

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

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

1	Summary of Findings	4
2	Background to the Survey	6
3	Smoking	9
4	Drinking	16
5	Drug Use.....	29
6	Survey Design	44

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

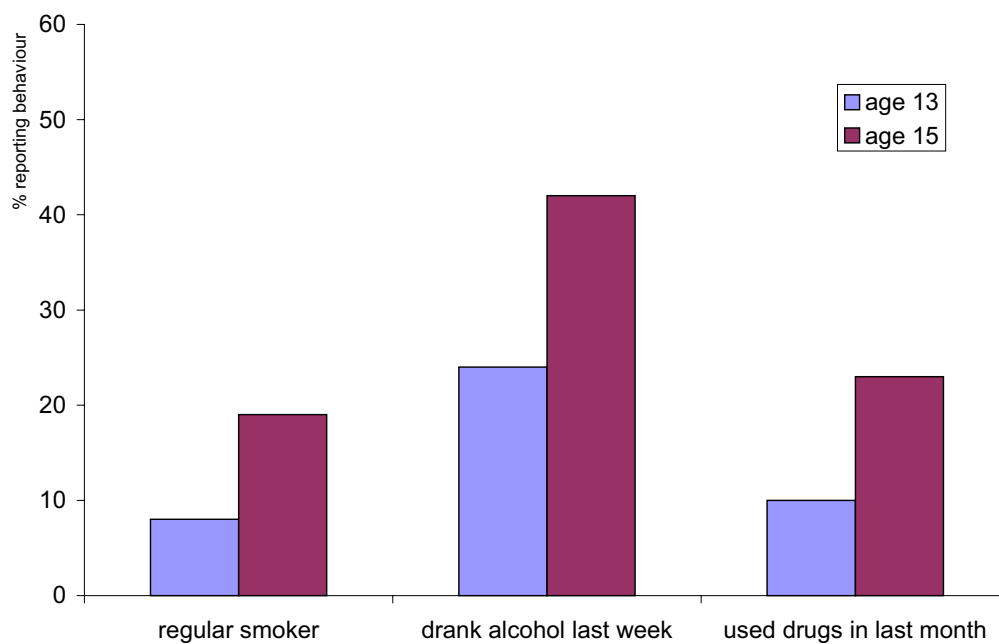
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in South Lanarkshire:

- € 8% of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- € Prevalence of regular smoking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- € 24% of 13 year olds and 42% 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
- € 10% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- € Prevalence of drug use in 13 year olds was significantly higher than the reported national prevalence for this age group
- € The differences in smoking, drinking and drug use between boys and girls in South Lanarkshire 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 South Lanarkshire in 2002.

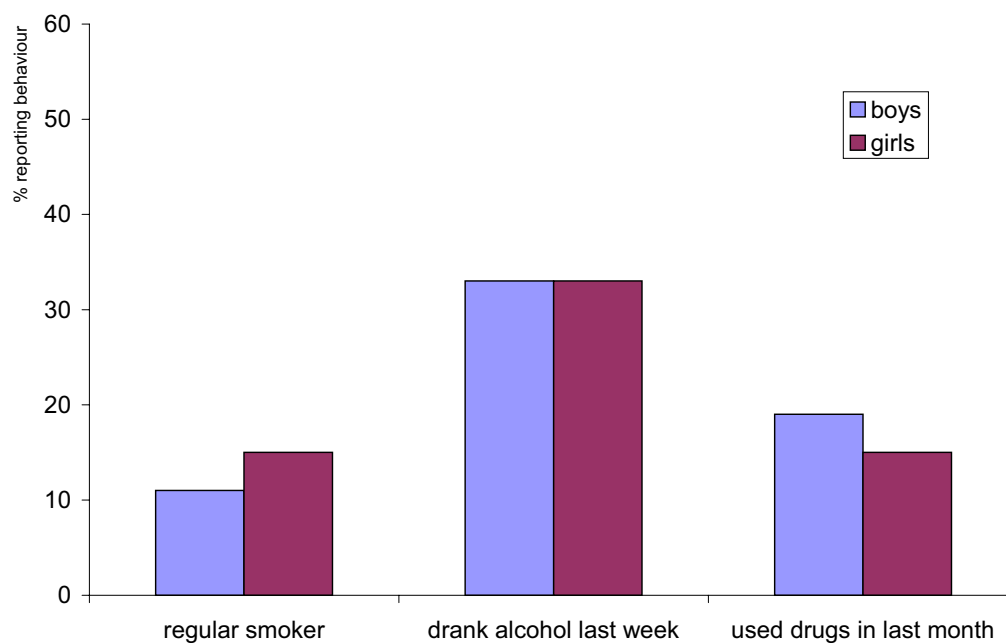
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: South 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: South 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 South 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 South Lanarkshire was designed to have a final sample size of 1500 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 19% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 23 schools which were asked to participate 15 schools (65%) 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 75 classes in South Lanarkshire were selected to participate, and 50 classes (67%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 92%. The main reason for pupil non-response was authorised absence. The final survey response in South Lanarkshire, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 61%. This is lower than the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 1105 pupils, 14.1% of the target population in South Lanarkshire.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In South Lanarkshire, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 8% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 19% of 15 year olds. For neither age group was the reported prevalence in South Lanarkshire significantly different from the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Half (50%) of all 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked, 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 South Lanarkshire; 15% of girls and 11% 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. Thirteen year olds reported smoking on average of 31 per week, and 15 year olds reported smoking an average of 32 per week. There was no significant gender difference in the average number of cigarettes smoked per week by regular smokers.

