

Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) National Report

SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE AMONG
13 AND 15 YEAR OLDS IN SCOTLAND IN 2004

A survey undertaken by the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU), The University of Edinburgh, commissioned by Information Services, NHS National Services 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 Appendix A 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
- The median has often been used in this report. The median is the mid-point in a range of values and therefore divides the data into two halves. The median is particularly useful as a representation of central tendency when there are a few extreme values that could otherwise distort the mean.

Acknowledgements

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Summary of main findings

The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) was established by the Scottish Executive to provide a broad-based approach to the monitoring of substance use in the context of other lifestyle, health and social factors. The final sample size in 2004 was just over 7,000 pupils in S2 and S4. The survey was carried out in Spring 2004. An interim report of key findings from the survey was issued in October 2004¹.

Smoking

SMOKING PREVALENCE AND TRENDS

Among 13 year olds, 7% of girls and 5% of boys were regular smokers². Among 15 year olds, 24% of girls and 14% of boys were regular smokers. Prevalence of regular smoking among 13 year olds has declined since 1998, from 9% to 5% among boys and from 11% to 7% among girls. Among 15 year old boys, prevalence of regular smoking decreased from 30% in 1996 to 15% in 2000 and has since remained around that level. The drop among 15 year old girls over the same period (from 30% in 1996 to 24% in 2000) was smaller and not statistically significant and prevalence has remained at 24% since 2000.

WHERE PUPILS OBTAIN CIGARETTES

Most regular smokers reported buying cigarettes: 62% of 13 year olds and 86% of 15 year olds bought their cigarettes from a range of shops. Although fewer pupils bought cigarettes from friends, relatives or someone else, this was also an important source, especially for younger pupils: 33% of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds who were regular smokers bought cigarettes from other people. Forty three percent (43%) of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds who were regular smokers reported being given cigarettes by their friends. Since 2002, there has been a decline in the proportion of both 13 and 15 year old regular smokers who reported buying cigarettes from a newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop.

SMOKING DEPENDENCE

Almost half (48%) of 13 year olds and two thirds (67%) of 15 year olds who were regular smokers had been smoking for more than a year. The longer pupils had been smoking the more difficult they perceived giving up: 38% of regular smokers who had been smoking for over a year felt it would be very difficult to give up smoking compared with 14% of regular smokers who had been smoking for one year or less. Around half of all regular smokers (52% of 15 year olds and 40% of 13 year olds) would like to give up smoking altogether and most (71% of 13 year olds and 67% of 15 year olds) had tried to give up at some time.

INFLUENCE OF FAMILY AND FRIENDS ON SMOKING

Most pupils reported that their families had a negative attitude towards smoking. However, regular smokers were less likely than non-smokers to report negative family attitudes: 91% of both 13 and 15 year old non-smokers reported negative family attitudes compared with

1 http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_interim04.htm

2 Regular smoking is defined as smoking one or more cigarettes each week

Summary

75% of 13 year olds and 69% of 15 year olds who were regular smokers. Pupils who smoked regularly were more likely than non-smokers to report that members of their family or their friends smoke daily. The majority of smokers (regular and occasional) reported smoking with friends. Very few reported smoking with members of their family.

Drinking

DRINKING PREVALENCE AND TRENDS

A fifth (20%) of 13 year olds and over two-fifths (43%) of 15 year olds reported that they had drunk alcohol in the week before the survey. Among 15 year olds, girls were more likely than boys to report this: 46% of girls compared with 40% of boys. Up to and including 2002, there had been an increase in the prevalence of drinking in the week before the survey. Between 2002 and 2004, there was a decline in prevalence among 13 year olds (from 23% to 20%) and among 15 year old boys (from 47% to 40%). There was no change in prevalence among 15 year old girls between 2002 and 2004 (46% in both years).

SELF-REPORTED ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Among 15 year olds who reported drinking in the week before the survey, the most commonly reported drinks were beer, lager or cider for boys (70%) and spirits or alcopops for girls (73% and 65% respectively). Among 13 year olds who reported drinking in the week before the survey, boys reported drinking alcopops and beer, lager or cider with almost equal frequency (58% and 56% respectively), while girls were more likely to report drinking alcopops (64%) than any other type of drink. Among 15 year olds, the average number of units of alcohol³ consumed in the week before the survey was 13 for boys and 11 for girls, and among 13 year olds, boys consumed an average of 10 units and girls consumed an average of 8 units. There has been no significant change since 1998 in the average units of alcohol consumed in the week before the survey.

HARMFUL DRINKING

Over half (53%) of 13 year olds and around three quarters (74%) of 15 year olds who reported ever drinking alcohol, also reported having been drunk at least once. Among 15 year olds, girls were more likely to have been drunk than boys: 77% of girls reported being drunk at least once compared with 72% of boys. However, among 13 year olds there was no gender difference in reported drunkenness. Compared with 2002, a lower proportion of 15 year old boys reported being drunk at least once: 76% in 2002 compared with 72% in 2004. However, there was no similar decrease among 15 year old girls or among 13 year olds.

Around a third (32%) of 13 year olds and over half (56%) of 15 year olds who reported ever having drunk alcohol, reported drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once in the 30 days before the survey. Among 15 year olds, a higher proportion of girls reported having drunk five or more drinks on the same occasion in the last 30 days: 60% of girls compared with 52% of boys. Compared with 2002, a lower proportion of 15 year old boys reported drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once in the last 30 days: 56% in 2002 compared with 52% in 2004. However, there was no

³ See pages 70 to 71 for discussion of the method used to calculate units of alcohol

significant decrease among 15 year old girls. Among 13 year olds, a lower proportion of pupils than in 2002 reported having had five or more drinks on the same occasion in the last 30 days, although the difference was significant only among girls: 36% of both boys and girls in 2002 compared with 31% of girls and 33% of boys in 2004.

NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF DRINKING

Among those pupils who reported that they had ever drunk alcohol, vomiting was the most commonly reported negative consequence of drinking experienced in the last year: reported by around a third (32%) of 13 year olds and just under half (46%) of 15 year olds. The next most commonly reported consequence of drinking, particularly among girls, was having an argument: reported by 29% of 13 year old girls and 47% of 15 year old girls compared with 22% of 13 year old boys and 32% of 15 year old boys. Boys were more likely than girls to report that drinking had led to fighting in the last year: reported by 19% of 13 year old boys and 20% of 15 year old boys compared with 14% of 13 year old girls and 17% of 15 year old girls. Around one in five pupils who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they had been in trouble with the police in the last year because of drinking, with just under one in ten having been taken home by the police. One in five 15 year olds and around one in ten 13 year olds reported having tried drugs in the last year as a result of drinking. Around one in ten pupils reported staying off school during the last year as a result of drinking. Fewer pupils reported having had injuries (2% in both age groups) or having been admitted to hospital (2% of 13 year olds and 1% of 15 year olds) because of drinking.

