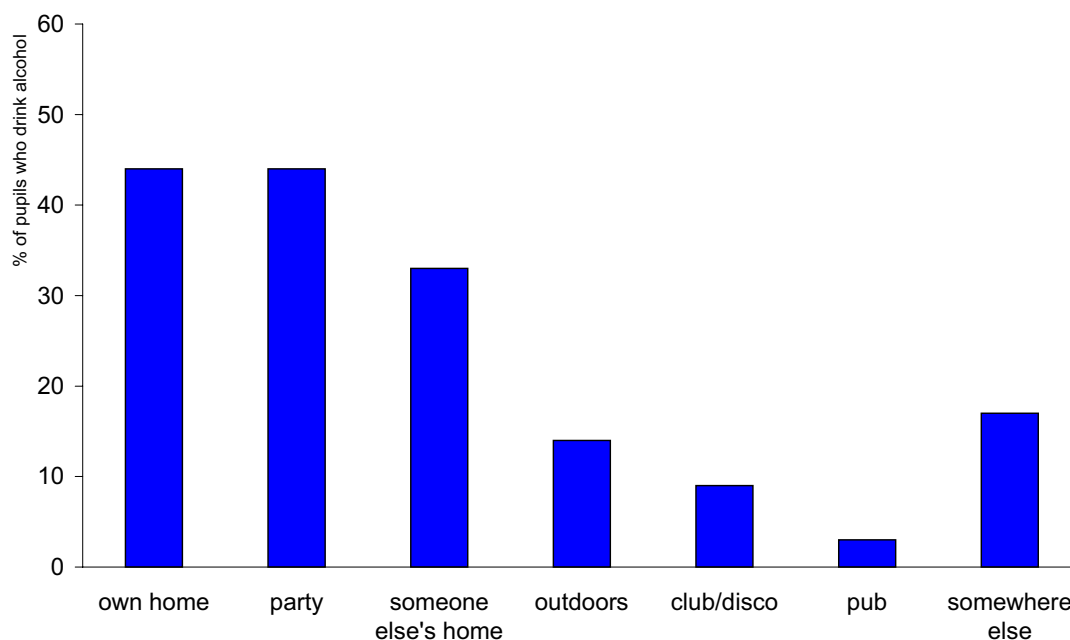


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

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 a party (44%) and in the pupil's own home (44%) (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: Orkney 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, 69% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Sixteen percent (16%) had been drunk once, 21% had been drunk 2-3 times, 16% 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 over half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink (52%) 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 46% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 30% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Fourteen percent (14%) had tried drugs. Thirteen percent (13%) of all

15 year olds (8% of boys and 17% 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 (9%). 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. Fourteen percent (14%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, over half (59%) reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 11% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 17% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (16% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Sixty percent (60%) 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 an alcoholic drink, were asked if they were allowed to drink at home and most pupils (85%) 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 87% of 15 year olds. However, 14% of 13 year olds and 9% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 2% of 13 year olds and 4% 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: Orkney 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	76	93	84	78
No	24	7	16	22
<i>Base</i>	197	169	366	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	87	82	84	78
No	13	18	16	22
<i>Base</i>	177	189	366	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	30	52	41	35
One to four weeks ago	18	14	16	16
One to six months ago	17	22	19	18
More than six months ago	11	4	8	10
Never	24	7	16	22
<i>Base</i>	197	167	364	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	41	41	41	35
One to four weeks ago	16	17	16	16
One to six months ago	23	16	19	18
More than six months ago	8	7	8	10
Never	13	19	16	22
<i>Base</i>	177	187	364	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	22	39	31	27
About once a fortnight	11	19	15	12
About once a month	16	13	14	12
Only a few times a year	27	22	24	27
Never	24	7	16	22
<i>Base</i>	196	169	365	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	30	31	31	27
About once a fortnight	14	16	15	12
About once a month	15	14	14	12
Only a few times a year	28	21	24	27
Never	13	18	16	22
<i>Base</i>	176	189	365	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	53	56	55
Shandy	18	8	12
Wine	32	38	36
Martini, sherry etc.	18	11	14
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	53	57	56
Alcopops	55	62	59
<i>Base</i>	60	87	147