3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

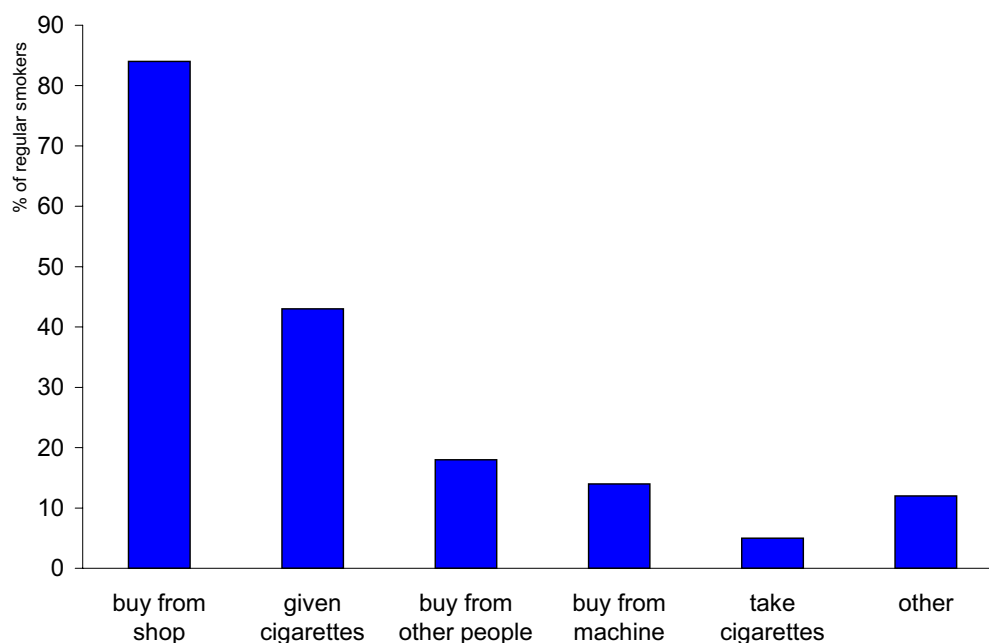
Almost all regular smokers (96%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £8.00 a week.

3.4 Where pupils obtain cigarettes

Regular smokers were given a list of sources for obtaining cigarettes and asked to indicate where they usually obtained their cigarettes. Some pupils gave more than one source. The majority of regular smokers (84%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 18% reported buying them from other people and 14% 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, 5% reported that they take cigarettes and 12% of pupils reported that they obtained their cigarettes some other way (**Tables 3.3 and 3.4, Figure 3.1**).

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

Figure 3.1: Source of cigarettes: South 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 (65%) reported that they would like to give up smoking and 69% had tried to give up at some time. Twenty seven percent (27%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 40% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (68% 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: 37% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 7% 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?'

Eighty two percent (82%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Most pupils who were regular smokers (69%) reported that they are not allowed to smoke at home (Tables 3.9 and 3.10).

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

Pupils were also asked whether their families and friends smoked. More pupils who were regular smokers reported that a parent was a daily smoker compared with non-smokers: 68% of regular smokers compared with 38% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 36% of regular smokers, compared with 11% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 38% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 4% of non-smokers. More than half of all non-smokers (57%) reported that 'none' or 'almost none' of their friends smoked (**Table 3.13**).

3.7 Cigarette advertising

Pupils were given a list of places and asked to say whether or not they had seen cigarettes advertised there over the previous six months. Most pupils (85%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts in magazines (57%) or on television (55%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (42%) or at the cinema (21%) (**Table 3.14**).