WHERE YOUNG PEOPLE PURCHASED ALCOHOL

Over half (58%) of 13 year olds and over a third (37%) of 15 year olds who had ever had an alcoholic drink reported that they never buy alcohol. Among 15 year olds, shops and off-licences were the most commonly reported source of alcohol. Among 13 year olds, a friend or relative and 'someone else' were reported as frequently as shops. Around one in ten 15 year olds reported buying alcohol from licensed premises (10% from pubs and 7% from clubs/discos) compared with 1% of 13 year olds. Eight percent (8%) of 15 year olds and 3% of 13 year olds had purchased alcohol from supermarkets. Since 2000, there has been an increase in the proportion of 15 year olds reporting that they bought alcohol in shops or supermarkets and a decline in the proportion of 15 year olds reporting that they bought alcohol in off-licences.

LOCATION OF DRINKING

Among 13 year olds, the most commonly reported location for drinking was 'at my home'; reported by 49% of 13 year olds. Among 15 year olds, parties were a commonly reported drinking location, particularly among girls: 44% of girls and 37% of boys reported that they drank alcohol at a party with friends. Just under a third (29%) of 13 year olds and just over a third (36%) of 15 year olds reported that they usually drank outdoors, in streets, parks etc.

WHO PUPILS DRINK WITH

Around a third of pupils who reported that they had ever drunk alcohol reported that they never drank with their parents; 33% of 13 year olds and 31% of 15 year olds. Pupils were more likely to report drinking with friends, particularly with friends of the same gender,

Summary

than with family: 39% of 13 year olds and 61% of 15 year olds often drank with friends of the same gender and 23% of 13 year olds and 42% of 15 year olds often drank with friends of the opposite gender.

FAMILY ATTITUDES TO PUPILS' DRINKING

Among pupils who reported drinking in the week before the survey, a third (33%) of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds reported that their families did not know that they drank alcohol. Fifty eight percent (58%) of 15 year old boys, 45% of 15 year old girls, 42% of 13 year old boys, and 35% of 13 year old girls who drank in the week before the survey reported that their families did not mind if they drank alcohol. Most pupils (over 80%) who reported ever drinking alcohol agreed that they were always or sometimes allowed to drink at home.

Drug use

DRUGS USED

Over a third (35%) of 15 year olds and 13% of 13 year olds reported that they had ever used drugs. Around a third (31%) of 15 year olds and 11% of 13 year olds reported that they had used drugs in the last year and 20% of 15 year olds and 7% of 13 year olds reported that they had used drugs in the last month. In 2004, there were no significant differences between boys and girls in reported drug use.

Between 2002 and 2004, prevalence of drug use in the last month declined among 15 year old boys from 24% to 21%. Although this is lower than the 1998 baseline figure of 26%, it is too early to tell whether this is a short-term change or the start of a trend. Over the same time period, there were no significant changes in reported drug use in the last month among 15 year old girls or among 13 year olds.

TYPES OF DRUGS USED

Cannabis was the most commonly reported drug used in the last month, in the last year or ever. Nineteen percent (19%) of 15 year olds and 6% of 13 year olds reported that they had used cannabis in the last month. Very few pupils reported using any other drug. Fourteen percent (14%) of all 15 year olds and 4% of all 13 year olds reported using cannabis and no other drugs in the last month. Fewer pupils reported using cannabis and other drugs (4% of all 15 year olds and 2% of all 13 year olds), and even fewer had used other drugs but not used cannabis in the last month (1% of both 13 and 15 year olds).

FREQUENCY OF DRUG USE

Ten percent (10%) of all 15 year olds and 6% of all 13 year olds reported that they had taken drugs once. A total of 14% of all 15 year olds and 4% of all 13 year olds reported using drugs once a month or more frequently. Seven percent (7%) of 15 year olds and 2% of 13 year olds reported using drugs once a week or more frequently.

WHERE PUPILS WERE WHEN THEY USED DRUGS

The most commonly reported location for using drugs was outdoors: almost half (48%) of 13 year olds and around a third (36%) of 15 year olds who had reported ever using drugs reported doing so outdoors. Someone else's home was also reported by nearly a third (31%) of 15 year olds and 19% of 13 year olds.

DRUGS EVER OFFERED

A third (33%) of all 13 year olds and 63% of all 15 year olds reported that they had been offered at least one of the drugs listed on the survey questionnaire. Among 13 year olds, boys were more likely to report having been offered drugs than girls: 36% of boys reported that they had been offered drugs compared with 30% of girls. There was no difference among 15 year olds between boys and girls in the reports of drugs being offered. The drug that most pupils reported being offered was cannabis: over half (57%) of all 15 year olds and over a quarter (26%) of all 13 year olds reported that they had been offered cannabis. Overall, since 2000, there has been a decrease in the proportion of pupils in both age groups reporting that they had ever been offered drugs: from 44% in 2000 to 33% in 2004 among 13 year olds and from 70% in 2000 to 63% on 2004 among 15 year olds.

EASE OF OBTAINING DRUGS

Thirteen year olds were more likely than 15 year olds to say that they did not know how easy or difficult it would be to get illegal drugs: 46% of 13 year olds compared with 28% of 15 year olds. Around a third (31%) of 13 year olds and 58% of 15 year olds felt it would be very easy, or fairly easy to get illegal drugs. Pupils who had never tried drugs were more likely to report that they did not know how easy it would be to get drugs (47%), although just under a third (32%) felt that it would be very or fairly easy to get drugs.

SOURCE OF DRUGS

Friends were the most commonly reported source of drugs. Almost half (45%) of 15 year olds and 31% of 13 year olds who reported that they had ever used drugs reported a friend of their own age as their source of drugs and the same proportion of 13 year olds had obtained drugs from an older friend. Around one in ten pupils reported obtaining drugs from someone they knew of but did not know personally. Sixty percent (60%) of 13 year olds and 56% of 15 year olds reported that they gave some of their drugs away the last time they used drugs. Ten percent (10%) of 13 year olds and 5% of 15 year olds reported that they had sold some of their drugs the last time they used them.

PUPILS' ATTITUDES TO THEIR OWN DRUG TAKING

Fewer than one in ten pupils who had ever used drugs (7% of 13 year olds and 2% of 15 year olds) reported that they had ever felt they needed help because of drug use. However, over two thirds of pupils reported that they would know where to go for help. Pupils who reported using drugs more frequently were less likely than those who reported using drugs less often to report that they wanted to give up using drugs. Half (50%) of the pupils who reported using drugs most days and 40% of those who reported using drugs at least once a week felt that they would not like to give up.

