

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

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

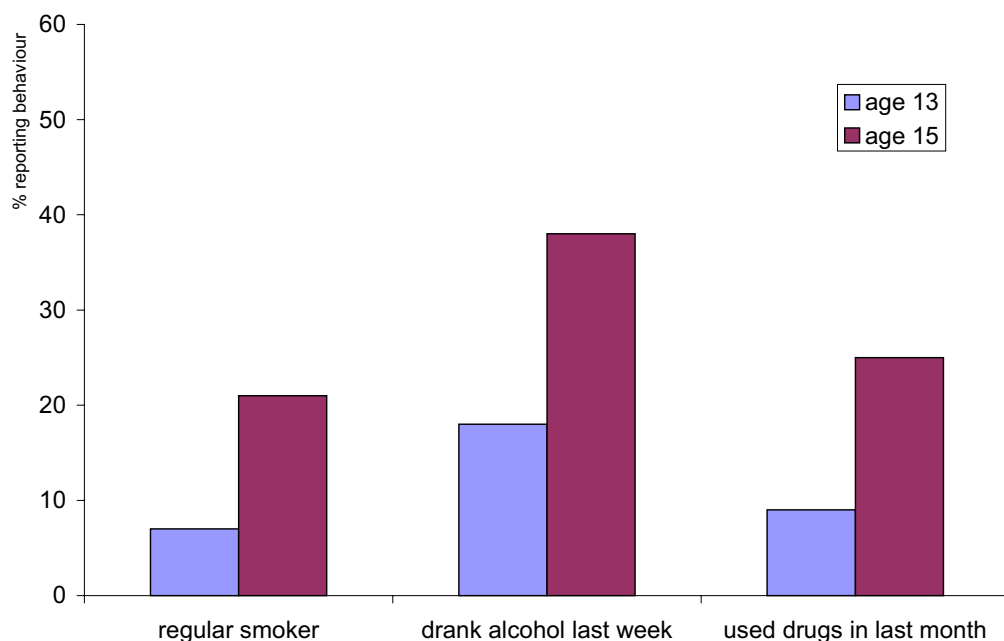
SALSUS 2002 found that among pupils in West Dunbartonshire:

- € 7% of 13 year olds and 21% of 15 year olds were regular smokers¹
- € Prevalence of regular smoking was not significantly different from the reported national prevalence for either age group
- € 18% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey
- € Prevalence of drinking was significantly lower than the reported national prevalence in both age groups
- € 9% of 13 year olds and 25% 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 West Dunbartonshire 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 West Dunbartonshire in 2002.

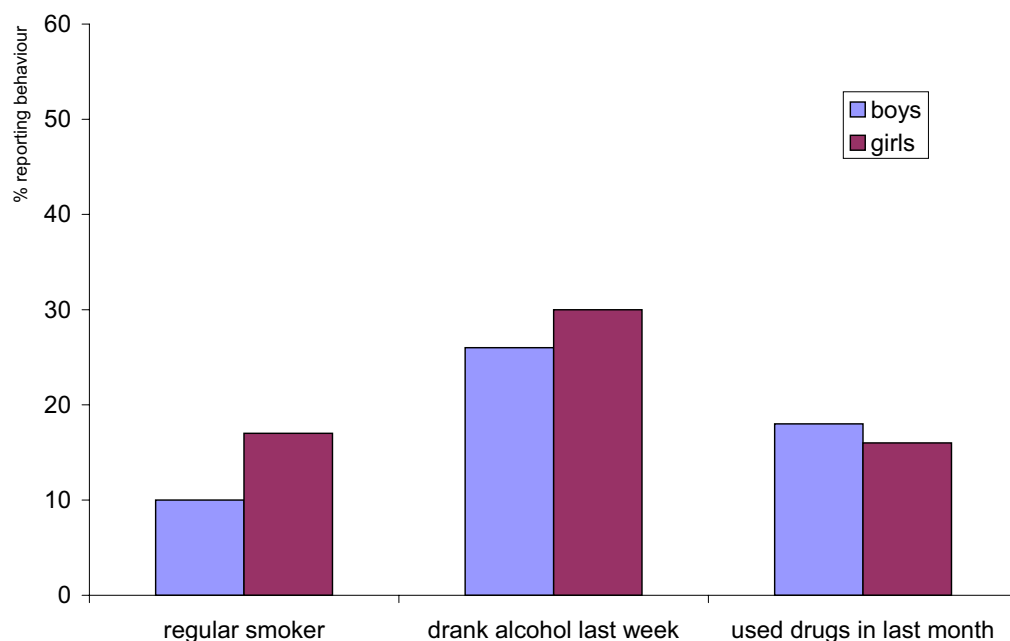
¹ regular smoker, usually smokes one or more cigarettes a week

Figure 1.1: Smoking, drinking and drug use in 13 and 15 year olds, by age group: West Dunbartonshire 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: West Dunbartonshire 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 West Dunbartonshire 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 West Dunbartonshire was designed to have a final sample size of 800 pupils, split equally between S2 and S4. This constituted approximately 31% of the pupils eligible to be included in the study. Of the 7 schools which were asked to participate 5 schools (71%) 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 40 classes in West Dunbartonshire were selected to participate, and 28 classes (70%) took part. The overall pupil response rate within classes was 90%. The main reasons for pupil non-response were authorised absences and absence due to illness. The final survey response in West Dunbartonshire, based on the class and pupil response rate, was therefore 63%. This is similar to the overall national response rate for SALSUS 2002 of 65%. The final sample size was 587 pupils, 23.4% of the target population in West Dunbartonshire.