3.8 Lessons on smoking

Pupils were asked if they had had any lessons, videos or discussions in class in the last 12 months on smoking. Pupil responses depend on recall and may not accurately reflect the provision of lessons, videos or class discussions. Most pupils reported that they had lessons, videos or discussions: 81% of 13 year olds and 66% of 15 year olds. However, 13% of 13 year olds and 26% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 6% of 13 year olds and 9% 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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	8	19	13	14
Occasional smoker	5	5	5	5
Used to smoke	13	19	16	13
Tried smoking once	24	22	23	23
Never smoked	50	36	43	45
<i>Base</i>	571	511	1082	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	11	15	13	14
Occasional smoker	3	6	5	5
Used to smoke	15	17	16	13
Tried smoking once	25	21	23	23
Never smoked	45	41	43	45
<i>Base</i>	522	560	1082	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	62	95	84
Given cigarettes	55	37	43
Buy from other people	40	7	18
Buy from machine	15	14	14
Take cigarettes	15	1	5
Get cigarettes some other way	26	5	12
<i>Base</i>	47	95	142

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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	81	87	84
Given cigarettes	35	48	43
Buy from other people	13	21	18
Buy from machine	10	17	14
Take cigarettes	2	8	5
Get cigarettes some other way	15	9	12
<i>Base</i>	59	83	142

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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	65
Would not like to give up smoking	35
<i>Base</i>	137

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	69
Has not tried to give up smoking	31
<i>Base</i>	141

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
One year or less	32
More than a year	68
<i>Base</i>	139

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	7	37	27	32
Fairly difficult	49	36	40	36
Fairly easy	24	16	19	21
Very easy	20	12	14	11
<i>Base</i>	45	93	139	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	25	60	66	60	54
Persuade me not to	57	23	28	32	35
Do nothing	8	-	1	2	3
Encourage me	1	-	0	0	0
Not sure	9	17	5	6	7
<i>Base</i>	134	40	792	989	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	23
Not allowed to smoke at home	69
Don't know	8
<i>Base</i>	110

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	31	60	61
At least one parent smokes daily	68	40	38
Does not see either parent	1	-	2
<i>Base</i>	135	48	846

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	55	81	82
At least one sibling smokes daily	36	11	11
Does not have siblings	9	9	7
<i>Base</i>	129	46	807

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	38	13	4
More than half	22	22	9
Half	23	13	8
Less than half	13	35	22
Almost none	3	12	30
None	-	4	27
<i>Base</i>	140	51	884

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	85	8	7	1064
In magazines	57	29	15	1045
On television	55	35	10	1046
In newspapers	42	39	20	1037
At the cinema	21	60	19	1022

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	81	66	73
No	13	26	19
Don't know	6	9	7
<i>Base</i>	540	508	1048

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 89% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. For neither age group was the reported prevalence in South 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 (42%) of 15 year olds and 24% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. Once again these figures were not significantly different from the reported national figures for drinking in the last week (national figures: 23% of 13 year olds reported drinking in the week before the survey compared with 46% of 15 year olds). There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the proportion of pupils drinking in the last week (**Tables 4.3 and 4.4**).

4.2 Usual drinking frequency

Among those pupils who reported having had an alcoholic drink, the frequency of drinking increased significantly with age; 19% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 34% of 15 year old pupils. For neither age group was the prevalence of weekly drinking significantly different from that reported nationally (national figures: 17% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported drinking weekly). There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the proportion of pupils reporting that they usually drink at least once a week (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, 83% reported that they spent money on alcohol. The average amount spent by those who bought alcohol was £7.00 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' (55%) and 'alcopops' (55%) were most commonly reported. Half of the boys (50%) also reported drinking spirits in the last week and just under half (44%) reported drinking wine. For girls, 'alcopops' were most commonly reported: 67% had drunk alcopops in the last week. A similar proportion of girls (63%) reported that they had drunk spirits in the last week and just under half (48%) reported drinking wine (**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 12 units of alcohol, and girls also consumed an average of 12 units. 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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

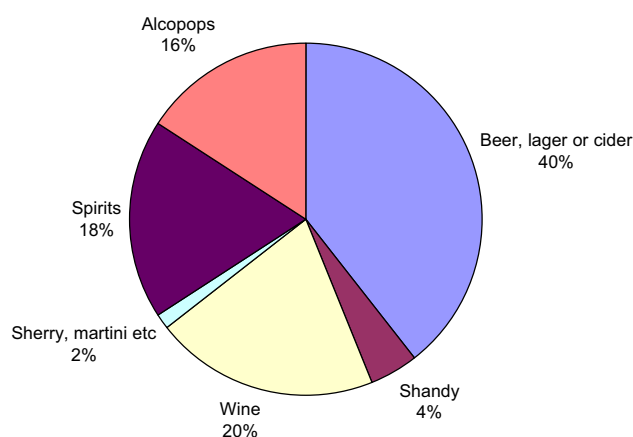
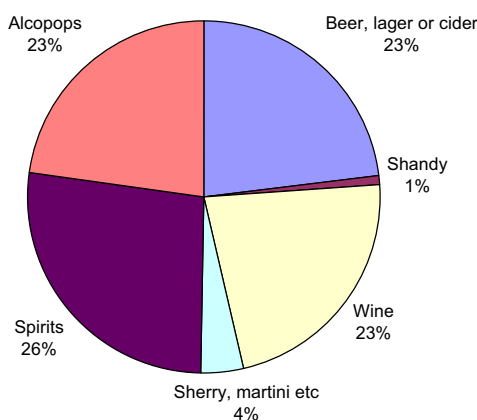


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: South Lanarkshire 2002.