Summary

INFORMATION ON DRUGS

Around three quarters (74%) of all 13 year olds and 79% of all 15 year olds reported that they knew where to get information on drugs. Doctors, friends and the Internet were the most frequently reported sources of information on drugs; reported by around half of all pupils who knew where to get information. There were differences in the reporting of some sources of drug information by age group and gender.

Family, friends and leisure activities, life satisfaction, truancy and exclusion from school in relation to substance use

FAMILY

Family affluence⁴ was related differently to smoking, drinking and drug use and the relationship varied with gender. Prevalence of regular smoking and reported drug use in the last month was higher among pupils from low affluence families than among pupils from high affluence families. However, prevalence of drinking in the week before the survey was higher among 15 year old boys who came from high affluence families than among those who came from low affluence families. Among girls and among 13 year old boys, there was no difference in drinking prevalence between pupils by family affluence. Pupils who reported regular smoking, drinking in the week before the survey or drug use in the last month were more likely to report lower levels of parental monitoring⁵ than pupils who did not report these behaviours.

FRIENDSHIPS AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Pupils who reported regular smoking, drinking in the week before the survey or drug use in the last month were more likely to report spending most evenings with friends than pupils who did not report these behaviours. Pupils who reported regular smoking, drinking in the week before the survey or drug use in the last month were also more likely to report hanging around the street weekly or more frequently than pupils who did not smoke, had never drunk alcohol or had never used drugs.

Both boys and girls who were regular smokers were less likely than non-smokers to report doing a sport at least weekly. Among girls, those who reported drinking in the week before the survey were less likely than those who had never drunk alcohol to take part in sports. In contrast, among 15 year old boys, a higher proportion of those who reported drinking alcohol in the week before the survey took part in sports. Girls who reported using drugs in the last month were less likely to take part in sports than those who had never used drugs, but among boys there was no difference in reported sports participation between these groups.

LIFE SATISFACTION

In general, those pupils who were regular smokers, drank in the week before the survey or used drugs in the last month were found to have a lower level of life satisfaction⁶ than pupils who were non-smokers, had never drunk alcohol or had never used drugs.

4 Assessed using the HBSC Family Affluence Scale – see Section 1.6 for details

5 Assessed using a scale derived from questions from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime and from the HBSC series of surveys – see Section 1.6 for details

6 Assessed using the Heubner Life Satisfaction Scale – see Section 1.6 for details

TRUANCY AND EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

Pupils who were regular smokers, reported drinking in the week before the survey or reported using drugs in the last month were more likely to have truanted in the last year or been excluded from school during their time in secondary school than pupils who were non-smokers, reported never drinking alcohol or never using drugs.

Relationships between smoking, drinking and drug use

Smoking, drinking and drug use are all highly related behaviours. Regular or recent use of one substance was found to be strongly associated with regular or recent use of other substances. Smoking and drug use were more likely than drinking to be associated with the use of other substances. Most regular smokers and most pupils who reported using drugs in the last month also reported using another substance regularly or recently. By contrast, only about half of weekly drinkers also reported that they had used drugs in the last month or were regular smokers.

The majority (83%) of 13 year olds and more than half (59%) of 15 year olds were not regular smokers, did not drink alcohol at least once a week and had not used drugs in the last month. However, a minority of pupils (3% of 13 year olds and 9% of 15 year olds) had used all three substances regularly or recently i.e. they were regular smokers who also reported that they drank alcohol at least once a week and had also used drugs in the last month.

SMOKING AND DRINKING FREQUENCY AS PREDICTORS OF DRUG USE

Smoking and drinking were both predictors of drug use in the last year, with regular smoking being the strongest predictor. Boys who were regular smokers had odds of drug use in the last year over four times that of all boys. The equivalent odds among girls who were regular smokers was six times that of all girls. The odds of pupils who were weekly drinkers having used drugs in the last year was twice that of all pupils.

AGE OF FIRST SUBSTANCE USE

The average age reported among 15 year olds for first smoking or drinking was 12, thirteen (13) was the average age reported for first being drunk, and 14 the average age reported for first using drugs. Over a third (36%) of all 15 year old regular smokers reported having their first cigarette at age 11 or younger, and around a third (33%) of 15 year old weekly drinkers reported having their first drink at 11 years or younger. Among 15 year old pupils who reported that they took drugs once a month or more frequently, 7% had first used drugs by age 11 or younger.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE OF FIRST SMOKING OR DRINKING AND AGE OF FIRST DRUG USE

Pupils with a younger age of initiation into smoking or drinking were more likely to have used drugs before they were 15. More than half (59%) of 15 year old pupils who had started smoking at age 11 or younger had used drugs before they were 15 compared with 29% of 15 year olds who reported first smoking at age 14. Almost half (46%) of 15 year old pupils who reported first drinking alcohol at 11 years old or younger also reported using drugs before they were 15 compared with 14% of those who reported first drinking alcohol at age 14.

Summary

MONEY SPENT ON SUBSTANCE USE

More than half (55%) of 15 year old and 41% of 13 year old regular (weekly) drug users reported spending £10 or more each week on drugs. Fewer regular smokers (36% of 15 year olds and 23% of 13 year olds) or weekly drinkers (29% of 15 year olds and 13% of 13 year olds) spent £10 or more each week on cigarettes or alcohol respectively.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE

Parents' occupational status⁷ was most strongly predictive of smoking but less clearly related to usual frequency of drinking or drug use. Lower parental occupational status was associated with higher odds of being a regular smoker or weekly drinker. Among boys only, lower parental occupational status was associated with higher odds of using drugs once a month or more frequently. Family structure was more strongly related to substance use behaviour among girls than boys. Girls living with a single parent or with one parent and a step-parent had increased odds of being a regular smoker, weekly drinker or using drugs monthly compared with girls living with both parents. Among boys, pupils living with one parent and a step-parent had increased odds of being a regular smoker or using drugs monthly compared with boys living with both parents. Odds of weekly drinking were not associated with family structure among boys.

LOCAL AREA DEPRIVATION

Prevalence of regular smoking and weekly drinking was higher among girls living in more deprived areas⁸ but this association was not found among boys. There was no significant association between prevalence of monthly drug use and local area deprivation in either gender.

SETTLEMENT SIZE AND SUBSTANCE USE

Weekly drinking and regular smoking were both found to be more prevalent among boys attending schools in more rural areas⁹, but this association was not found among girls. Prevalence of monthly drug use was similar among pupils attending schools in urban and rural areas.