3 Smoking

3.1 Smoking prevalence

In West Dunbartonshire, reported prevalence of regular smoking¹ increased significantly with age. In 2002, 7% of 13 year olds were regular smokers compared with 21% of 15 year olds. For neither age group was the reported prevalence in West Dunbartonshire significantly different from the national prevalence of regular smoking (national figures: 8% for 13 year olds and 20% for 15 year olds). Most 13 year olds reported that they had never smoked (58%), compared with 38% of 15 year olds.

Again, reflecting patterns found nationally, there was a higher prevalence of regular smoking among girls than boys in West Dunbartonshire; 17% of girls and 10% of boys were regular smokers, a statistically significant difference (**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 25 per week and 15 year olds reported an average of 35 per week. Girls who were regular smokers reported smoking more cigarettes per week on average than boys (37 per week on average reported by girls and 24 per week for boys).

3.3 Money spent on cigarettes

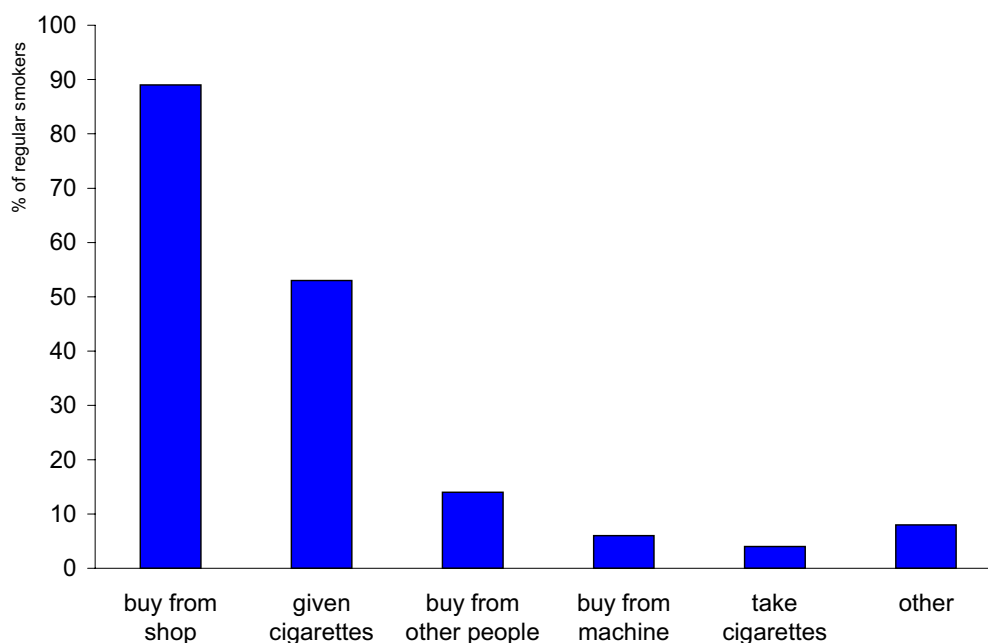
Almost all regular smokers (96%) reported that they spent money on cigarettes. The average amount spent by regular smokers who bought cigarettes was £7.00 a week.

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 (89%) indicated that they bought cigarettes from shops, 14% reported buying them from other people and 6% reported that they 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, 4% reported that they 'take cigarettes' and 8% 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: West Dunbartonshire 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. The majority (79%) of regular smokers reported that they would like to give up smoking and 73% had tried to give up at some time. Thirty nine percent (39%) of all regular smokers reported that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking altogether and a further 32% reported that they would find it fairly difficult.

Pupils who had smoked for more than a year (66% 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: 49% of pupils who had smoked for more than a year reported that it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 17% 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 one percent (81%) of regular smokers reported that their families either stop them smoking or try to persuade them to stop smoking. Around two thirds (64%) 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 (93%) reported that their families would either stop them smoking or try to persuade them not to smoke (Table 3.9).

Pupils were also asked whether their families and friends smoked. More pupils who were regular smokers reported that a parent was a daily smoker compared with non-smokers: 63% of regular smokers compared with 49% of non-smokers. Pupils who reported that they smoked regularly were also more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 30% of regular smokers, compared with 14% of non-smokers (**Tables 3.11 and 3.12**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked: 33% of regular smokers reported that 'all or almost all' of their friends smoked compared with 3% of non-smokers. The majority of non-smokers (71%) 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 (83%) had seen adverts on posters or billboards. More than half reported that they had seen adverts on television (63%) or in magazines (56%). Fewer pupils reported seeing adverts in newspapers (42%) or at the cinema (19%) (**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. Around half of pupils reported that they had lessons, videos or discussions: 54% of 13 year olds and 52% of 15 year olds. However, 35% of 13 year olds and 39% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 11% of 13 year olds and 10% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on smoking (**Table 3.15**).

Table 3.1: Smoking behaviour by age group: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	7	21	13	14
Occasional smoker	4	4	4	5
Used to smoke	11	14	12	13
Tried smoking once	22	24	23	23
Never smoked	58	38	48	45
<i>Base</i>	333	233	566	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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Regular smoker	10	17	13	14
Occasional smoker	3	5	4	5
Used to smoke	10	14	12	13
Tried smoking once	22	23	23	23
Never smoked	55	42	48	45
<i>Base</i>	286	280	566	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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Buy from shop	77	94	89
Given cigarettes	55	52	53
Buy from other people	14	15	14
Buy from machine	5	6	6
Take cigarettes	5	4	4
Get cigarettes some other way	14	6	8
<i>Base</i>	22	48	70

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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Buy from shop	89	90	89
Given cigarettes	42	59	53
Buy from other people	15	14	14
Buy from machine	4	7	6
Take cigarettes	8	2	4
Get cigarettes some other way	4	11	8
<i>Base</i>	26	44	70

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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %
Would like to give up smoking	79
Would not like to give up smoking	21
<i>Base</i>	65

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Total %
Has tried to give up smoking	73
Has not tried to give up smoking	27
<i>Base</i>	67

