

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

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

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

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Notes on statistics

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

Notes to tables

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

Acknowledgements:

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

1 Summary of Findings

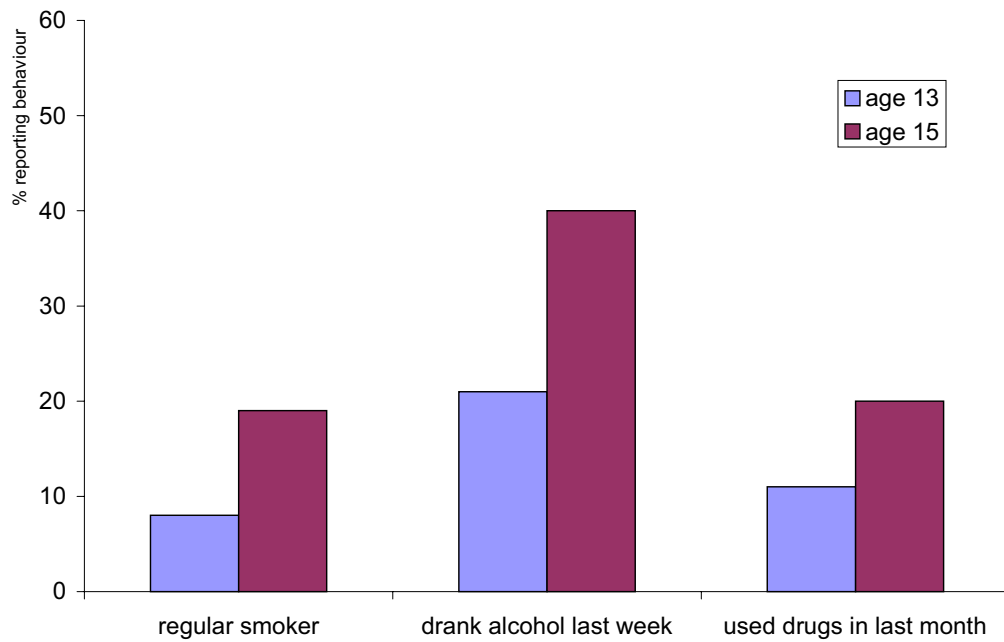
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in the Stirling area:

- € 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
- € 21% of 13 year olds and 40% 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
- € 11% of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds had used drugs in the month prior to the survey
- € Prevalence of drug use was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- € The differences in drinking and drug use between boys and girls in the Stirling area were not statistically significant, however significantly more girls were regular smokers than boys
- € For 15 year old pupils the average age for first drinking or smoking was 12, but the average age for the first occasion of drug use was older at 14 years.

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

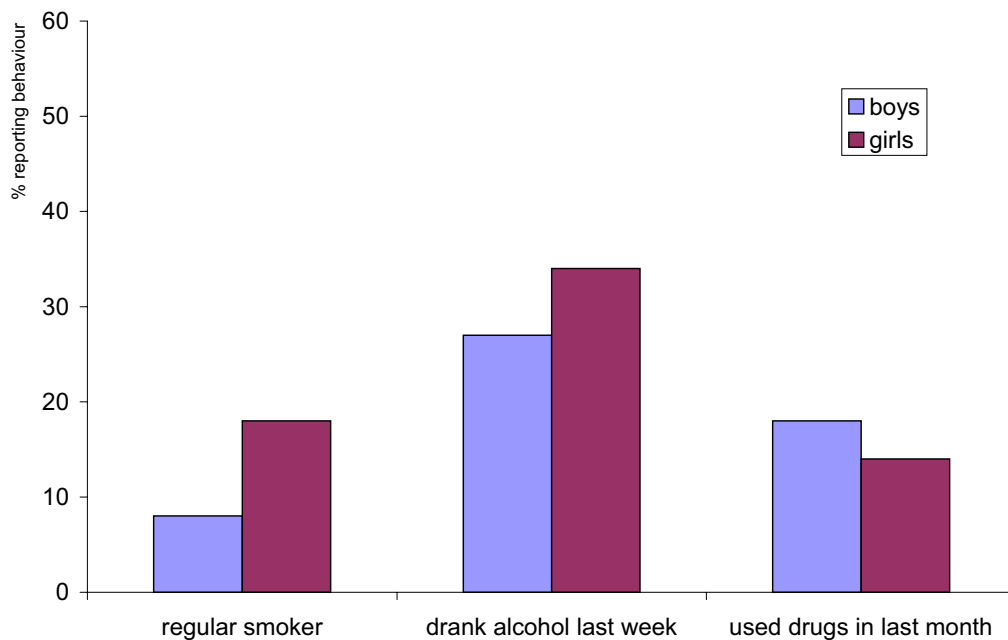
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: Stirling 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: Stirling 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 Stirling 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 the Stirling area was designed to have a final sample size of 780 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 35% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 9 schools which were asked to participate 6 schools (67%) 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 43 classes in the Stirling area were selected to participate, and 28 classes (65%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 91%. The main reason for pupil non-response was absence due to illness. The final survey response in the Stirling area, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 59%. This is lower than the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 545 pupils, 24.8% of the target population in the Stirling area.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In the Stirling area, 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 the Stirling area significantly different from the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Over half (56%) of 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked, compared with 37% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in the Stirling area; 18% of girls and 8% of boys were regular smokers (**Tables 3.1, 3.2**).