Health Education

PUPILS' RECALL OF LESSONS ON SUBSTANCE USE

The majority (78%) of pupils in both age groups recalled having lessons on drugs in general in the last twelve months. Around half of all pupils recalled lessons on specific drugs (heroin, crack or cocaine, solvents or glue or ecstasy). The majority (over 75%) of pupils in both age groups recalled having had lessons on alcohol in the last twelve months. However for lessons on smoking, recall was higher among 13 year olds: 76% of 13 year olds and 66% of 15 year olds recalled having had lessons on smoking in the last twelve months.

7 Based on the 1991 Registrar General's Occupational Groups – see section 1.7.4 for details

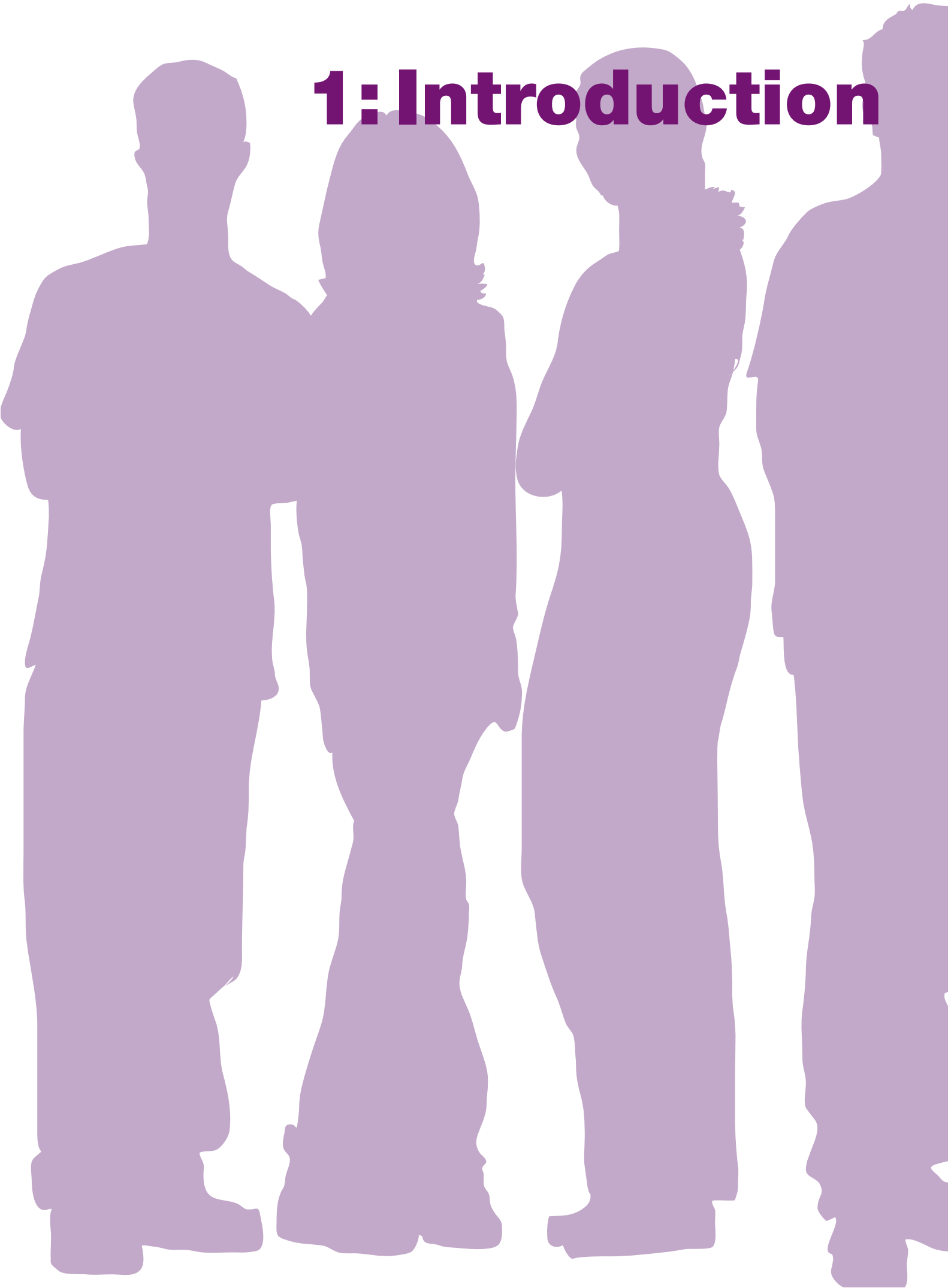
8 Derived the Carstairs Scores for Scottish Postcode Sectors from the 2001 Census – see Section 1.6 for details

9 Derived for location of school attended from the Scottish Household Survey 6 point urban/rural scale

SUBSTANCE USE AND HEALTH EDUCATION

There were few differences found between substance users and non-users in their recall of lessons, discussions or videos on substance use. Most pupils who reported that they recalled having lessons on drugs also reported that they had found the lessons useful: 78% of these 13 year olds and 71% of these 15 year olds found the lessons very or fairly useful. Pupils who recalled having lessons on drugs were more likely to report that they would know where to go for information on drugs compared with pupils who did not recall having lessons.

1: Introduction



1 Introduction

This report presents findings from the second Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS), undertaken in 2004 by the Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU), The University of Edinburgh, and commissioned by the Information Services Division of NHS National Services Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Executive. The survey continues the series of surveys begun in 1982¹, which has provided national estimates of the proportion of young people in secondary school aged under 16 who smoke, drink alcohol and/or use illegal drugs.

SALSUS was established by the Scottish Executive to provide a broad-based approach to the monitoring of substance use in the context of other lifestyle, health and social factors. The 2002 survey was designed to gather information for local as well as national level reporting, in order to inform local and national policy and practice and to address the information needs of drug and alcohol action teams. Information was also provided to NHS Boards and local authorities. The 2004 survey was designed to provide national figures to continue both to monitor substance use and to gather information on lifestyle and social factors² related to substance use.

National policies on smoking, drinking and drug misuse are set out in a number of documents. The White Paper, "Smoking Kills"³, describes a comprehensive package of measures to reduce the impact of smoking, acknowledging the fact that 82% of smokers take up the habit as teenagers and that many children and young people who smoke will continue to smoke all their lives. "A Breath of Fresh Air for Scotland"⁴ is an action plan on tobacco control designed specifically for Scotland. It offers a programme of action covering prevention and education, protection and controls and the expansion of high quality cessation services. A key aim of Scotland's drugs strategy is to help young people resist drug misuse in order to achieve their full potential in society⁵. The Plan for Action on Alcohol Problems⁶ has, as a priority, the reduction of harmful drinking by children and young people because of particular health and social risks. The planning and implementation of national alcohol and drug policies at a local level is the responsibility of drug and alcohol action teams and smoking is primarily addressed by NHS Boards.