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

Table 3.7: Length of time smoking: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %
One year or less	34
More than a year	66
<i>Base</i>	65

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	One year or less %	More than a year %	Total %	National Total %
Very difficult	17	49	39	32
Fairly difficult	33	32	32	36
Fairly easy	38	7	17	21
Very easy	12	11	12	11
<i>Base</i>	24	41	66	2868

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- smoker %	Total %	National Total %
Stop/would stop me	31	34	64	58	54
Persuade me not to	50	49	29	33	35
Do nothing	5	-	0	1	3
Encourage me	-	-	0	0	0
Not sure	14	18	6	8	7
<i>Base</i>	66	17	415	519	19279

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Allowed to smoke at home	24
Not allowed to smoke at home	64
Don't know	12
<i>Base</i>	60

Base= All pupils who were regular smokers

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
Neither parent smokes daily	36	32	48
At least one parent smokes daily	63	68	49
Does not see either parent	1	-	2
<i>Base</i>	66	20	458

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
No sibling smokes	61	58	79
At least one sibling smokes daily	30	36	14
Does not have siblings	8	6	6
<i>Base</i>	62	20	437

Base= All pupils

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

	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non smoker %
All or almost all	33	15	3
More than half	37	47	5
Half	19	18	7
Less than half	9	14	14
Almost none	1	5	36
None	-	-	35
<i>Base</i>	68	21	471

Base= All pupils

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

	Yes %	No %	Don't know %	Base
On posters/billboards	83	12	5	542
On television	63	28	9	544
In magazines	56	32	12	533
In newspapers	42	41	17	528
At the cinema	19	60	21	526

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	54	52	53
No	35	39	37
Don't know	11	10	10
Base	304	233	537

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 three percent (63%) 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 West Dunbartonshire 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 over a third (38%) of 15 year olds and 18% of 13 year olds had drunk alcohol in the last week, again a significant increase in prevalence with age. For both age groups the prevalence of drinking in the last week was significantly lower than the national reported prevalence (national figures: 23% of 13 year olds reported drinking in the week before the survey compared with 46% of 15 year olds). There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the proportion of pupils drinking in the last week (**Tables 4.3 and 4.4**).

4.2 Usual drinking frequency

Among those pupils who reported having had an alcoholic drink, the frequency of drinking increased significantly with age; 14% of 13 year old pupils reported that they usually drink at least once a week, compared to 37% 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). More girls than boys reported drinking at least once a week (27% of girls and 24% of boys), but this difference was not statistically significant (**Tables 4.5 and 4.6**).

4.3 Money spent on alcohol

Of all pupils who drank weekly, just over three-quarters (74%) 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 significant differences between boys and girls in the types of alcohol drunk. For boys 'beer, lager or cider' were most commonly reported: 57% of boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed half a pint or more of beer, lager or cider. For girls, spirits were most commonly reported: 73% had drunk spirits in the last week. Almost two thirds of girls (64%) reported that they had drunk 'alcopops' in the last week (**Table 4.8**).

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

4.5 Average amount of alcohol consumed weekly

Pupils who reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week before the survey were asked to record the amount they had consumed of each category of alcoholic drink. From this the total units of alcohol consumed were calculated. Half a pint of beer or a small glass of wine contains approximately one unit of alcohol. The method used to calculate units of alcohol was the same as used in previous surveys in this series (a full discussion of the method, including issues of under-reporting, can be found in Boreham et al., 2001¹). Boys who drank over the previous seven days consumed on average 11 units of alcohol, and girls consumed 14 units. This difference was not statistically significant. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show the consumption of each type of drink as a proportion of the total reported amount of alcohol drunk in the week prior to the survey.

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

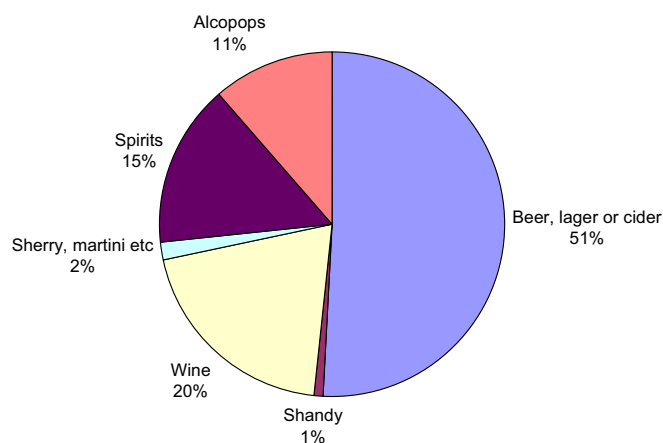
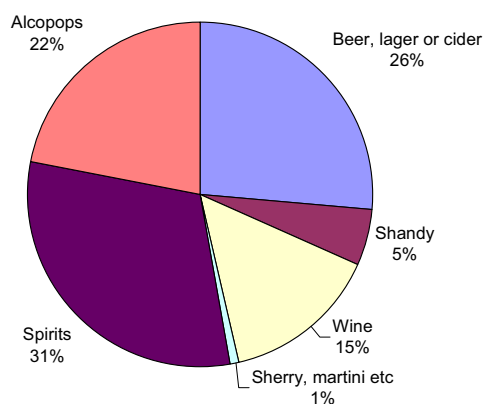


Figure 4.2: Type of alcohol drunk by girls in previous week, percentage of total units consumed: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