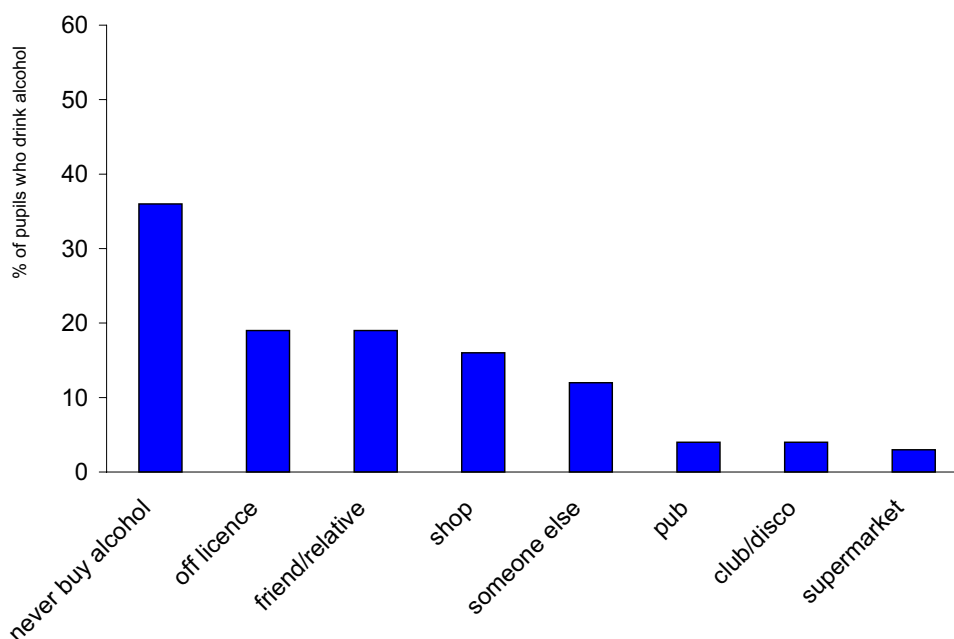


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Over a third (36%) 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 South Lanarkshire were from an off licence (19%), from friend or relative (19%) or from a shop (16%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

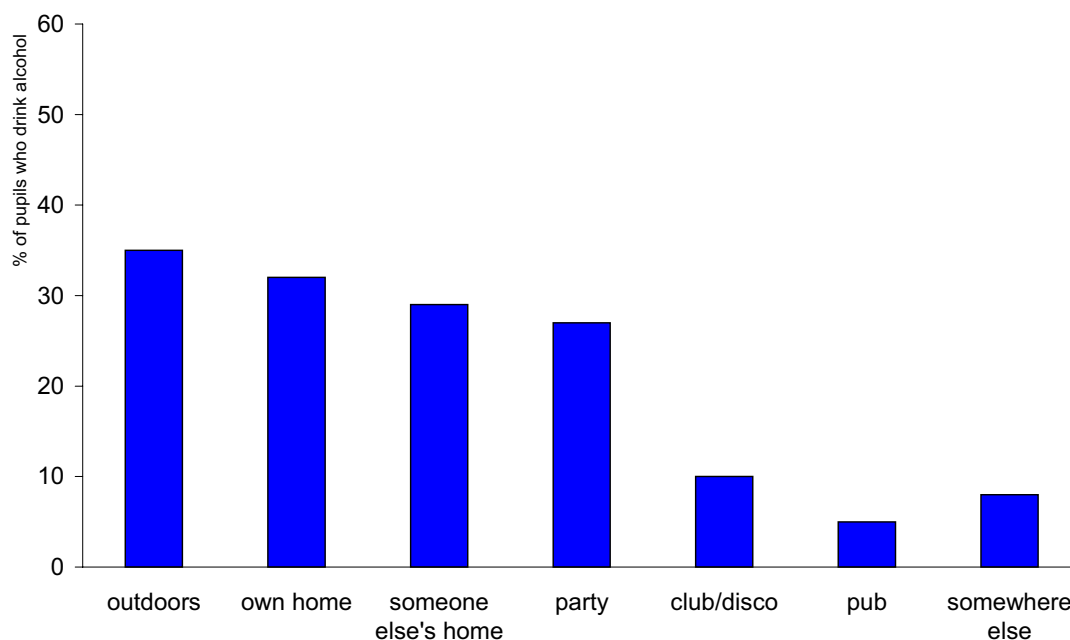


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

4.7 Where young people drink alcohol

Pupils were asked 'When you drink alcohol, where are you usually?' and given a list of possible locations. Some pupils reported more than one location. The most frequently reported locations for drinking alcohol were outdoors (35%), in the pupil's own home (32%), in someone else's home (29%) or at a party with friends (27%) (Tables 4.11 and 4.12, Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Places where pupils drink alcohol, all pupils who have had an alcoholic drink: South 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, 22% had been drunk 2-3 times, 14% had been drunk 4-10 times and 14% had been drunk more than 10 times (Tables 4.13 and 4.14).