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: Orkney 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	75	37	55
Shandy	15	9	12
Wine	27	44	36
Martini, sherry etc.	8	20	14
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	54	58	56
Alcopops	39	78	59
<i>Base</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>147</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: Orkney 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	63	37	49
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	15	37	27
Buy alcohol from someone else	21	18	19
Buy alcohol in off licence	3	8	5
Buy alcohol from shop	2	8	5
Buy alcohol from supermarket	-	9	5
Buy alcohol in pub	1	2	2
Buy alcohol in club	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>310</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: Orkney 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	52	46	49
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	25	29	27
Buy alcohol from someone else	15	23	19
Buy alcohol in off licence	6	5	5
Buy alcohol from shop	6	5	5
Buy alcohol from supermarket	4	5	5
Buy alcohol in pub	3	1	2
Buy alcohol in club	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>310</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: Orkney 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink at a party with friends	27	58	44
Usually drink in own home	50	38	44
Usually drink in someone else's home	23	43	33
Usually drink somewhere else	18	17	17
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	15	14	14
Usually drink in club/disco	2	14	9
Usually drink in pub	1	4	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>310</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

Table 4.12: Venue for drinking alcohol, by gender: Orkney 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink at a party with friends	36	51	44
Usually drink in own home	44	43	44
Usually drink in someone else's home	28	39	33
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	13	16	14
Usually drink in club/disco	5	12	9
Usually drink in pub	3	3	3
Usually drink somewhere else	16	18	17
<i>Base</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>310</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

Table 4.13: Ever been drunk, by age group: Orkney 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	43	20	31	32
Once	18	14	16	19
2-3 times	21	22	21	22
4-10 times	9	22	16	13
More than 10 times	9	22	16	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>17723</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	36	26	31	32
Once	16	16	16	19
2-3 times	19	24	21	22
4-10 times	14	17	16	13
More than 10 times	16	16	16	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>17723</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	10	16	13	13
3 times	6	11	9	9
Twice	12	13	12	13
Once	15	20	18	14
Not in last 30 days	26	25	26	23
Never	31	14	22	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>17615</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	14	13	13	13
3 times	9	10	9	9
Twice	11	13	12	13
Once	16	19	18	14
Not in last 30 days	25	26	26	23
Never	24	19	22	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>17615</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	28	62	46
Had an argument or fight	17	43	30
Tried any drugs	8	20	14
Had unprotected sex*	-	13	13
Stayed off school	7	11	9
Injured and seen by doctor	3	5	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	3	2
Visited A & E department	2	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>307</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

* 15 year old pupils only

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

Table 4.18: Effects of drinking too much alcohol, by gender: Orkney 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	40	52	46
Had an argument or fight	21	40	30
Tried any drugs	8	20	14
Had unprotected sex*	8	17	13
Stayed off school	9	10	9
Injured and seen by doctor	3	4	4
Admitted to hospital overnight	1	3	2
Visited A & E department	2	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>307</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

* 15 year old pupils only

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

Table 4.19: Perception of family attitudes to pupil's drinking (pupils who drank alcohol), by age group: Orkney 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	10	12	11	16
They don't mind	53	62	59	45
They don't know I drink	22	8	14	27
I don't know what they think	15	18	17	12
<i>Base</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>7469</i>

Base=All pupils who drank alcohol in previous week

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	7	15	11	16
They don't mind	65	52	59	45
They don't know I drink	11	16	14	27
I don't know what they think	17	16	17	12
<i>Base</i>	71	73	144	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: Orkney 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	70	20	60	70
They would not mind	11	30	15	9
I don't know what they would think	20	50	25	21
<i>Base</i>	46	10	56	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: Orkney 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	42	71	60	70
They would not mind	34	3	15	9
I don't know what they would think	24	27	25	21
<i>Base</i>	21	35	56	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	12
Yes, sometimes	73
No, never	15
<i>Base</i>	360

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	84	87	86
No	14	9	12
Don't know	2	4	3
<i>Base</i>	184	171	355

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: 21% 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 thirteen year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 24% of fifteen year olds. Prevalence of drug use in Orkney is not significantly different from the prevalence found nationally (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). There was no gender difference in drug use in the last month (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Nineteen percent (19%) 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, 18% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 4% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 2% had used solvents, 3% percent had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and 1% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Just under half of all pupils (42%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 66% of 15 year old pupils and 22% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. The proportion of pupils offered drugs was not significantly different from that reported nationally for 15 year olds, but was significantly lower than the national figure for 13 year olds (national figures: 65% of 15 year olds and 34% of 13 year olds reported being offered drugs). Girls were slightly more likely to have been offered drugs than boys, but this difference was not statistically significant: 44% of girls had been offered drugs compared with 40% of