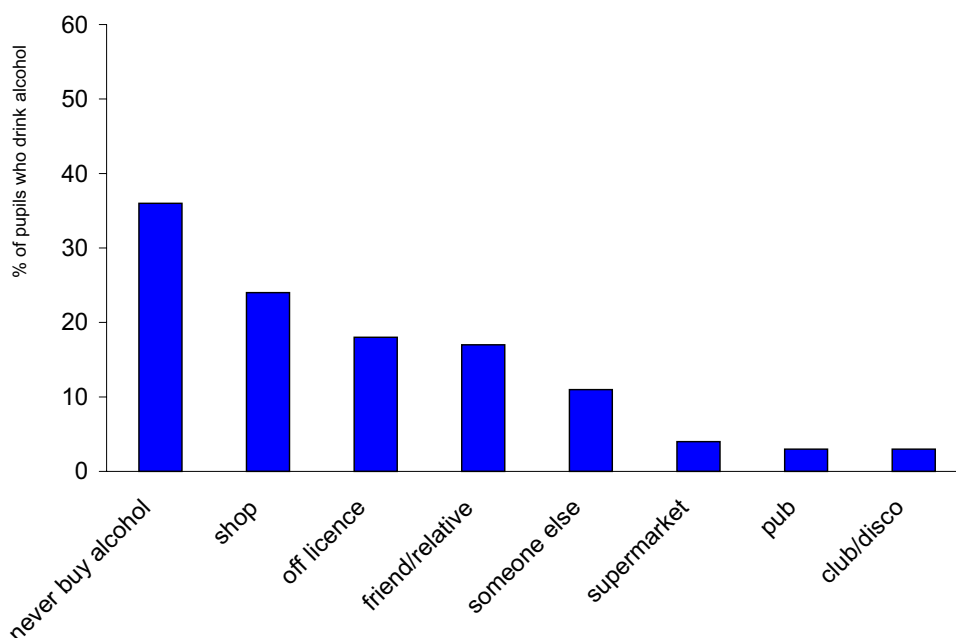


¹ Boreham R. and Shaw A. (eds) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in Scotland 2000*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 2001.

4.6 Availability of alcohol

Pupils who reported ever having had an alcoholic drink were asked where they usually obtained alcohol. Some pupils reported more than one source. Over one third (36%) of those who had had an alcoholic drink reported that they 'never buy alcohol'. The most common sources for purchasing alcohol by pupils in West Dunbartonshire were from a 'shop' (24%) and from an off-licence (18%). A similar proportion of pupils (17%) reported that they bought alcohol from a 'friend or relative' and 11% reported that they bought their alcohol from 'someone else' (Table 4.9 and 4.10, Figure 4.3).

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

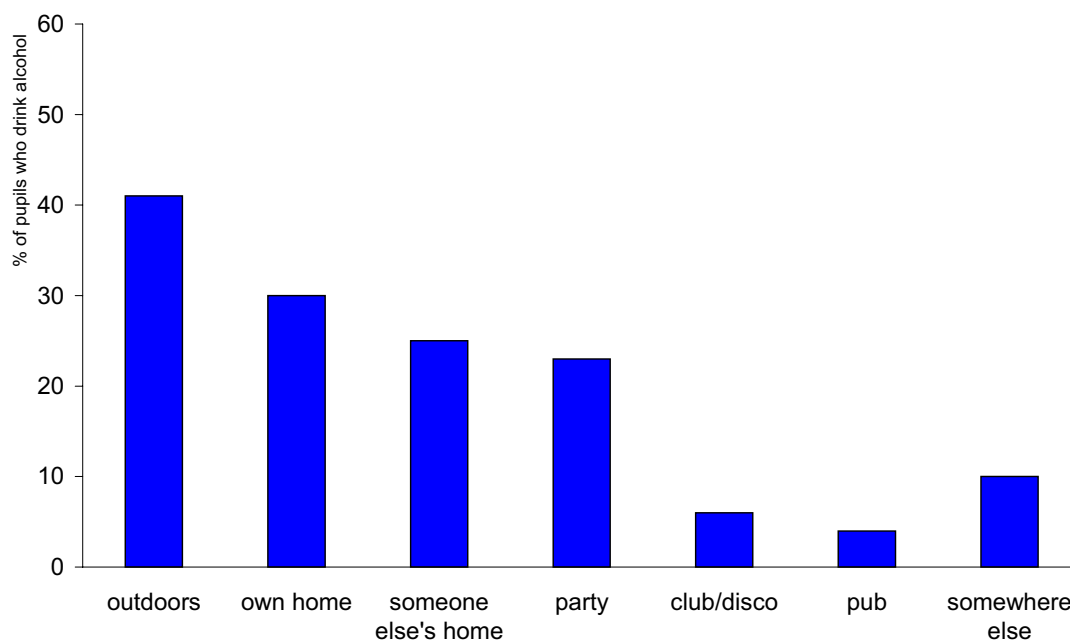


(Source: Tables 4.9 and 4.10)

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' (41%) and in the pupil's own home (30%). Around a quarter of pupils reported that they usually drink in someone else's home (25%) and at a party (23%) (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: West Dunbartonshire 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. Sixteen percent (16%) had been drunk once, 19% had been drunk 2-3 times, 15% had been drunk 4-10 times and 15% 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 (45%) reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days and 14% had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion 4 or more times in the past 30 days (Tables 4.15 and 4.16).

4.9 Effects of drinking too much alcohol

Pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked whether they had ever experienced any of a list of possible effects as a result of drinking too much alcohol. Pupils could give more than one answer. The most commonly reported effect was vomiting, reported by 41% of all 13 and 15 year old pupils. 'Having an argument or fight' was reported by 32% 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. Twenty percent (20%) of all

15 year olds (17% of boys and 23% of girls) had had unprotected sex (13 year old pupils were not asked questions on sexual health).

Around one in ten pupils had stayed off school as a result of drinking too much alcohol (12%). 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. Almost half (48%) of those pupils who drank alcohol in the past week reported that their family did not know that they drank, around a quarter (27%) reported that their families did not mind them drinking, 15% reported that their families did not like them drinking and 11% reported that they did not know what their families thought (**Table 4.19 and 4.20**).