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

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink (47%) reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 11% 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 42% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 28% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Fifteen percent (15%) had tried drugs. Fourteen percent (14%) of all

15 year olds (11% of boys and 16% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Eleven percent (11%) 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. Just over a quarter (28%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, just under half (43%) reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 16% 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 (22% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Just under three quarters (74%) 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 (72%) 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; 79% of 13 year olds and 76% of 15 year olds. However, 15% of 13 year olds and 17% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 6% of pupils in both age groups 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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	67	89	78	78
No	33	11	22	22
<i>Base</i>	576	519	1095	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	77	79	78	78
No	23	21	22	22
<i>Base</i>	527	568	1095	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	24	42	33	35
One to four weeks ago	12	22	17	16
One to six months ago	17	17	17	18
More than six months ago	14	8	11	10
Never	34	11	23	22
<i>Base</i>	560	515	1075	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	33	33	33	35
One to four weeks ago	17	16	17	16
One to six months ago	16	17	17	18
More than six months ago	10	12	11	10
Never	24	22	23	22
<i>Base</i>	516	559	1075	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	19	34	26	27
About once a fortnight	8	17	12	12
About once a month	10	13	11	12
Only a few times a year	30	25	28	27
Never	33	11	22	22
<i>Base</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>1088</i>	<i>22754</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	27	26	26	27
About once a fortnight	11	13	12	12
About once a month	10	13	11	12
Only a few times a year	29	27	28	27
Never	23	21	22	22
<i>Base</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>1088</i>	<i>22754</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	44	44	44
Shandy	19	5	10
Wine	45	47	46
Martini, sherry etc.	13	6	9
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	51	61	57
Alcopops	60	62	61
<i>Base</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>352</i>

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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	55	33	44
Shandy	14	6	10
Wine	44	48	46
Martini, sherry etc.	6	11	9
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	50	63	57
Alcopops	55	67	61
<i>Base</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>352</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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	47	28	36
Buy alcohol in off licence	8	27	19
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	20	18	19
Buy alcohol from shop	14	18	16
Buy alcohol from someone else	13	12	12
Buy alcohol in pub	0	7	4
Buy alcohol in club	2	6	4
Buy alcohol from supermarket	1	5	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>857</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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	39	34	36
Buy alcohol in off licence	19	19	19
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	15	22	19
Buy alcohol from shop	17	16	16
Buy alcohol from someone else	11	14	12
Buy alcohol in pub	4	4	4
Buy alcohol in club	1	6	4
Buy alcohol from supermarket	3	4	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>857</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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	33	36	35
Usually drink in own home	36	29	32
Usually drink in someone else's home	26	31	29
Usually drink at a party with friends	21	31	27
Usually drink in club/disco	9	10	10
Usually drink in pub	2	8	5
Usually drink somewhere else	13	4	8
<i>Base</i>	392	465	857

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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	34	36	35
Usually drink in own home	32	33	32
Usually drink in someone else's home	24	33	29
Usually drink at a party with friends	25	29	27
Usually drink in club/disco	6	13	10
Usually drink in pub	6	5	5
Usually drink somewhere else	8	8	8
<i>Base</i>	408	449	857

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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	38	25	31	32
Once	24	16	20	19
2-3 times	20	23	22	22
4-10 times	9	18	14	13
More than 10 times	9	18	14	14
<i>Base</i>	380	458	838	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	30	31	31	32
Once	21	18	20	19
2-3 times	21	23	22	22
4-10 times	11	17	14	13
More than 10 times	17	11	14	14
<i>Base</i>	399	439	838	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	9	13	11	13
3 times	5	11	8	9
Twice	12	14	13	13
Once	13	16	15	14
Not in last 30 days	23	26	25	23
Never	38	19	27	28
<i>Base</i>	371	460	831	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	11	12	11	13
3 times	7	10	8	9
Twice	11	15	13	13
Once	16	14	15	14
Not in last 30 days	28	22	25	23
Never	27	28	27	28
<i>Base</i>	394	437	831	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	37	46	42
Had an argument or fight	23	33	28
Tried any drugs	13	16	15
Had unprotected sex*	-	14	14
Stayed off school	13	9	11
Injured and seen by doctor	5	5	5
Visited A & E department	2	2	2
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	1	2
<i>Base</i>	373	458	831

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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	41	42	42
Had an argument or fight	26	31	28
Tried any drugs	16	14	15
Had unprotected sex*	11	16	14
Stayed off school	9	11	11
Injured and seen by doctor	5	5	5
Visited A & E department	3	2	2
Admitted to hospital overnight	3	1	2
<i>Base</i>	396	435	831