1.1 Background

Between 1982 and 2000, biennial surveys of secondary school children were conducted in England and Scotland, initially to provide estimates of the proportion of children aged 12-15 who smoked and to describe patterns of smoking behaviour among smokers. From 1990, the surveys included some questions on drinking in order to provide estimates of alcohol consumption. In 1998, a small number of questions on drugs were also included. With the introduction of the UK drugs strategy, the Department of Health initiated annual surveys in England, with a particular focus on drugs in 1999 and 2001. Following a review of Scotland's future information needs in relation to drug misuse among school-aged children, it was decided to carry out a large disaggregated substance use survey in

1 Surveys were carried out by the Office for National Statistics, 1982-1998, and National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research in 2000

2 In the 2004 survey a smaller range of lifestyle information was collected than in 2002

3 Smoking Kills, A White Paper on Tobacco 1998

4 A Breath of Fresh Air for Scotland – Improving Scotland's Health: The Challenge – Tobacco Control Action Plan, 2004

5 Tackling Drugs in Scotland Action Partnership Scottish Office, 1999

6 Plan for Action on Alcohol Problems, Scottish Executive Health Department 2002

Scotland that would also include information about other lifestyle and contextual factors⁷. This survey was undertaken in parallel with the Scottish Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children Survey (HBSC)⁸ in 2002. The broad approach taken to understanding health and health behaviours in relation to lifestyle and social context developed by the HBSC international study (Wold et al., 1993; Currie et al., 1998; 2001) was adopted by SALSUS through the inclusion of selected questionnaire items from HBSC to contextualise adolescent substance use. Other sources were also used where appropriate⁹. Questions used to estimate prevalence, patterns of smoking, drinking and drug use and the availability and sources of supply of cigarettes, alcohol and drugs were continued from previous surveys in the series. Full details of the SALSUS background, the questionnaire content and its rationale are provided in the SALSUS Research Protocol¹⁰. The 2004 SALSUS survey collected similar data at national level to continue monitoring smoking, drinking and drug use in the context of other lifestyle and social factors.

SALSUS 2004 was conducted in Spring 2004 and an Interim Report containing key survey findings on smoking, drinking and drug use was published in October 2004¹¹. This report presents a more detailed overview of the national survey findings, describing prevalence and trends in substance use among 13 and 15 year olds, patterns of substance use and related behaviour and attitudes, and the relationship of substance use with other social and lifestyle factors. Information is provided on the social context of substance use with a focus on the family, peers and leisure activities; in addition, the socio-economic context is taken into account by examination of parents' occupational status and family material affluence in relation to young people's substance use.

1.2 Sample design

The SALSUS 2004 sample was designed to produce robust prevalence estimates over a broad range of substance use issues at national level in Scotland. The survey was conducted in schools using a class-based design. All pupils in selected classes were asked to complete a confidential questionnaire. The target population was all pupils in Secondary 2 (S2) or Secondary 4 (S4) or equivalent grades within independent schools. These pupils were mainly 13 or 15 years old at the time of the survey. All local authority and independently funded schools with pupils in the target age groups were eligible for inclusion in the survey with the exception of special schools. The schools and the number of classes were selected in a random manner, such that each eligible pupil had the same chance of participating in the survey. Further details of the survey design can be found in Appendix A.

1.3 Response Rates

In total, 340 classes in 194 schools participated in the survey out of the 476 classes and 271 eligible schools selected to take part. The school response rate was 72% and the class response rate was 71%. The response from pupils within participating classes was 87%, yielding a total of 7,062 completed questionnaires. Most of the 13% of pupils who

7 A Working Group including representatives of drug and alcohol action teams, the Scottish Executive, ISD Scotland and NHS Health Scotland provided advice on issues and information needs

8 Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) Survey in Scotland, undertaken every four years since 1990 as part of the HBSC WHO Collaborative Cross-National Study (see www.hbsc.org)

9 See Appendix B for details of all sources

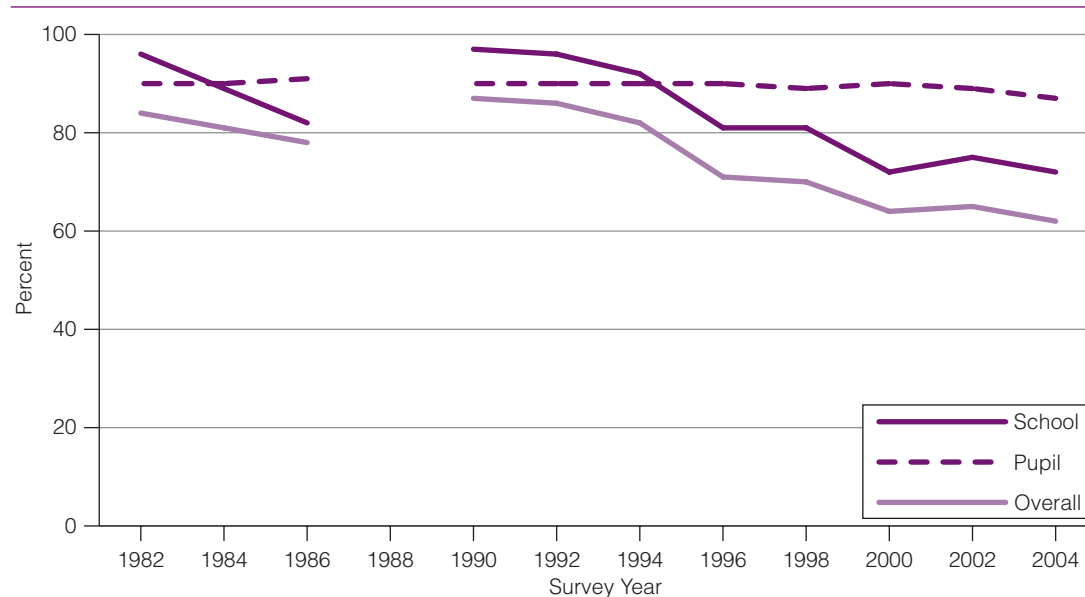
10 <http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus.htm>

11 http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_interim04.htm

did not complete questionnaires were not in class on the day of the survey due to illness (48%), authorised absence (32%), truancy (10%) or exclusion (2%). Some pupils were withdrawn from the survey by their parents, accounting for 3% of all non-completions, and some pupils refused to complete the questionnaire, accounting for 1% of all non-completions. The remaining 4% of non-completions were due to unknown reasons. The overall response rate, the product of the class and pupil response rates, was 62%.