Pupils who had never had an alcoholic drink (24% of all pupils) were asked how their families would feel if they started drinking. Three quarters (75%) 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 (61%) 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. Over half of all pupils reported having lessons, videos or class discussions; 51% of 13 year olds and 57% of 15 year olds. However, 37% of 13 year olds and 36% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons, videos or class discussions and 12% of 13 year olds and 7% of 15 year olds did not know whether they had had lessons, videos or discussions on alcohol (**Table 4.24**).

Table 4.1: Whether pupils have had an alcoholic drink by age group: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	63	89	76	78
No	37	11	24	22
<i>Base</i>	337	242	579	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Yes	74	77	76	78
No	26	23	24	22
<i>Base</i>	291	288	579	22850

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	18	38	28	35
One to four weeks ago	10	23	16	16
One to six months ago	17	22	19	18
More than six months ago	16	7	12	10
Never	38	11	25	22
<i>Base</i>	328	241	569	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
During the last week	26	30	28	35
One to four weeks ago	16	17	16	16
One to six months ago	19	20	19	18
More than six months ago	13	10	12	10
Never	26	23	25	22
<i>Base</i>	284	285	569	22617

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	14	37	25	27
About once a fortnight	7	12	9	12
About once a month	10	15	12	12
Only a few times a year	32	25	29	27
Never	37	11	24	22
<i>Base</i>	335	242	577	22754

*Base=All pupils***Table 4.6: Usual drinking frequency, by gender: West Dunbartonshire 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Once a week or more	24	27	25	27
About once a fortnight	9	9	9	12
About once a month	12	13	12	12
Only a few times a year	29	28	29	27
Never	26	23	24	22
<i>Base</i>	289	288	577	22754

*Base=All pupils***Table 4.7: Type of drinks consumed in last seven days, by age group: West Dunbartonshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Beer, lager or cider	53	57	55
Shandy	19	9	12
Wine	32	38	36
Martini, sherry etc.	10	4	6
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	53	62	59
Alcopops	61	50	54
<i>Base</i>	59	92	151

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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager or cider	57	54	55
Shandy	8	15	12
Wine	36	36	36
Martini, sherry etc.	9	4	6
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	42	73	59
Alcopops	42	64	54
<i>Base</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>151</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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	49	26	36
Buy alcohol from shop	16	30	24
Buy alcohol in off licence	6	28	18
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	10	22	17
Buy alcohol from someone else	13	10	11
Buy alcohol from supermarket	1	6	4
Buy alcohol in pub	0	4	3
Buy alcohol in club	2	4	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>436</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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Never buy alcohol	36	36	36
Buy alcohol from shop	25	23	24
Buy alcohol in off licence	19	17	18
Buy alcohol from friend/relative	16	17	17
Buy alcohol from someone else	8	15	11
Buy alcohol from supermarket	4	4	4
Buy alcohol in pub	1	4	3
Buy alcohol in club	2	4	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>436</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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	39	43	41
Usually drink in own home	37	25	30
Usually drink in someone else's home	16	32	25
Usually drink at a party with friends	15	29	23
Usually drink in club/disco	5	7	6
Usually drink in pub	0	7	4
Usually drink somewhere else	11	8	10
<i>Base</i>	218	218	436

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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Usually drink outdoors (street, park etc)	43	40	41
Usually drink in own home	29	31	30
Usually drink in someone else's home	22	28	25
Usually drink at a party with friends	19	27	23
Usually drink in club/disco	4	8	6
Usually drink in pub	4	4	4
Usually drink somewhere else	8	11	10
<i>Base</i>	216	220	436

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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Never	49	26	36	32
Once	18	14	16	19
2-3 times	14	22	19	22
4-10 times	11	19	15	13
More than 10 times	8	19	15	14
<i>Base</i>	213	213	426	17723

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

Table 4.14: Ever been drunk, by gender: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Never	36	36	36	32
Once	13	18	16	19
2-3 times	18	19	19	22
4-10 times	16	14	15	13
More than 10 times	16	13	15	14
<i>Base</i>	209	217	426	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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	9	18	14	13
3 times	5	12	9	9
Twice	9	12	11	13
Once	11	11	11	14
Not in last 30 days	20	29	25	23
Never	45	18	30	28
<i>Base</i>	210	210	420	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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
4 or more times	12	16	14	13
3 times	9	9	9	9
Twice	9	12	11	13
Once	13	10	11	14
Not in last 30 days	26	25	25	23
Never	31	29	30	28
<i>Base</i>	205	215	420	17615

Base=All pupils who have ever drunk alcohol

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Vomited	31	48	41
Had an argument or fight	21	40	32
Had unprotected sex*	-	20	20
Tried any drugs	9	25	19
Stayed off school	7	14	12
Injured and seen by doctor	4	8	7
Visited A & E department	1	3	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	1	2	2
<i>Base</i>	205	212	417

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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Vomited	39	44	41
Had an argument or fight	22	21	32
Had unprotected sex*	17	23	20
Tried any drugs	23	14	19
Stayed off school	9	14	12
Injured and seen by doctor	7	7	7
Visited A & E department	3	2	3
Admitted to hospital overnight	2	2	2
<i>Base</i>	205	212	417

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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	5	19	15	16
They don't mind	16	31	27	45
They don't know I drink	58	43	48	27
I don't know what they think	20	7	11	12
<i>Base</i>	55	89	144	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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They don't like it	11	17	15	16
They don't mind	28	26	27	45
They don't know I drink	51	45	48	27
I don't know what they think	10	12	11	12
<i>Base</i>	66	78	144	7469