3.2 Number of cigarettes smoked

Pupils who smoked regularly were asked how many cigarettes they usually smoked in a week. Thirteen year olds reported smoking an average of 21 cigarettes per week compared with an average of 36 per week for 15 year olds. There was no significant gender difference in the average number of cigarettes smoked per week by regular smokers.

3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

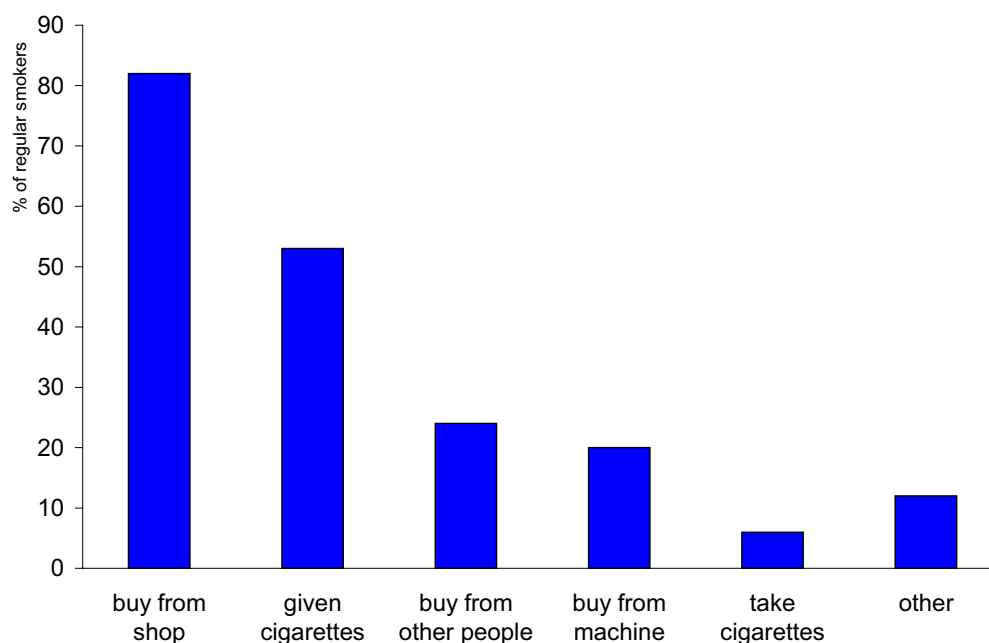
Almost all regular smokers (95%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £8.00 a week.

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 (82%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 24% reported buying them from other people and 20% bought them from machines. However, smokers did not always buy cigarettes, just over half (53%) of all regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends or relatives, 6% reported that they take cigarettes and 12% of pupils reported that they obtained their cigarettes some other way (**Tables 3.3 and 3.4, Figure 3.1**).

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

Figure 3.1: Source of cigarettes: Stirling 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 (58%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 66% had tried to give up at some time. Thirty percent (30%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 30% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (57% 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: 41% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 12% of pupils who had smoked regularly for one year or less (Tables 3.5 to 3.8).

3.6 Family attitudes to smoking

All pupils were asked about their family's attitudes to smoking. Pupils who smoked were asked 'How does your family feel about your smoking?' and pupils who did not smoke were asked 'How do you think your family would feel if you started smoking?'

Eighty percent (80%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Just over two thirds (67%) 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 (91%) 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: 55% of regular smokers compared with 30% 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 9% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 37% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 2% of non-smokers. Most non-smokers (65%) 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 (80%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts in magazines (55%) or on television (50%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (38%) or at the cinema (17%) (**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. Just over two thirds (68%) of 13 year olds and just over half (58%) of 15 year olds reported that they had lessons, videos or discussions on smoking. However, 26% of 13 year olds and 31% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 6% of 13 year olds and 10% 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: Stirling 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	8	19	13	14
Occasional smoker	5	11	8	5
Used to smoke	10	12	11	13
Tried smoking once	22	21	21	23
Never smoked	56	37	46	45
<i>Base</i>	269	248	517	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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	8	18	13	14
Occasional smoker	6	10	8	5
Used to smoke	7	14	11	13
Tried smoking once	26	17	21	23
Never smoked	52	40	46	45
<i>Base</i>	263	254	517	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: Stirling 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	58	92	82
Given cigarettes	68	47	53
Buy from other people	42	17	24
Buy from machine	26	18	20
Take cigarettes	16	2	6
Get cigarettes some other way	21	8	12
<i>Base</i>	19	47	66