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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	17	16	16	16
They don't mind	31	51	43	45
They don't know I drink	39	21	28	27
I don't know what they think	14	12	12	12
<i>Base</i>	124	197	321	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	16	17	16	16
They don't mind	43	44	43	45
They don't know I drink	27	28	28	27
I don't know what they think	14	11	12	12
<i>Base</i>	152	169	321	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	76	68	74	70
They would not mind	6	16	8	9
I don't know what they would think	18	16	18	21
<i>Base</i>	180	56	236	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	76	72	74	70
They would not mind	11	5	8	9
I don't know what they would think	13	23	18	21
<i>Base</i>	116	120	236	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	6
Yes, sometimes	66
No, never	28
<i>Base</i>	1074

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	79	76	77
No	15	17	16
Don't know	6	6	6
<i>Base</i>	542	509	1051

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. Ten percent (10%) of 13 year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 23% of 15 year olds. Prevalence of drug use in 13 year olds was significantly higher than the reported national prevalence for this age group (national figure: 8%). However, prevalence of drug use in 15 year olds was not significantly different from the national prevalence for this age group (national figure: 23%). Girls were less likely to report having used drugs in the last month than boys, however this difference is not statistically significant (19% of boys and 15% of girls had used drugs in the last month) (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

5.2 Drug use in the year prior to the survey

Twenty four (24%) percent of all pupils in the survey reported that they had used drugs in the year prior to the survey (this figure includes those who used drugs in the last month) (**Tables 5.1 and 5.2**).

The most frequently used drug in the last year, including the last month, was cannabis, 22% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 6% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 4% had used solvents, 2% 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 (54%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 66% of 15 year old pupils and 42% 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 13 year olds (national figures: 65% of 15 year olds and 34% of 13 year olds reported being offered

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

drugs). More boys than girls reported that they had been offered drugs (57% of boys had been offered drugs compared with 51% of girls), however this difference was not statistically significant. The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 47% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Four percent (4%) of pupils reported that they usually took drugs once a week or more, with a significantly higher proportion of older pupils doing so (2% of 13 year old pupils and 6% of 15 year old pupils reported taking drugs once a week or more). Reported prevalence of weekly drug taking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence in either age group. More boys than girls reported that they took drugs once a week or more but the difference was not statistically significant (3% of girls and 5% of boys reported taking drugs once a week or more) (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

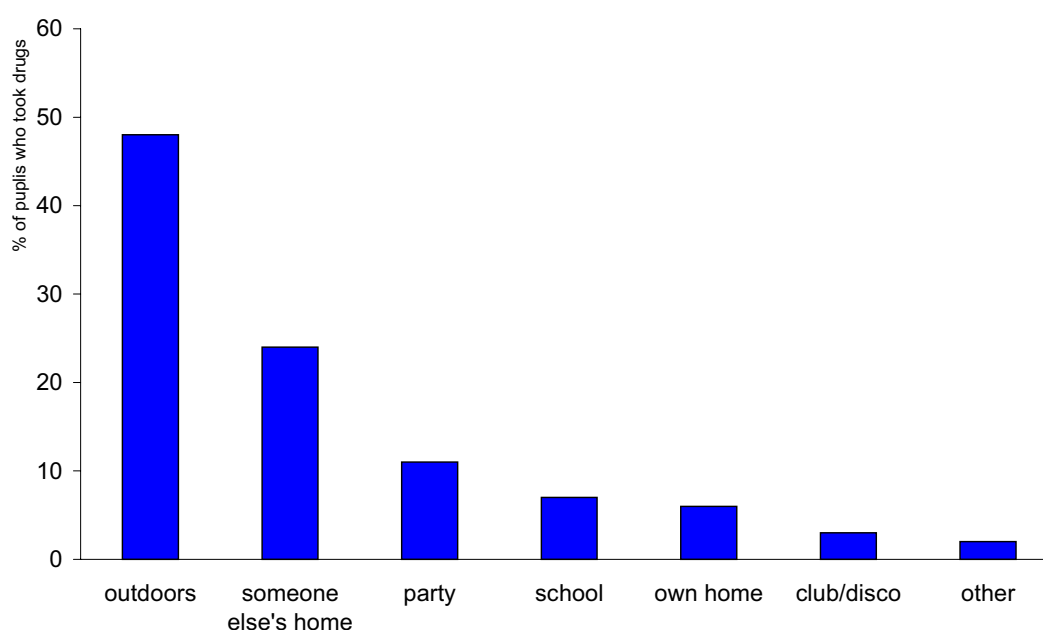
Half (50%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £8.00 per week.