Figure 1.1 and table 1.1 show response rates for all the surveys in the series. In common with other school-based surveys, response rates have dropped over time due to the decrease in the number of schools agreeing to participate. The two main reasons cited by schools for declining to take part in the 2004 survey were that the school had already taken part in similar surveys in the same school year, and that the school schedule did not allow time for the survey.

Figure 1.1: Response rates for school surveys on smoking, drinking and drug use in Scotland: 1982-2002



Source: ONS 1982-1998; NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Note: there was no survey in 1988

Table 1.1: Response rates for school surveys on smoking, drinking and drug use in Scotland: 1982-2004

Response	Survey year											
	1982 %	1984 %	1986 %	1990 %	1992 %	1994 %	1996 %	1998 %	2000 %	2002 %	2004 %	
School	96	89	82	97	96	92	81	81	72	75	72	
Class										73	71	
Pupil	90	90	91	90	90	90	90	89	90	89	87	
Overall	84	81	78	87	86	82	71	70	64	65	62	

Source: ONS 1982-1998; NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Note: Due to the change in sample design, in 2002 and 2004 the overall response rate was calculated as the product of the class and pupil response rates whereas from 1982 to 2000 it was calculated as the product of the school and pupil response rates. There was no survey in 1988.

1.3.1 PRECISION OF ESTIMATES

Estimates in this report are subject to sampling error, since the data are from only one of many possible samples of pupils that could have been drawn from the target population. Appendix A details how to calculate sampling errors for the data shown in this report. There are other sources of error or bias, apart from sampling error, which can affect survey estimates, such as over or under reporting of behaviours and non-response bias.

In general, attention is only drawn to differences if they are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, i.e. there is less than a 5% chance that any reported difference does not reflect a true difference in the target population but is due to random sampling fluctuation.

1.4 Comparison with findings of previous surveys in the series

The SALSUS surveys were carried out in the spring school term, approximately six months later than the previous surveys in the series. SALSUS surveys sampled pupils from S2 and S4, a change from previous national surveys in the series that sampled pupils from S1-S4. These differences mean that care must be taken when comparing 2002 and 2004 results with reports from previous surveys. Due to the timing of the survey, S2 and S4 pupils in SALSUS 2002 and 2004 are comparable with the 13 year old and 15 year old age groups from the earlier surveys (rather than the S2 and S4 school years). Where comparisons with earlier surveys are made, therefore, S2 and S4 pupils from SALSUS 2002 and 2004 are compared with 13 year olds and 15 year olds respectively from previous reports. For the purpose of reporting consistency, S2 pupils will be referred to as 13 year olds and S4 pupils referred to as 15 year olds¹² throughout this report.

1.5 Report Structure

This report contains the survey findings in separate chapters for smoking, drinking and drug use, a chapter describing the relationship between smoking, drinking and drug use, a chapter on health education, a technical appendix and a copy of the questionnaire. Each chapter begins with a brief background, highlighting any new questions included in the 2004 survey. The chapters on smoking, drinking and drug use report on prevalence and patterns of these substance use behaviours among 13 and 15 year olds and changes in substance use over time for these age groups. These chapters also describe pupils' smoking, drinking and drug use in the context of other aspects of their lives (family and friends, leisure activities, life satisfaction and truancy and exclusion), looking at differences or similarities between those who smoke, drink or use drugs and those who do not.

¹² As in previous national reports 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 6 months, and 8% are 14 years old. The pupils in S4 have an average age of 15 years 6 months, and 8% are 16 years old. 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 reports prior to 2002 (average age 13 years 6 months and 15 years 6 months respectively in 2000).

The main discussion of all SALSUS survey questions, their original sources and reasons for their inclusion in the survey can be found in the SALSUS Protocol¹³ and the HBSC Protocol¹⁴ and is summarised in the following section. A copy of the questionnaire, annotated to show the original source of each question, can be found in Appendix B.

1.6 Social and lifestyle factors

The report describes associations between individual lifestyle factors and smoking, drinking and drug use. Lifestyle factors are inter-related but it is not possible in this report to explore these relationships. Due to the cross-sectional nature of the survey, any association found between individual lifestyle factors and substance use should not be taken to imply any direct or indirect causal relationship. Where associations are found, they indicate that some types of social, health and economic factors are more likely to be found in individuals who smoke, drink or use drugs. For example, if higher rates of exclusion from school are found more often among smokers it should not be taken to mean that exclusion from school causes smoking. It may be rather that smoking and exclusion from school have some common underlying cause.

1.6.1 FAMILY AFFLUENCE

The HBSC Family Affluence Scale (FAS) was devised for the HBSC series of surveys as an objective measure of family material wealth. Previous research has shown it to be linked to adolescent health behaviour (Currie et al., 1997; Holstein et al, 2004). It is constructed from the responses to questions 66 to 68 (car ownership, family holidays and own bedroom); the latter item is included as an indicator of overcrowding. The items in the scale are similar to the Census items used to construct the Carstairs Index of Deprivation (Carstairs and Morris, 1991). The additive scale (maximum score 6) from these items is grouped into low (score of 0 to 2), medium (score of 3 to 4) and high (score of 5 and over). Table 1.2 shows the proportion of pupils classified as low, medium and high in terms of FAS in 2004.

Table 1.2: Classification of family affluence by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Low	19	19	19
Medium	47	45	46
High	34	36	35
<i>Bases</i>	1782	1722	3504
15 year olds			
Low	20	20	20
Medium	51	51	51
High	29	29	29
<i>Bases</i>	1656	1740	3396

Source: SALSUS 2004

13 <http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus.htm>

14 http://www.hbsc.org/publications/research_protocols.html

1.6.2 FAMILY STRUCTURE

Family structure is derived from responses to question 56, where pupils were given a list of people and asked to tick all the people who lived in their 'main or only home' or their 'second home'. For this report, we summarise the responses for 'main home' to indicate whether a pupil is living in their main home with both parents, with one parent and a step-parent, with a single parent or in some other situation, for example with other relatives, such as grandparents or in a foster home. Living with both parents has been found by other research to be a protective factor against substance use (Beinart et al., 2002). Table 1.3 shows the classification of pupils in the 2004 survey according to family structure.