¹ 'Semeron' was included to give some idea as to whether pupils 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.

boys. The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 31% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Five percent (5%) of pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more, with a significantly higher proportion of older pupils doing so; 2% of thirteen year old pupils and 8% of fifteen year old pupils reported this. There was no statistically significant gender difference in reported prevalence of weekly drug taking (3% of girls and 6% 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

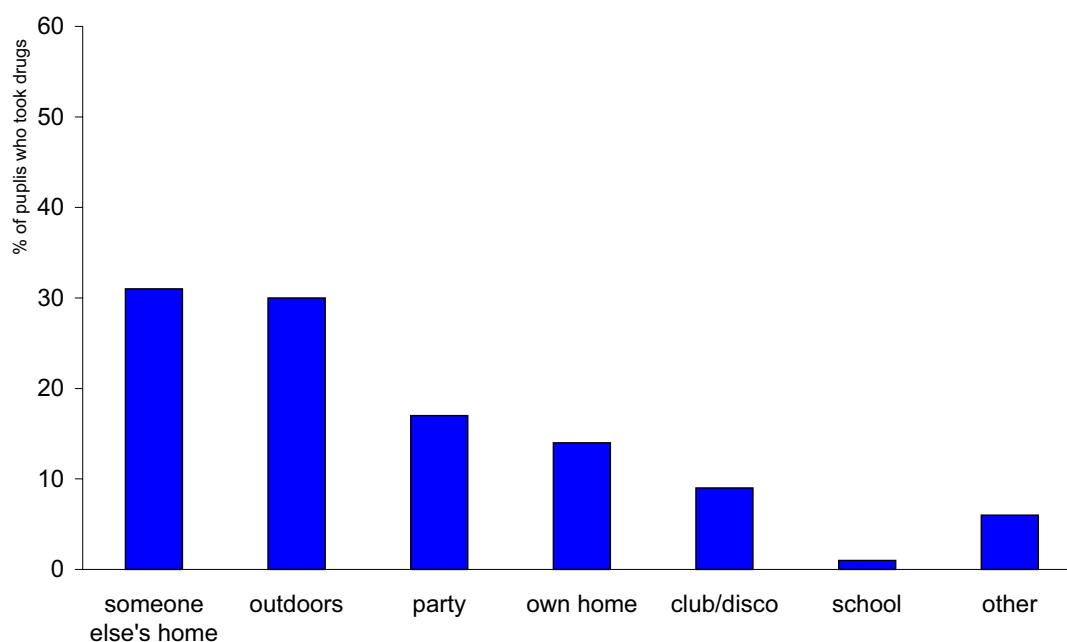
Around half (56%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £11.00 per week.

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 'someone else's home' (31%). The next most reported location was 'outdoors' (30%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Forty four percent (44%) of those who have used drugs reported that they were drinking alcohol the last time they used drugs (Table 5.13).

Figure 5.1: Location of drug use: Orkney 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

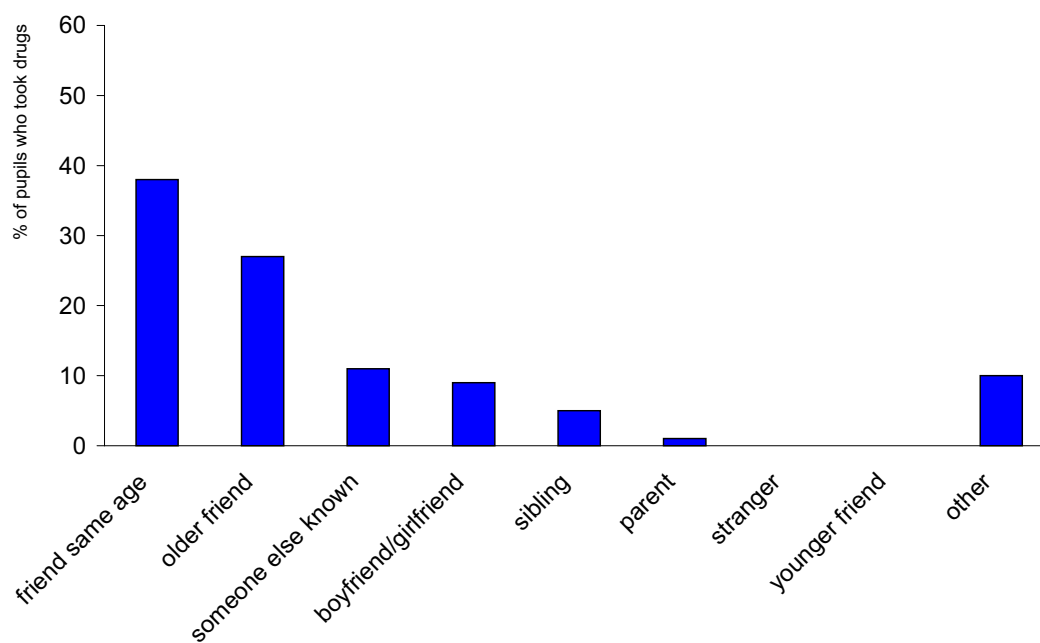
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (43%) reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 38% 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' (63%) than 13 year old pupils (25%) (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; 38% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and a further 27% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Orkney 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Almost half (44%) 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