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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	65	90	82
Given cigarettes	51	54	53
Buy from other people	15	29	24
Buy from machine	19	21	20
Take cigarettes	10	5	6
Get cigarettes some other way	16	10	12
<i>Base</i>	22	44	66

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: Stirling 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	58
Would not like to give up smoking	42
<i>Base</i>	64

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	66
Has not tried to give up smoking	34
<i>Base</i>	64

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: Stirling 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	43
More than a year	57
<i>Base</i>	63

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	12	41	30	32
Fairly difficult	31	30	30	36
Fairly easy	33	18	24	21
Very easy	24	10	16	11
<i>Base</i>	27	36	64	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	26	40	63	55	54
Persuade me not to	54	48	28	34	35
Do nothing	12	8	2	4	3
Encourage me	2	-	-	0	0
Not sure	7	4	7	7	7
<i>Base</i>	63	27	338	454	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	15
Not allowed to smoke at home	67
Don't know	18
<i>Base</i>	58

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	44	76	68
At least one parent smokes daily	55	24	30
Does not see either parent	2	-	2
<i>Base</i>	63	38	401

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	63	78	85
At least one sibling smokes daily	36	17	9
Does not have siblings	2	5	6
<i>Base</i>	64	36	385

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	37	10	2
More than half	34	27	7
Half	14	31	9
Less than half	13	15	16
Almost none	2	14	39
None	-	3	26
<i>Base</i>	66	40	411

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	80	11	8	529
In magazines	55	35	11	525
On television	50	44	6	524
In newspapers	38	46	16	520
At the cinema	17	67	16	519

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	68	58	63
No	26	31	29
Don't know	6	10	8
<i>Base</i>	273	251	524

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 percent (70%) of 13 year olds and 84% of 15 year olds reported that they had had an alcoholic drink. The proportion of 13 year olds who reported that they had drunk alcohol was not significantly different from the national figure of 69%. However, the proportion of 15 year olds in the Stirling area who reported that they had drunk alcohol (84%) was lower than the national figure of 88%, a statistically significant difference (**Table 4.1**).

Just under half (40%) of 15 year olds and 21% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, a significant increase in prevalence with age. The proportion of 13 and 15 year olds who drank in the last week was slightly lower than the national figure of 23% for 13 year olds and 46% for 15 year olds, however these differences were not statistically significant. 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; 16% 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 drink at least once a week (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, just over three-quarters (78%) reported that they spent money on alcohol. The average amount spent by those who bought alcohol was £9.00 a week.

4.4 Type of alcohol consumed

Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked whether or not they had consumed various categories of alcoholic drink¹. There were differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys spirits (64%) and beer, lager or cider (63%) were most commonly reported. For girls, 'alcopops' and spirits were most commonly reported: 64% had drunk alcopops in the last week and 62% had drunk spirits (**Table 4.8**).

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

4.5 Average amount of alcohol consumed weekly

Pupils who reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked to record the amount they had consumed of each category of alcoholic drink. From this the total units of alcohol consumed were calculated. Half a pint of beer or a small glass of wine contains approximately one unit of alcohol. The method used to calculate units of alcohol was the same as used in previous surveys in this series (a full discussion of the method, including issues of under-reporting, can be found in Boreham et al., 2001¹). Boys who drank over the previous seven days consumed on average 16 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 11 units, a statistically significant difference. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show the consumption of each type of drink as a proportion of the total reported amount of alcohol drunk in the week prior to the survey.

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

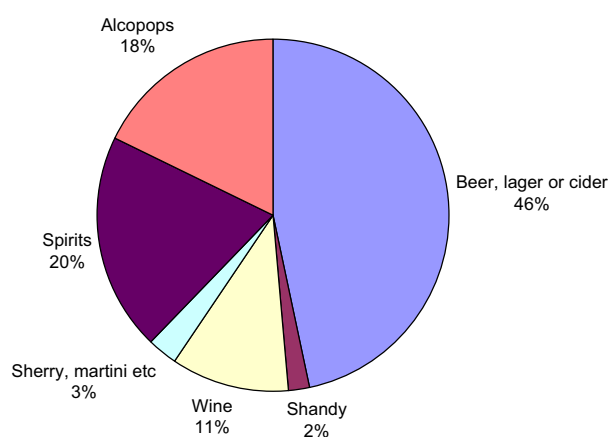
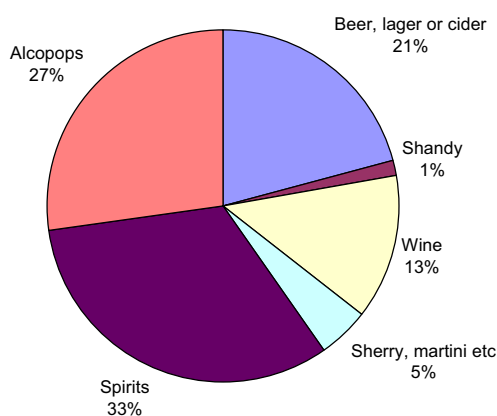


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: Stirling 2002.