Base=All pupils who drank alcohol in previous week

Table 4.21: Perceptions of family attitude to pupil's drinking (pupils who have never tried alcohol), by age group: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	78	64	75	70
They would not mind	4	20	8	9
I don't know what they would think	17	16	17	21
<i>Base</i>	120	25	145	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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
They would be upset or angry	67	85	75	70
They would not mind	10	5	8	9
I don't know what they would think	23	11	17	21
<i>Base</i>	76	69	145	4711

Base=All pupils who have never drunk alcohol

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

	Total %
Yes, always	4
Yes, sometimes	57
No, never	39
<i>Base</i>	568

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13	Age 15	Total
	%	%	%
Yes	51	57	54
No	37	36	36
Don't know	12	7	10
<i>Base</i>	304	234	538

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: 27% 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. Nine percent (9%) of 13 year old pupils reported using drugs in the last month compared with 25% of 15 year olds. Prevalence of drug use in West Dunbartonshire is not significantly different from the prevalence found nationally (national figures: 8% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds). There was no significant gender difference in pupils reporting using drugs in the last month (18% of boys and 16% 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), 3% had used solvents, 1% 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

Around half of all pupils (51%) had been offered drugs. This proportion was higher for older pupils than for younger pupils: 61% of 15 year old pupils and 41% of 13 year old pupils reported that they had been offered drugs. The proportion of pupils offered drugs was not significantly different from that reported nationally for either age group (national figures: 65% of 15 year olds and 34% of 13 year olds reported being offered drugs). Girls were slightly less likely to report having been offered drugs than boys: 47% of girls had been offered drugs compared with 55% of boys, but this difference was not statistically significant.

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.

The most commonly offered drug type was cannabis: 42% of pupils reported that they had been offered this drug (Tables 5.5 to 5.8).

5.4 Frequency of drug use

Seven percent (7%) of pupils reported that they usually take drugs once a week or more, with a significantly higher proportion of older pupils and boys doing so; 4% of 13 year old pupils and 10% of 15 year old pupils and 4% of girls and 10% of boys reported this. Reported prevalence of weekly drug taking is not significantly different from reported national prevalence in either age group (Tables 5.9 and 5.10).

5.5 Money spent on drugs

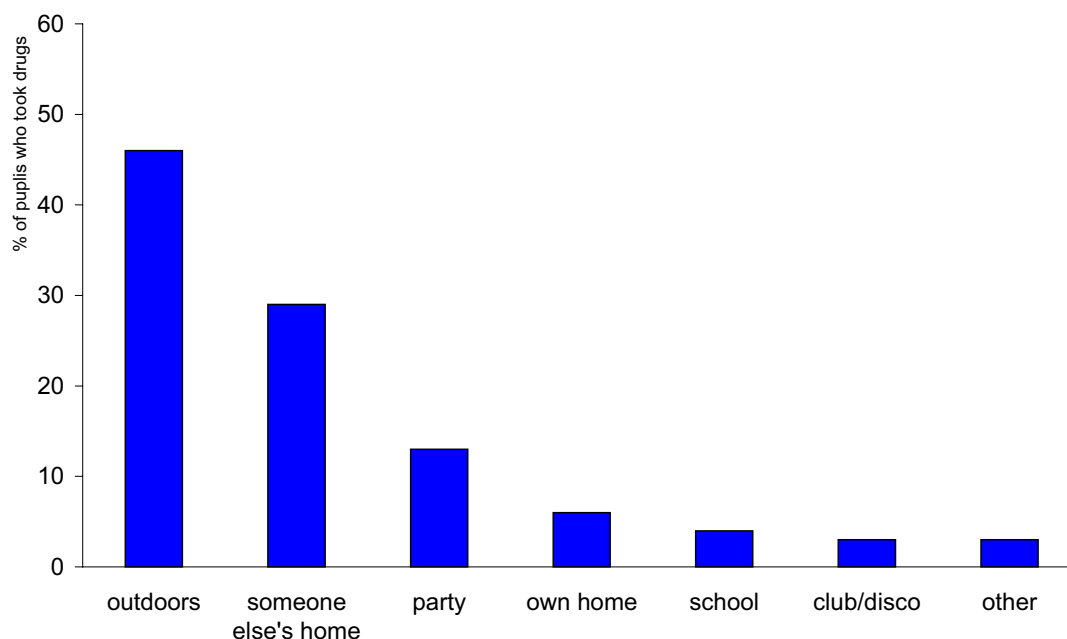
Around half (53%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month reported that they spent money on drugs. The average amount spent by those who reported buying drugs was £8.00 per week.

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' (46%). The next most reported location was 'someone else's home' (29%) (Tables 5.11 and 5.12, Figure 5.1).

Forty two percent (42%) 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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.



(Source: Tables 5.11 and 5.12)