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' (48%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (24%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Thirty five percent (35%) 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: South Lanarkshire 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

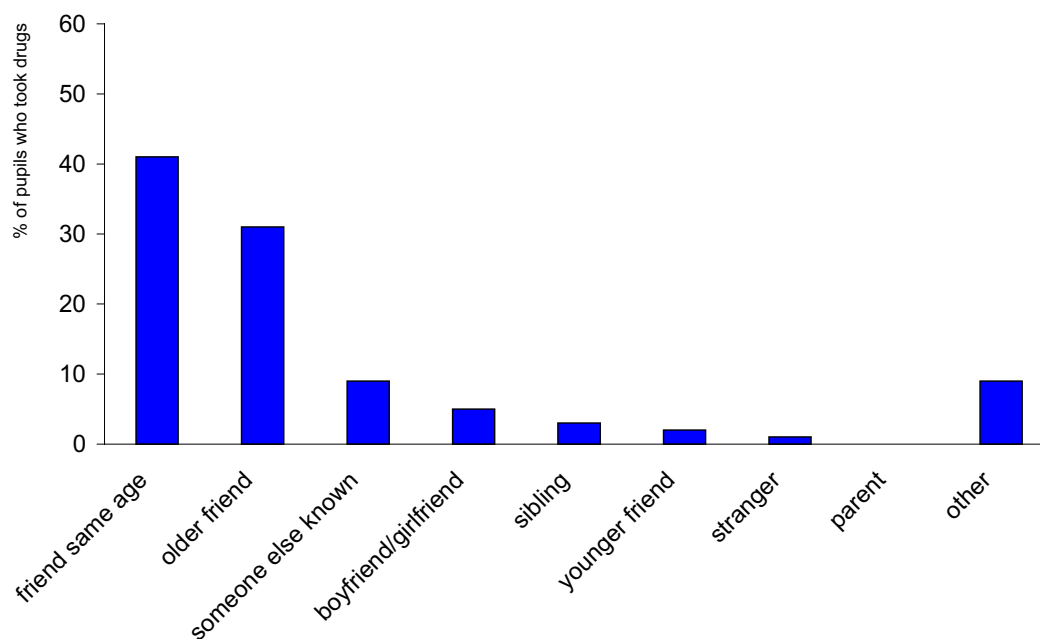
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just over half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (51%) reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 35% did not know how easy or difficult it would be. Significantly more 15 year olds reported that they would find it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' (65%) than 13 year old pupils (37%) (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; 41% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and 31% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: South Lanarkshire 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Almost half (45%) 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

Thirteen percent (13%) 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 (96%), although 68% reported that they knew where to go to get help (Tables 5.20 to 5.23).

All pupils were asked if they knew where to get information on drugs. Seventy percent (70%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'doctor' (40%), 'friends' (36%), 'the Internet' (33%) and 'telephone help-line' (31%) (**Table 5.25**).

5.10 Pupils' attitudes to drugs

All pupils were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about drugs and those who used or sold them. Most pupils (77%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (91%) agreed that 'taking drugs harms your health'.

The majority of pupils also agreed with the other statements about the dangers of drugs: 'taking cocaine is dangerous' (79%), 'heroin is addictive' (66%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (66%), although 31% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 31% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (51%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 45% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (60%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although two thirds of pupils (66%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', over half (58%) 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'. Fifteen percent (15%) of pupils agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (46%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (51%). However, 38% of pupils reported that they did not know whether people took drugs to escape from reality and 33% 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 28% 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: 80% of 13 year olds and 84% of 15 year olds. However, 14% of 13 year olds and 12% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 5% of 13 year olds and 4% of 15 year olds 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. Thirty six percent (36%) of 13 year olds and 40% of 15 year olds reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However, 46% of 13 year olds and 43% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 19% of 13 year olds and 17% 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, 25% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 45% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

#

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	10	23	17	15
Used drugs in last year*	15	34	24	22
Used drugs ever	17	39	28	25
<i>Base</i>	570	521	1091	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	19	15	17	15
Used drugs in last year*	26	22	24	22
Used drugs ever	30	26	28	25
<i>Base</i>	525	566	1091	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	14	32	22	20
Stimulants	2	9	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	2	1	1
<i>crack</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	5	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	4	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	3	2	3
Psychedelics	1	3	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	2	1	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	0	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	5	3	4	4
Tranquillisers	1	3	2	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	-	0	0
Semeron	0	-	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<i>Base</i>	582	523	1105	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:
South Lanarkshire 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	25	20	22	20
Stimulants	6	5	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	2	1	1
<i>crack</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	3	3	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	2	2	2
<i>poppers</i>	4	1	2	3
Psychedelics	2	1	2	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	2	1	1	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	0	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	4	4	4	4
Tranquillisers	2	2	2	2
Anabolic Steroids	0	-	0	0
Semeron	0	-	0	0
Other	1	-	0	0
Base	533	572	1105	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:
South Lanarkshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	42	66	54
No	58	34	46
Base	517	490	1007

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	57	51	54
No	43	49	46
Base	498	509	1007