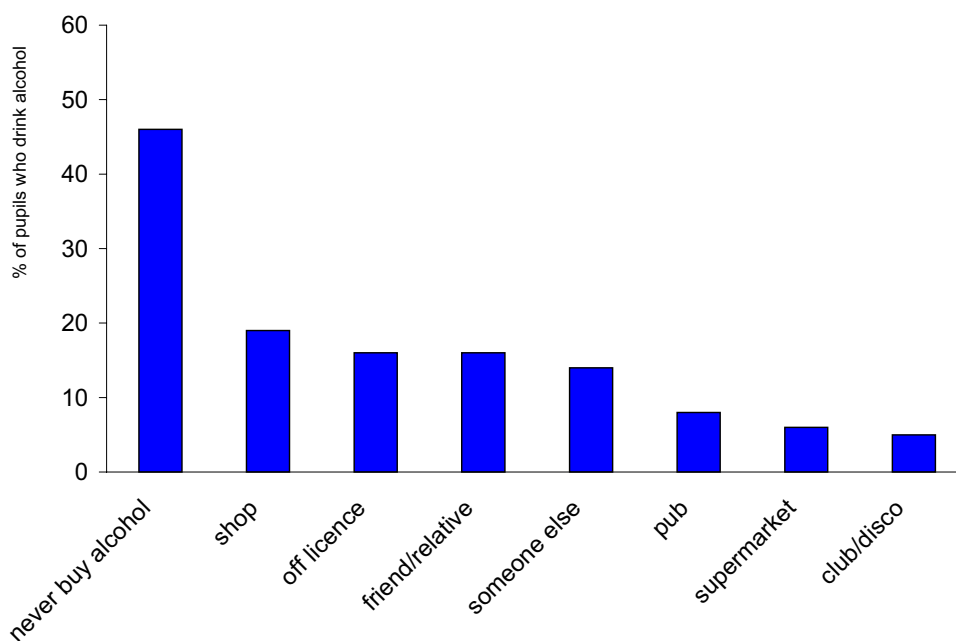


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Almost half (46%) 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 the Stirling area were from a shop (19%), from an off licence (16%), from friend or relative (16%) or from someone else (14%) (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

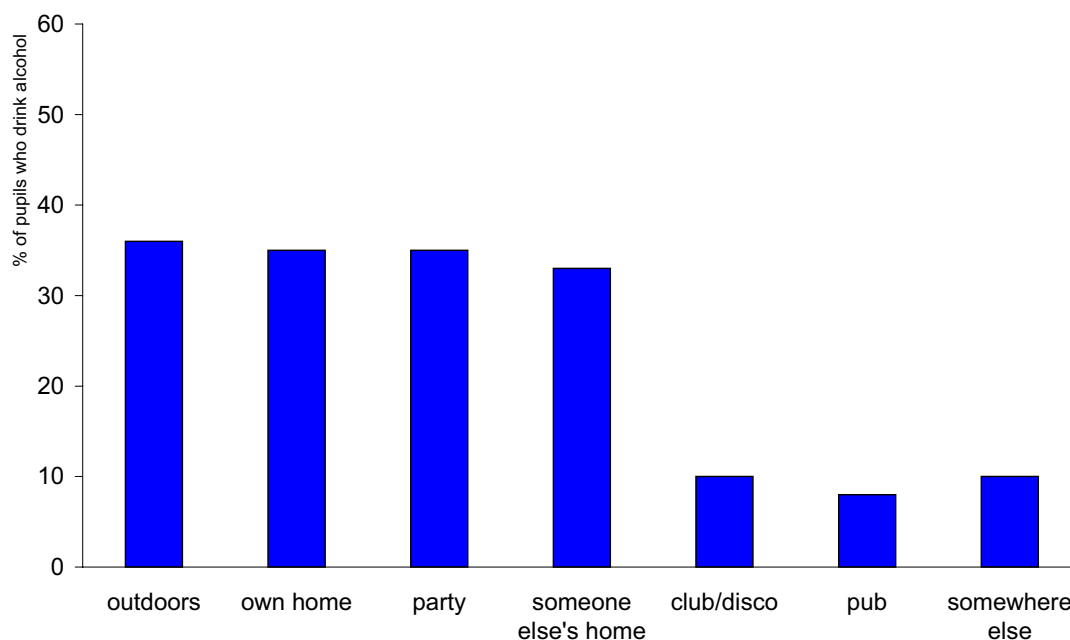


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

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 (36%), at a party with friends (35%), in the pupil's own home (35%) or in someone else's home (33%) (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: Stirling 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, 65% of pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once. Seventeen percent (17%) had been drunk once, 21% had been drunk 2-3 times, 11% had been drunk 4-10 times and 16% had been drunk more than 10 times (**Tables 4.13 and 4.14**).

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

Just under half (44%) of all 13 and 15 year old pupils who had ever had a proper alcoholic drink reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 12% 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 39% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 27% of all 13 and 15 year olds.