Nine percent (9%) 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 (93%), although 79% 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 two percent (62%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'doctor' (37%), 'Internet' (37%), 'teacher' (36%) and 'friends' (35%) (**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 (76%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (88%) agreed that 'taking drugs harms your health'.

Most pupils also agreed with the other statements about the dangers of drugs: 'taking cocaine is dangerous' (75%), 'heroin is addictive' (62%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (60%), although 36% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 37% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (45%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 51% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. Just over half (53%) 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', 53% 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'; 63% of pupils agreed with this statement. Just over a third (35%) 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'. Twenty one percent (21%) of pupils agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (44%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (49%), but with regard to these last two statements over a third of pupils reported that they 'don't know' (41% and 38% respectively).

Sixty percent (60%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 24% believed 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: 85% of 13 year olds and 90% of 15 year olds. However, 13% of 13 year olds and 9% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 2% of 13 year olds and 2% of 15 year olds reported that did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on drugs (**Table 5.27**).

Three quarters (75%) of 13 year olds and 60% of 15 year olds reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions about solvent abuse/glue sniffing in the last twelve months. However, 19% of 13 year olds and 27% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 6% of 13 year olds and 13% 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, 24% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 47% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	7	24	15	15
Used drugs in last year*	9	30	19	22
Used drugs ever	10	33	21	25
<i>Base</i>	198	166	364	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: Orkney 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	15	15	15	15
Used drugs in last year*	18	20	19	22
Used drugs ever	20	22	21	25
<i>Base</i>	177	187	364	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: Orkney 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	9	28	18	20
Stimulants	3	6	4	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	2	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	2	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	4	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	2	3	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	2	1	3
Psychedelics	-	7	3	2
<i>LSD</i>	-	2	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	-	6	3	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	-	1	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	1	3	2	4
Tranquillisers	1	2	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	1	1	0
Semeron	-	1	1	0
Other	1	1	1	0
<i>Base</i>	198	171	369	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:
Orkney 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	16	20	18	20
Stimulants	2	6	4	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	2	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	2	1	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	3	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	2	3	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	2	1	3
Psychedelics	4	2	3	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	4	2	3	2
Opiates	1	2	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	2	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	-	1	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	2	2	2	4
Tranquillisers	1	2	1	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	1	1	0
Semeron	1	1	1	0
Other	1	1	1	0
Base	180	189	369	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:
Orkney 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	22	66	42
No	78	34	48
Base	181	136	317

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	40	44	42
No	60	56	48
Base	154	163	317

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	14	49	31	42
Stimulants	9	18	13	19
<i>cocaine</i>	7	7	7	6
<i>crack</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	5	15	10	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	9	6	7
<i>poppers</i>	2	7	5	9
Psychedelics	4	16	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	1	6	4	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	3	16	9	8
Opiates	5	4	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	5	4	5	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	2	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	9	14	11	12
Tranquillisers	2	5	3	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	2	2	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	196	164	360	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: Orkney 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	30	33	31	42
Stimulants	11	16	13	19
<i>cocaine</i>	6	8	7	6
<i>crack</i>	4	4	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	8	12	10	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	7	5	6	7
<i>poppers</i>	5	4	5	9
Psychadelics	10	9	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	4	4	4	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	10	9	9	8
Opiates	4	5	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	4	5	5	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	12	11	11	12
Tranquillisers	4	3	3	6
Anabolic Steroids	3	1	2	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	174	186	360	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:
Orkney 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	2	8	5	5
Once or twice a month	1	7	4	4
A few times a year	2	7	4	5
Do not use drugs	96	79	87	86
<i>Base</i>	196	168	364	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	6	3	5	5
Once or twice a month	4	4	4	4
A few times a year	3	5	4	5
Do not use drugs	87	88	87	86
<i>Base</i>	178	186	364	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Someone else's home	14	37	31
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	48	25	30
At party	10	20	17
Own home	14	13	14
At club/disco	10	8	9
At school	-	2	1
Other place	5	7	6
<i>Base</i>	21	60	81