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	35	60	47	42
Stimulants	10	32	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	5	9	7	6
<i>crack</i>	4	3	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	5	23	14	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	15	9	7
<i>poppers</i>	4	14	9	9
Psychedelics	5	15	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	9	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	4	10	7	8
Opiates	3	6	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	3	5	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	13	12	12	12
Tranquillisers	3	10	6	6
Anabolic Steroids	1	1	1	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
Base	565	518	1083	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	52	43	47	42
Stimulants	21	22	21	19
<i>cocaine</i>	7	7	7	6
<i>crack</i>	4	3	4	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	12	16	14	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	9	8	9	7
<i>poppers</i>	11	7	9	9
Psychedelics	11	9	10	10
<i>LSD</i>	6	5	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	8	6	7	8
Opiates	5	4	5	5
<i>heroin</i>	5	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	1	1	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	13	12	12	12
Tranquillisers	6	6	6	6
Anabolic Steroids	1	1	1	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
Base	524	559	1083	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:
South Lanarkshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	2	6	4	5
Once or twice a month	4	8	6	4
A few times a year	3	7	5	5
Do not use drugs	91	79	85	86
<i>Base</i>	571	521	1092	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	5	3	4	5
Once or twice a month	7	5	6	4
A few times a year	6	4	5	5
Do not use drugs	82	88	85	86
<i>Base</i>	527	565	1092	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	50	48	48
Someone else's home	16	29	24
At party	7	13	11
At school	10	5	7
Own home	3	8	6
At club/disco	3	3	3
Other place	3	2	2
<i>Base</i>	112	206	318

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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	55	42	48
Someone else's home	19	31	24
At party	8	13	11
At school	6	7	7
Own home	8	4	6
At club/disco	2	5	3
Other place	3	1	2
<i>Base</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>318</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 5.13: Whether pupils were drinking alcohol last time they used drugs: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	35	39
No	65	61
<i>Base</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>5544</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	16	28	22
Fairly easy	21	37	29
Fairly difficult	6	6	6
Very difficult	4	2	3
Impossible	7	2	5
Don't know	46	25	35
<i>Base</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>1087</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	26	18	22
Fairly easy	32	27	29
Fairly difficult	5	6	6
Very difficult	2	3	3
Impossible	4	6	5
Don't know	30	40	35
<i>Base</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>1087</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	39	42	41
Older friend	31	31	31
Someone known	7	10	9
Boyfriend/girlfriend	6	5	5
Brother or sister	4	3	3
Younger friend	-	2	2
Stranger	-	1	1
Mother/father	-	0	0
Other	10	9	9
<i>Base</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>318</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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	47	34	41
Older friend	21	42	31
Someone known	9	9	9
Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	11	5
Brother or sister	2	5	3
Younger friend	2	1	2
Stranger	1	-	1
Mother/father	-	1	0
Other	11	7	9
<i>Base</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>318</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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	38	52	48
Sold some of it	9	6	7
Gave some of it away	53	42	45
<i>Base</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>281</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	49	47	48
Sold some of it	9	4	7
Gave some of it away	42	49	45
Base	149	132	281

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	24	8	13	15
Would like to give up in the future	12	22	19	20
Would not like to give up	39	38	38	39
Not sure	24	31	29	26
Base	49	107	156	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	11	16	13	15
Would like to give up in the future	23	14	19	20
Would not like to give up	39	37	38	39
Not sure	26	33	29	26
Base	91	65	156	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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	4
No	96
Base	155

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 : South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	68
No	32
<i>Base</i>	<i>154</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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	70
No	15
Don't know	15
<i>Base</i>	<i>1091</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Doctor	40
Friends	36
Internet/web	33
Telephone helpline	31
Female family member	24
Teacher	22
Advice organisation	21
Male family member	17
Magazines	14
Drop-in centre	13
Books	13
Councillor	10
Youth worker	9
TV/radio	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>756</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: South Lanarkshire 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	91	4	5	1088
Taking cocaine is dangerous	79	5	16	1079
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	77	14	9	1083
People my age who take drugs need help	67	18	15	1083
Most young people will try out drugs	66	16	18	1087
Heroin is addictive	66	2	31	1083
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	66	3	31	1080
People who sell drugs should be punished	65	20	15	1082
What adults tell us about drugs is true	60	15	25	1083
People who take drugs are stupid	58	27	15	1082
People take drugs to relax	51	16	33	1078
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	51	4	45	1081
People who take heroin are junkies	50	21	29	1083
People take drugs to escape from reality	46	16	38	1082
People who take drugs should be punished	28	49	23	1083
Taking drugs is exciting	15	55	30	1083

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	80	84	82
No	14	12	13
Don't know	5	4	5
<i>Base</i>	540	508	1048

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	36	40	38
No	46	43	45
Don't know	19	17	18
<i>Base</i>	535	504	1039

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	25
Fairly useful	45
Not very useful	16
Not useful at all	6
Don't know	8
<i>Base</i>	886

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 South Lanarkshire no independent school pupils were included in the final sample. There was a slightly higher response rate in S2 pupils (53% of South Lanarkshire sample) compared with S4 pupils (47% of South 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