Some pupils had been involved in other risk behaviours as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Nineteen percent (19%) had tried drugs. Nine percent (9%) of all 15

year olds (7% of boys and 11% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Thirteen percent (13%) 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. Twenty one percent (21%) 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, 17% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 19% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (23% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Sixty one percent (61%) reported that their families would be upset or angry if they started drinking (**Tables 4.21 and 4.22**).

All pupils, including those who had never had a proper alcoholic drink, were asked if they were allowed to drink at home and the majority of pupils (80%) 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; 63% of 13 year olds and 72% of 15 year olds. However, 28% of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 9% of 13 year olds and 8% 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: Stirling 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	70	84	77	78
No	30	16	23	22
<i>Base</i>	278	259	537	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	74	80	77	78
No	26	20	23	22
<i>Base</i>	269	268	537	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	21	40	31	35
One to four weeks ago	13	22	18	16
One to six months ago	18	18	18	18
More than six months ago	18	5	11	10
Never	30	16	23	22
<i>Base</i>	275	259	534	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	27	34	31	35
One to four weeks ago	16	19	18	16
One to six months ago	19	17	18	18
More than six months ago	12	11	11	10
Never	26	20	23	22
<i>Base</i>	268	266	534	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	16	34	25	27
About once a fortnight	7	16	11	12
About once a month	9	12	10	12
Only a few times a year	38	23	30	27
Never	30	16	23	22
<i>Base</i>	276	257	533	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	25	25	25	27
About once a fortnight	10	13	11	12
About once a month	9	12	10	12
Only a few times a year	30	30	30	27
Never	26	20	23	22
<i>Base</i>	267	266	533	22754

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	39	45	43
Shandy	19	4	9
Wine	36	29	31
Martini, sherry etc.	17	8	11
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	57	66	63
Alcopops	63	55	58
<i>Base</i>	53	103	156

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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	63	27	43
Shandy	10	8	9
Wine	30	33	31
Martini, sherry etc.	10	12	11
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	64	62	63
Alcopops	50	64	58
<i>Base</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>156</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: Stirling 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	62	32	46
Buy alcohol from shop	11	27	19
Buy alcohol in off licence	7	24	16
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	11	21	16
Buy alcohol from someone else	11	16	14
Buy alcohol in pub	1	13	8
Buy alcohol from supermarket	3	8	6
Buy alcohol in club	1	8	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>418</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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	51	41	46
Buy alcohol from shop	21	18	19
Buy alcohol in off licence	14	19	16
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	13	19	16
Buy alcohol from someone else	11	16	14
Buy alcohol in pub	5	10	8
Buy alcohol from supermarket	7	4	6
Buy alcohol in club	3	7	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>418</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: Stirling 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	32	39	36
Usually drink at a party with friends	24	45	35
Usually drink in own home	44	28	35
Usually drink in someone else's home	27	39	33
Usually drink in club/disco	4	15	10
Usually drink in pub	3	12	8
Usually drink somewhere else	13	8	10
<i>Base</i>	199	219	418

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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	38	34	36
Usually drink at a party with friends	35	36	35
Usually drink in own home	34	37	35
Usually drink in someone else's home	28	38	33
Usually drink in club/disco	6	14	10
Usually drink in pub	8	8	8
Usually drink somewhere else	11	9	10
<i>Base</i>	207	211	418

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: Stirling 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	48	25	35	32
Once	20	14	17	19
2-3 times	17	24	21	22
4-10 times	7	15	11	13
More than 10 times	8	22	16	14
<i>Base</i>	194	216	410	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	38	32	35	32
Once	16	17	17	19
2-3 times	19	23	21	22
4-10 times	9	13	11	13
More than 10 times	18	14	16	14
<i>Base</i>	202	208	410	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: Stirling 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	8	16	12	13
3 times	5	9	8	9
Twice	7	17	13	13
Once	7	13	11	14
Not in last 30 days	27	25	26	23
Never	45	19	31	28
<i>Base</i>	191	216	407	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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	11	14	12	13
3 times	7	8	8	9
Twice	13	12	13	13
Once	10	11	11	14
Not in last 30 days	25	27	26	23
Never	33	28	31	28
<i>Base</i>	199	208	407	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	31	46	39
Had an argument or fight	21	33	27
Tried any drugs	17	20	19
Stayed off school	12	14	13
Had unprotected sex*	-	9	9
Visited A & E department	3	3	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	4	1	3
Injured and seen by doctor	5	2	3
<i>Base</i>	192	217	409

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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	35	42	39
Had an argument or fight	27	27	27
Tried any drugs	24	15	19
Stayed off school	13	14	13
Had unprotected sex*	7	11	9
Visited A & E department	6	1	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	4	3
Injured and seen by doctor	5	2	3
<i>Base</i>	201	208	409