Table 1.3 Classification of family structure by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Single parent	17	18	17
One parent and a step-parent	11	12	12
Both parents	69	67	67
Other	4	3	3
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1843</i>	<i>1756</i>	<i>3599</i>
15 year olds			
Single parent	17	21	19
One parent and a step-parent	15	14	15
Both parents	65	63	64
Other	4	2	3
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1702</i>	<i>1761</i>	<i>3463</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

1.6.3 PARENTAL MONITORING

Two sets of questions 61–62 (from HBSC) and 63–64 (from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime questionnaire) were used to investigate perceived parental knowledge and monitoring. Low levels of parental monitoring have been shown to be associated with problem behaviour in young people (Smith et al., 2001). The first, five-item scale, asked pupils a series of questions about how much their parents know about their friends and activities: who their friends are, how they spend their money, where they are after school, where they go at night and what they do with their free time. In the second question, pupils were asked: 'In the last year when you went out how often did your parents know about who you were going out with, where you were going, what you were doing, and what time you would be home'.

The responses to both sets of questions were highly correlated and they were therefore combined to produce maternal and paternal knowledge scales. The maximum score on these scales was 27. For the purpose of comparing substance users and non-substance users, perceived parental knowledge was classified as being higher or lower than the median (mid-point) score for a pupil's age and gender. The median scores for maternal knowledge for 13 year olds in 2004 were 21.5 for boys and 22.5 for girls. For 15 year olds, the scores were 20.5 for boys and 18.5 for girls. The median scores for paternal knowledge for 13 year olds were 20.0 for boys and 18.5 for girls. For 15 year olds, the paternal knowledge median scores were 18.5 for boys and 17.5 for girls.

1.6.4 FRIENDSHIP AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

A key factor predicting risk behaviour is the influence of the peer group (Settertobulte et al, 2004). At its simplest in terms of measurement, amount of time spent with friends is a useful predictor of substance use (question 90).

Other research has shown that a more 'street based' life is linked to substance use among adolescents (West and Sweeting, 2002). A question taken from the West of Scotland 11-16 Study (Sweeting and West, 2000) was therefore included to get an overview of how young people spend their free time outside of school; a list of possible activities was presented and respondents were asked to say whether they spend time on these daily or less often. The activities are common everyday pursuits and pastimes for this age group and the data generated can be used to determine styles of leisure that were associated with substance use. In all, fourteen different activities were listed (see question 95 on page 36 of the questionnaire) but for the purpose of this report only those with substantial differences between substance users and non-users are discussed.

1.6.5 LIFE SATISFACTION

An indication of pupils' general satisfaction with their lives was derived using part of a scale measuring indicators of well-being developed specifically for children and adolescents (Heubner, 1991). Pupils were asked to indicate how much they agreed with a series of statements describing how they felt about their life (question 25). The question was made up of four positive statements ('I like the way things are going for me', 'My life is going well', 'I have a good life' and 'I feel good about what is happening to me') and two negative statements ('I would like to change many things in my life' and 'I wish I had a different kind of life'). The negative statements were reverse coded and the items were summed to produce an overall score with a maximum of 24, indicating high life satisfaction. Overall, for 13 year olds the median score was 19 for boys and 18 for girls. For 15 year olds, the median score was 18 for boys and 17 for girls.

1.6.6 TRUANCY AND EXCLUSION

The school is an important environment in the lives of adolescents, both in terms of the proportion of their day spent there, and the possibilities for social engagement. Earlier reports in this survey series (e.g. Boreham et al., 2001), as well as other research, have shown truancy to be higher amongst substance users (Greisbach and Currie, 2001). Questions on truancy and exclusion that had been included in previous surveys in the series were also used in 2002 and 2004. The questions on truancy and exclusion can be found on page 35 in the sample questionnaire in Appendix B.

It is important to note that pupils who were excluded from school during the survey period would not have been present in class when the survey was administered. It is also likely that more persistent truants would also have been absent. Therefore, although the figures can give a general indication of the relationship between truancy or exclusion and smoking, drinking or drug use, they may not give a full picture of smoking, drinking or drug use among pupils who are most likely to be out of school.

1.7 Characteristics of the sample

1.7.1 AGE AND GENDER

The sample had equal representation of girls and boys. A slightly higher number of pupils from S2 than from S4 responded but this difference is not statistically significant (**Table 1.4**).

Table 1.4: Gender and age of the sample: Scotland 2004

Gender	%
Male	50
Female	50
<i>Bases</i>	7062
Age	
13 year olds	51
15 year olds	49
<i>Bases</i>	7062

Source: SALSUS 2004

1.7.2 SCHOOL FUNDING, DENOMINATION AND RURALITY

The majority (95%) of pupils attended state funded schools. Eighty three percent (83%) of pupils attended non-denominational schools and 17% attended Roman Catholic schools. Eighty four percent (84%) attended schools in urban settlements and 16% attended schools in rural settlements. The proportion of state and independently funded pupils is the same as that found in the Scottish population of pupils in this age range, 5% of whom attend independent schools. The sample has the same proportion of pupils from Roman Catholic schools as the national figures of almost 17% in these age groups attending Roman Catholic schools. The sample has slightly more pupils from rural schools (16%) than the national figure (11%) for this age group, however there was no difference in response rates between urban and rural schools (**Tables 1.5 to 1.7**).

Table 1.5: School type attended by pupils in the sample: Scotland 2004

	Publicly Funded %	Independent %	Bases
13 year olds	96	4	3599
15 year olds	94	6	3463
Total	95	5	7062

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 1.6: School denomination of pupils in the sample: Scotland 2004

	Non-denominational %	Roman Catholic %	Bases
13 year olds	81	19	3599
15 year olds	84	16	3463
Total	83	17	7062

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 1.7: Whether pupils in the sample attended urban or rural schools: Scotland 2004

	Urban %	Rural %	Bases
13 year olds	86	14	3599
15 year olds	83	17	3463
Total	84	16	7062

Source: SALSUS 2004

1.7.3 ETHNICITY

In total, 6937 pupils (98%) responded to the question on ethnicity, and of these 95.9% designated themselves as 'white'. The next largest group was South Asian ethnicity (Bangladeshi, Indian and Pakistani) which accounted for 1.6% of pupils; 0.6% of pupils reported Black (African, Caribbean or other) ethnicity and 0.5% of pupils reported Chinese ethnicity. Some pupils (1.2%) ticked 'other' and could not be re-classified into any of the listed groups.

Two sources of information on ethnicity of school children in Scotland are the 2001 Census and the Scottish Executive 2002 School Census. Neither of these sources is directly comparable to SALSUS as they were carried out at different times and with different respondents. The Census was carried out in 2001, three years prior to the SALSUS survey and lists ethnicity determined by the household representative person (an adult), not pupils themselves. The Scottish Executive has carried out a school census each year which, since 2002, has collected details of the ethnicity of all pupils in publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland. Again this is completed by parents, not pupils. Despite these differences, the SALSUS sample seems to be broadly representative of ethnicity of pupils in Scotland derived from other sources (Table 1.8).