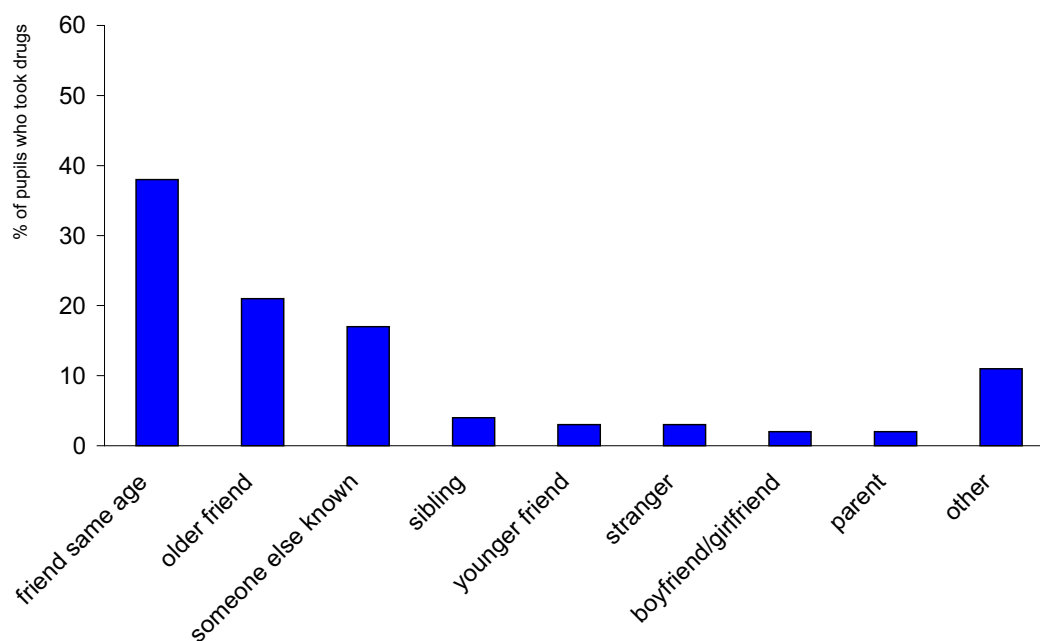
5.7 Availability of drugs

Just under half of all 13 and 15 year old pupils (48%) reported that it would be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get drugs while 38% did not know how easy or difficult it would be. Significantly more 15 year olds reported that they would find it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' (63%) than 13 year old pupils (34%) (Tables 5.14 and 5.15).

5.8 Source of drugs used

Pupils who had used drugs were asked where they had obtained drugs from on the last occasion they had used them. Some pupils reported more than one source. As can be seen from Figure 5.2, friends were the most commonly reported source of drugs; 38% of pupils reported that they obtained their drugs from a friend of the same age and 21% reported that they obtained drugs from an older friend (Tables 5.16 and 5.17, Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Source of drugs: West Dunbartonshire 2002.



(Source: Table 5.16 and 5.17)

Over half (53%) of pupils who took drugs reported that they gave some drugs away last time they used drugs. Fewer pupils (6%) reported that they sold some of their drugs (Tables 5.18 and 5.19).

5.9 Obtaining information and help

Sixteen percent (16%) of the 13 and 15 year old pupils who reported taking drugs more than a few times a year said they would like to stop taking drugs now. All the 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 (100%), although 72% reported that they knew where to go to get help (Tables 5.20 to 5.23).

All pupils were asked if they knew where to get information on drugs. Sixty eight percent (68%) reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 5.24**). The most frequently reported sources of information were 'your doctor' (43%), 'friends' (37%), 'telephone helpline' (30%) and 'the Internet' (29%) (**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' (69%) and 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (68%), although 29% did not know whether heroin was addictive and 29% did not know whether injecting drugs can lead to HIV. Around half of pupils (49%) agreed that 'heroin is more dangerous than cannabis' and 47% reported that they did not know whether this was the case. More than half (61%) of the pupils agreed that 'what adults tell us about drugs is true'.

Although around two thirds of pupils (69%) agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs', a similar proportion (62%) 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'; 70% of pupils agreed with this statement. Over half (56%) 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'. Sixteen percent (16%) of pupils agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting'. Around half agreed with the statements 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality' (45%) and 'people take drugs to relax' (52%). However 40% of pupils reported that they did not know whether 'people who take drugs want to escape from reality', and 33% did not know whether 'people take drugs to relax'.

Sixty six percent (66%) agreed that 'all people who sell drugs should be punished' but only 30% 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: 62% of 13 year olds and 69% of 15 year olds. However, 29% of 13 year olds and 24% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and 9% 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. Around a third (28% of 13 year olds and 37% of 15 year olds) reported that they had had lessons, videos or discussions in the last twelve months. However,

54% of 13 year olds and 49% of 15 year olds reported that they had not had lessons and the remaining 18% of 13 year olds and 14% 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, 27% reported that they found them 'very useful' and 41% found them 'fairly useful' (**Table 5.29**).

#

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	9	25	17	15
Used drugs in last year*	13	36	24	22
Used drugs ever	14	40	27	25
<i>Base</i>	333	240	573	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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Used drugs in last month	18	16	17	15
Used drugs in last year*	26	22	24	22
Used drugs ever	29	24	27	25
<i>Base</i>	285	288	573	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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	11	35	22	20
Stimulants	2	10	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	1	2	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	-	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	1	5	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	1	7	4	2
<i>poppers</i>	1	2	2	3
Psychedelics	1	2	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	1	1	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	0	1	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	1	-	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	3	3	3	4
Tranquillisers	1	4	3	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	-	1	0
Semeron	1	-	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0
<i>Base</i>	343	244	587	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:
West Dunbartonshire 2002.**

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	25	20	22	20
Stimulants	5	7	6	6
<i>cocaine</i>	2	1	2	1
<i>crack</i>	1	-	0	1
<i>ecstasy</i>	3	3	3	3
<i>amphetamines</i>	4	4	4	2
<i>poppers</i>	2	1	2	3
Psychedelics	2	0	1	2
<i>LSD</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	1	0	1	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1
<i>heroin</i>	1	0	1	1
<i>methadone</i>	0	0	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	2	4	3	4
Tranquillisers	4	2	3	2
Anabolic Steroids	1	0	1	0
Semeron	1	-	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0
Base	296	291	587	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:
West Dunbartonshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	41	61	51
No	59	39	49
Base	287	233	520

Base= All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Yes	55	47	51
No	45	53	49
Base	263	257	520