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: Stirling 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	11	19	17	16
They don't mind	39	45	43	45
They don't know I drink	35	15	21	27
I don't know what they think	15	21	19	12
<i>Base</i>	47	99	146	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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	15	18	17	16
They don't mind	53	36	43	45
They don't know I drink	19	23	21	27
I don't know what they think	13	23	19	12
<i>Base</i>	65	81	146	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: Stirling 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	69	46	61	70
They would not mind	10	25	15	9
I don't know what they would think	21	29	24	21
<i>Base</i>	83	42	125	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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	60	62	61	70
They would not mind	13	17	15	9
I don't know what they would think	27	21	24	21
<i>Base</i>	69	56	125	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	6
Yes, sometimes	74
No, never	20
<i>Base</i>	530

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	63	72	68
No	28	19	24
Don't know	9	8	9
<i>Base</i>	274	255	529

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: 31% 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. Eleven percent (11%) of thirteen year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 20% of fifteen year olds. Prevalence of drug use in the Stirling area was not significantly different from the prevalence found nationally (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). Girls were less likely to report having used drugs in the last month than boys, but this difference was not statistically significant (18% of boys and 14% 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 seven percent (27%) 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, 25% of pupils had used cannabis in the last year. The figures were much lower for other types of drugs; 7% had used stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers), 5% had used solvents, 3% had used psychedelics (LSD, magic mushrooms) and 2% had used opiates (heroin or methadone) (**Tables 5.3 and 5.4**).

5.3 Whether offered drugs

Just over half of all pupils (56%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 72% of 15 year old pupils and 40% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. The proportion of pupils offered drugs was higher than the reported national figures for both age groups, but this difference was only significant for 15 year olds (national figures: 65% of 15 year olds and 34% of 13 year olds reported being offered drugs). There was no significant gender difference in pupils being offered drugs (57% of girls had been offered drugs

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

compared with 56% of boys). 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

Five percent (5%) of pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more (4% of thirteen year old pupils and 6% of fifteen year old pupils). Significantly more boys than girls reported weekly drug use (2% of girls and 8% of boys reported using drugs once a week or more) (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

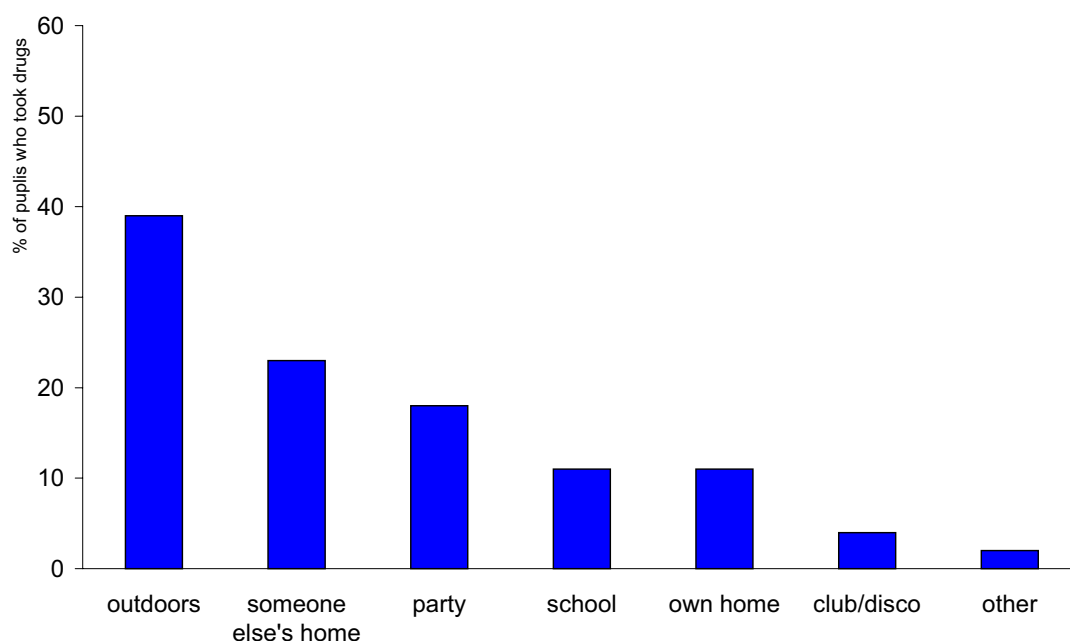
Over half (60%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £9.00 per week.

5.6 Where young people are when they use drugs

Pupils who had used drugs were asked where they were the last time they used drugs. Some pupils reported more than one location. Very few pupils reported using drugs in their own home. The most frequently reported location for drug taking for all 13 and 15 year old pupils was 'outdoors' (39%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (23%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Thirty six percent (36%) 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: Stirling 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