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: Orkney 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Someone else's home	16	46	31
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	46	16	30
At party	13	21	17
Own home	13	14	14
At club/disco	3	14	9
At school	3	-	1
Other place	13	-	6
<i>Base</i>	39	42	81

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: Orkney 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	44	39
No	56	61
<i>Base</i>	75	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: Orkney 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	7	23	14
Fairly easy	18	40	29
Fairly difficult	7	6	7
Very difficult	5	3	4
Impossible	14	2	8
Don't know	49	27	38
<i>Base</i>	196	168	364

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	14	15	14
Fairly easy	30	28	29
Fairly difficult	7	6	7
Very difficult	6	2	4
Impossible	9	8	8
Don't know	35	41	38
<i>Base</i>	177	187	364

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	14	45	38
Older friend	29	27	27
Someone known	19	8	11
Boyfriend/girlfriend	10	8	9
Brother or sister	14	2	5
Mother/father	5	-	1
Younger friend	-	-	-
Stranger	-	-	-
Other	19	7	10
<i>Base</i>	21	60	81

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: Orkney 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	44	32	38
Older friend	23	31	27
Someone known	10	12	11
Boyfriend/girlfriend	2	14	9
Brother or sister	7	2	5
Mother/father	2	-	1
Younger friend	-	-	-
Stranger	-	-	-
Other	8	11	10
<i>Base</i>	39	42	81

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: Orkney 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	49	50	49
Sold some of it	12	2	7
Gave some of it away	39	48	44
<i>Base</i>	33	38	71

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	49	50	49
Sold some of it	12	2	7
Gave some of it away	39	48	44
Base	33	38	71

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	25	6	9	15
Would like to give up in the future	-	8	7	20
Would not like to give up	50	58	57	39
Not sure	25	28	27	26
Base	8	36	44	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: Orkney 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	13	5	9	15
Would like to give up in the future	5	9	7	20
Would not like to give up	55	59	57	39
Not sure	27	28	27	26
Base	22	22	44	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: Orkney 2002.

	Total %
Yes	93
No	7
Base	44

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 : Orkney 2002.

	Total %
Yes	79
No	21
<i>Base</i>	<i>43</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: Orkney 2002.

	Total %
Yes	62
No	17
Don't know	22
<i>Base</i>	<i>364</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Doctor	37
Internet/web	37
Teacher	36
Friends	35
Magazines	26
Telephone helpline	25
Advice organisation	18
Female family member	17
Books	14
Drop-in centre	11
Male family member	11
TV/radio	9
Councillor	5
Youth worker	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>221</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: Orkney 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	88	6	7	363
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	76	11	13	362
Taking cocaine is dangerous	75	4	21	365
People my age who take drugs need help	63	19	19	366
Most young people will try out drugs	63	18	19	364
Heroin is addictive	62	2	36	366
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	60	3	37	366
People who sell drugs should be punished	60	23	16	366
People who take drugs are stupid	53	28	18	365
What adults tell us about drugs is true	53	16	31	365
People take drugs to relax	49	13	38	364
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	45	4	51	366
People take drugs to escape from reality	44	16	41	364
People who take heroin are junkies	35	25	40	363
People who take drugs should be punished	24	49	26	365
Taking drugs is exciting	21	39	41	366

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	85	90	87
No	13	9	11
Don't know	2	2	2
<i>Base</i>	183	172	355

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	75	60	67
No	19	27	23
Don't know	6	13	10
<i>Base</i>	182	173	355

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	24
Fairly useful	47
Not very useful	13
Not useful at all	8
Don't know	9
<i>Base</i>	315

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 Orkney there was a higher response rate in S2 pupils (54% of Orkney sample) compared with S4 pupils (46% of Orkney 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 are 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 subgroups 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