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	28	58	42	42
Stimulants	11	27	19	19
<i>cocaine</i>	4	8	6	6
<i>crack</i>	3	1	2	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	7	21	14	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	4	15	9	7
<i>poppers</i>	2	5	4	9
Psychedelics	4	14	9	10
<i>LSD</i>	3	9	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	3	8	5	8
Opiates	6	3	4	5
<i>heroin</i>	5	3	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	1	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	8	13	11	12
Tranquillisers	6	16	11	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	1	2	2
Semeron	1	1	1	1
Other	2	1	2	1
Base	332	239	571	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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Cannabis	47	38	42	42
Stimulants	18	19	19	19
<i>cocaine</i>	6	5	6	6
<i>crack</i>	2	2	2	4
<i>ecstasy</i>	14	14	14	12
<i>amphetamines</i>	9	10	9	7
<i>poppers</i>	6	2	4	9
Psychedelics	12	6	9	10
<i>LSD</i>	8	4	6	5
<i>magic mushrooms</i>	7	3	5	8
Opiates	4	5	4	5
<i>heroin</i>	3	4	4	4
<i>methadone</i>	2	2	2	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	8	13	11	12
Tranquillisers	12	10	11	6
Anabolic Steroids	2	1	2	2
Semeron	2	0	1	1
Other	1	2	2	1
Base	284	287	571	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:
West Dunbartonshire 2002.**

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	4	10	7	5
Once or twice a month	1	6	3	4
A few times a year	2	7	5	5
Do not use drugs	93	77	85	86
<i>Base</i>	333	242	575	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
At least once a week	10	4	7	5
Once or twice a month	3	4	3	4
A few times a year	5	4	5	5
Do not use drugs	83	88	85	86
<i>Base</i>	287	288	575	22532

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	40	50	46
Someone else's home	26	30	29
At party	5	17	13
Own home	7	5	6
At school	3	5	4
At club/disco	2	3	3
Other place	2	4	3
<i>Base</i>	58	101	159

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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Outdoors (street, park etc.)	46	47	46
Someone else's home	21	38	29
At party	15	11	13
Own home	5	6	6
At school	7	2	4
At club/disco	2	3	3
Other place	5	2	3
<i>Base</i>	91	68	159

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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %	National Total %
Yes	42	39
No	58	61
<i>Base</i>	145	5544

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Very easy	14	35	24
Fairly easy	20	28	24
Fairly difficult	6	5	6
Very difficult	2	3	3
Impossible	7	3	5
Don't know	50	26	38
<i>Base</i>	326	240	566

Base=All pupils

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

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Very easy	30	19	24
Fairly easy	20	28	24
Fairly difficult	5	7	6
Very difficult	2	3	3
Impossible	3	7	5
Don't know	40	37	38
<i>Base</i>	281	285	566

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Friend of own age	24	45	38
Older friend	22	21	21
Someone known	16	18	17
Brother or sister	3	5	4
Younger friend	-	4	3
Stranger	2	4	3
Boyfriend/girlfriend	3	2	2
Mother/father	3	2	2
Other	7	13	11
<i>Base</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>159</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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Friend of own age	35	43	38
Older friend	20	23	21
Someone known	16	18	17
Brother or sister	3	6	4
Younger friend	1	5	3
Stranger	4	3	3
Boyfriend/girlfriend	-	6	2
Mother/father	2	3	2
Other	15	6	11
<i>Base</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>159</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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Used it all myself	37	42	41
Sold some of it	9	4	6
Gave some of it away	53	53	53
<i>Base</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>133</i>

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

Table 5.19: Sharing drugs, by gender: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Used it all myself	42	39	41
Sold some of it	7	5	6
Gave some of it away	51	56	53
Base	75	58	133

Base=All pupils who have ever taken drugs

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	10	18	16	15
Would like to give up in the future	20	18	19	20
Would not like to give up	35	42	40	39
Not sure	35	22	25	26
Base	20	55	75	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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	National Total %
Would like to give up now	15	19	16	15
Would like to give up in the future	20	16	19	20
Would not like to give up	44	36	40	39
Not sure	22	29	25	26
Base	44	31	75	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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	-
No	100
Base	77

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 : West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	72
No	28
<i>Base</i>	<i>75</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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Total %
Yes	68
No	16
Don't know	17
<i>Base</i>	<i>568</i>

Base=All pupils

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

	Total %
Doctor	43
Friends	37
Telephone helpline	30
Internet/web	29
Female family member	26
Advice organisation	23
Drop-in centre	20
Male family member	19
Magazines	16
Teacher	16
Youth worker	13
Books	13
Councillor	9
TV/radio	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>380</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: West Dunbartonshire 2002.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	<i>Base</i>
Taking drugs harms your health	92	5	3	564
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	82	12	6	564
Taking cocaine is dangerous	79	4	17	560
People my age who take drugs need help	70	16	14	559
Most young people will try out drugs	69	17	14	563
Heroin is addictive	69	2	29	564
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	68	3	29	561
People who sell drugs should be punished	66	19	15	561
People who take drugs are stupid	62	24	14	561
What adults tell us about drugs is true	61	17	23	562
People who take heroin are junkies	56	17	26	560
People take drugs to relax	52	15	33	560
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	49	4	47	560
People take drugs to escape from reality	45	15	40	561
People who take drugs should be punished	30	50	20	561
Taking drugs is exciting	16	53	31	564

Base=All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	62	69	65
No	29	24	27
Don't know	9	7	8
<i>Base</i>	307	233	540

Base= All pupils

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

	Age 13 %	Age 15 %	Total %
Yes	28	37	33
No	54	49	52
Don't know	18	14	16
<i>Base</i>	305	234	539

Base= All pupils

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

	Total %
Very useful	27
Fairly useful	41
Not very useful	12
Not useful at all	8
Don't know	11
<i>Base</i>	377

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) where independent pupils were sampled, and school year (S2 or S4). In West Dunbartonshire there were no independent school pupils sampled. There was a significantly higher response rate in S2 pupils (58% of West Dunbartonshire sample) compared with S4 pupils (42% of West Dunbartonshire 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