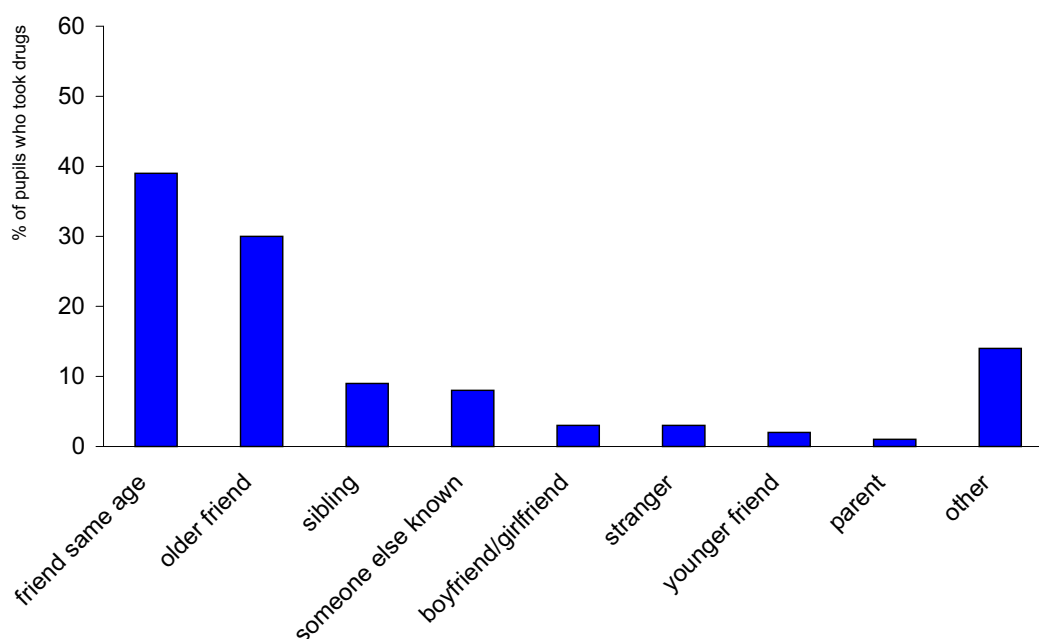
5.7 Availability of drugs

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; 39% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and 30% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: Stirling 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Over half (58%) 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

Fifteen percent (15%) 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 (96%) 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, although 64% 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' (41%), 'friends' (40%), 'telephone help-line' (39%), and 'Internet' (39%) (**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 (82%) agreed that they 'know enough about the dangers of drugs' and almost all (92%) 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' (70%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (69%), although 27% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 27% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (52%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 43% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (55%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although around two thirds (68%) of pupils agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', half (50%) of all pupils 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 under half (44%) 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'. Nineteen percent (19%) agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (42%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (53%). However, just under half (42%) of pupils reported that they did not know whether people took drug to escape from reality and just under a thirds (32%) reported that did not know whether people took drugs to relax.

Fifty two percent (52%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 18% 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: 65% of 13 year olds and 72% of 15 year olds. However, 27% of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 8% of 13 year olds and 7%

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. Just under a third (32%) of both age groups reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. Just over half (52%) of 13 year olds and 50% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 15% of 13 year olds and 18% 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, 18% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 46% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

#

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	11	20	16	15
Used drugs in last year*	19	35	27	22
Used drugs ever	21	40	31	25
<i>Base</i>	278	258	536	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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	18	14	16	15
Used drugs in last year*	26	28	27	22
Used drugs ever	30	31	31	25
<i>Base</i>	268	268	536	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: Stirling 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	16	33	25	20
Stimulants	7	7	7	6
<i>cocaine</i>	2	2	2	1
<i>crack</i>	2	1	2	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	2	2	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	4	3	3	2
<i>poppers</i>	6	4	5	3
Psychedelics	2	3	3	2
<i>LSD</i>	2	2	2	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	2	2	2	2
Opiates	3	1	2	1
<i>heroin</i>	2	1	2	1
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	1	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	8	2	5	4
Tranquillisers	3	2	3	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	-	1	0
Semeron	2	0	1	0
Other	1	0	1	0
<i>Base</i>	284	261	545	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:
Stirling 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	24	25	25	20
Stimulants	7	7	7	6
<i>cocaine</i>	3	1	2	1
<i>crack</i>	2	2	2	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	2	2	2	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	3	3	3	2
<i>poppers</i>	6	5	5	3
Psychedelics	3	2	3	2
<i>LSD</i>	2	1	2	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	3	1	2	2
Opiates	2	2	2	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	2	2	1
<i>methadone</i>	2	0	1	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	5	5	5	4
Tranquillisers	2	3	3	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	-	1	0
Semeron	1	0	1	0
Other	1	-	1	0
Base	276	269	545	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:
Stirling 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	40	72	56
No	60	28	44
Base	253	238	491

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	56	57	56
No	44	43	44
Base	243	248	491

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	30	63	47	42
Stimulants	19	29	24	19
<i>cocaine</i>	6	8	7	6
<i>crack</i>	7	7	7	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	11	18	14	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	8	11	10	7
<i>poppers</i>	12	18	15	9
Psychedelics	9	18	13	10
<i>LSD</i>	4	7	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	9	14	11	8
Opiates	9	8	8	5
<i>heroin</i>	7	7	7	4
<i>methadone</i>	3	1	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	16	13	15	12
Tranquillisers	7	6	7	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	1	1	2
Semeron	2	-	1	1
Other	1	2	1	1
<i>Base</i>	278	258	536	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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	46	47	47	42
Stimulants	24	24	24	19
<i>cocaine</i>	7	7	7	6
<i>crack</i>	5	8	7	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	14	14	14	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	11	8	10	7
<i>poppers</i>	17	13	15	9
Psychedelics	16	11	13	10
<i>LSD</i>	7	5	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	14	9	11	8
Opiates	7	9	8	5
<i>heroin</i>	6	9	7	4
<i>methadone</i>	3	1	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	18	12	15	12
Tranquillisers	7	6	7	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	1	1	2
Semeron	2	-	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	267	269	536	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:
Stirling 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	4	6	5	5
Once or twice a month	5	8	6	4
A few times a year	2	10	6	5
Do not use drugs	88	77	82	86
<i>Base</i>	282	257	539	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	8	2	5	5
Once or twice a month	6	7	6	4
A few times a year	4	8	6	5
Do not use drugs	82	83	82	86
<i>Base</i>	270	269	539	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	51	32	39
Someone else's home	21	25	23
At party	5	25	18
Own home	7	14	11
At school	16	9	11
At club/disco	5	3	4
Other place	2	2	2
<i>Base</i>	62	101	163

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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	37	41	39
Someone else's home	15	31	23
At party	17	18	18
Own home	13	10	11
At school	13	10	11
At club/disco	4	4	4
Other place	2	1	2
<i>Base</i>	84	79	163

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: Stirling 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	36	39
No	64	61
<i>Base</i>	156	5544

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	13	28	20
Fairly easy	24	37	31
Fairly difficult	6	7	6
Very difficult	7	4	5
Impossible	4	1	2
Don't know	47	23	35
<i>Base</i>	282	256	538

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	23	18	20
Fairly easy	29	32	31
Fairly difficult	6	7	6
Very difficult	7	3	5
Impossible	1	4	2
Don't know	33	36	35
<i>Base</i>	270	268	538

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	30	44	39
Older friend	35	27	30
Brother or sister	5	11	9
Someone known	12	5	8
Boyfriend/girlfriend	7	0	3
Stranger	7	0	3
Younger friend	2	2	2
Mother/father	2	-	1
Other	13	15	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>163</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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	41	37	39
Older friend	22	38	30
Brother or sister	6	11	9
Someone known	9	6	8
Boyfriend/girlfriend	1	4	3
Stranger	4	2	3
Younger friend	3	1	2
Mother/father	-	1	1
Other	11	18	14
<i>Base</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>163</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: Stirling 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	31	38	36
Sold some of it	10	5	7
Gave some of it away	59	57	58
<i>Base</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>141</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	48	24	36
Sold some of it	6	7	7
Gave some of it away	46	69	58
Base	71	70	141

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	10	17	15	15
Would like to give up in the future	17	23	21	20
Would not like to give up	57	35	42	39
Not sure	17	26	23	26
Base	30	55	85	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: Stirling 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	10	19	15	15
Would like to give up in the future	25	16	21	20
Would not like to give up	52	32	42	39
Not sure	13	32	23	26
Base	42	43	85	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: Stirling 2002.

	Total %
Yes	4
No	96
Base	87

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 : Stirling 2002.

	Total %
Yes	64
No	36
<i>Base</i>	<i>85</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: Stirling 2002.

	Total %
Yes	70
No	14
Don't know	16
<i>Base</i>	<i>528</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Doctor	41
Friends	40
Telephone help-line	39
Internet/web	39
Drop-in centre	28
Advice organisation	27
Female family member	26
Teacher	22
Male family member	19
Magazines	17
Books	16
Youth worker	11
Councillor	10
TV/radio	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>369</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: Stirling 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	92	4	4	537
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	82	11	7	532
Taking cocaine is dangerous	79	5	17	535
Heroin is addictive	70	2	27	536
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	69	3	27	535
Most young people will try out drugs	68	18	14	537
People my age who take drugs need help	63	22	14	533
What adults tell us about drugs is true	55	20	26	537
People take drugs to relax	53	15	32	534
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	52	5	43	536
People who sell drugs should be punished	52	31	17	537
People who take drugs are stupid	50	33	17	532
People who take heroin are junkies	44	26	30	534
People take drugs to escape from reality	42	16	42	534
Taking drugs is exciting	19	48	33	535
People who take drugs should be punished	18	61	21	533

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	65	72	69
No	27	20	24
Don't know	8	7	8
<i>Base</i>	274	253	527

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	32	32	32
No	52	50	51
Don't know	15	18	17
<i>Base</i>	273	251	524

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	18
Fairly useful	46
Not very useful	19
Not useful at all	8
Don't know	10
<i>Base</i>	394

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 the Stirling area there was a higher response rate in independently funded pupils (5% of the eligible target population were independent school pupils but 16% of the final sample were independent school pupils). There was a slightly higher response rate in S2 pupils (52% of the Stirling area sample) compared with S4 pupils (48% of the Stirling area 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