Table 1.8: Comparison of ethnicity of SALSUS sample with 2001 Census and School Census: Scotland 2004

Ethnicity	2001 Census %	2002 School Census %	SALSUS 2004 %
White	97.2	97.3	95.9
Bangladeshi	0.1	0.1	0.3
Indian	0.3	0.3	0.4
Pakistani	1.0	1.0	0.9
Total South Asian	1.4	1.4	1.6
Mixed	0.5	0.4	0.2
Chinese	0.4	0.3	0.5
Black African	0.1	-	0.3
Black Caribbean	0.0	-	0.2
Black Other	0.0	-	0.1
Total Black	0.2	0.2	0.6
Other	0.3	0.4	1.2

Source: Census 2001; School Census 2002; SALSUS 2004

1.7.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

The socio-economic status of respondents' parents, based on the 1991 Registrar General's occupational social class groups, was coded from the responses to question 58 on respondents' parents' occupations. If the respondent had not given their father's details or if their mother's socio-economic status was higher, mother's socio-economic status was used. For example, if father was classified as 'not working' then mother's socio-economic status would be used. Where neither parent was working the respondent's family socio-economic status was coded to 'not working'. In total, socio-economic status was derived for 86% of pupils, with 8% of pupils not answering this question, and a further 6% for whom the description was not sufficient to enable occupational coding (**Table 1.9**).

Direct comparison of socio-economic status between SALSUS and the 2001 Census data is not possible as children's responses in SALSUS cannot be used to derive categories used in the 2001 Census, which require more details than those in the 1991 Census. The 2001 Census data is available for household representative persons with dependant children (aged 0-15 and 16-18 if in full time education) and as such are not comparable directly by age to the SALSUS sample. However, both Census and SALSUS data can be split broadly into manual and non-manual categories. For comparison with Census data, SALSUS socio-economic status was re-coded into manual and non-manual occupation, using father's socio-economic status when available, or mother's if there was no socio-economic status for the father or the family was a lone mother family. Fifty one percent (51%) of SALSUS pupils reported a non-manual socio-economic status, compared with 48% of household representatives with dependent children from the Census.

Table 1.9: Family socio-economic status of SALSUS pupils: Scotland 2004

		Pupils %
Family Socio-economic status	I Professional occupations	9
	II Managerial & technical	32
	IIIN Skilled non-manual	16
	IIIM skilled manual	16
	IV Partly skilled	7
	V unskilled	2
	Unemployed	4
	Armed forces	0
	Inadequately described	6
	Missing/not stated	8
	<i>Bases</i>	

Source: SALSUS 2004

1.7.5 FAMILY STRUCTURE

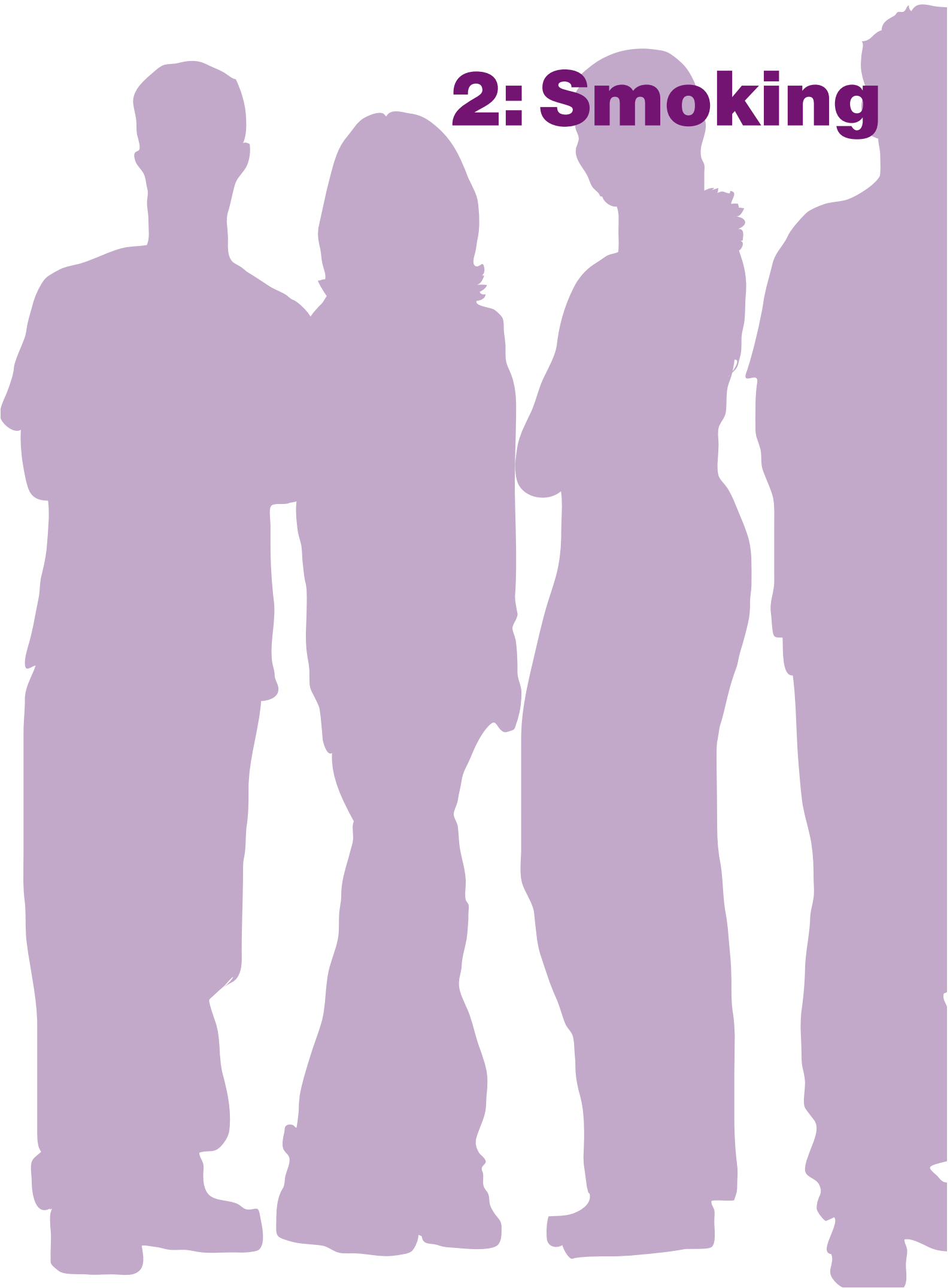
Most pupils reported living with both their parents (66%), a further 13% in households with a parent and a step-parent and 18% in single-parent households. The very small proportion of pupils in the category 'other' consisted mainly of those who reported living with relatives such as grandparents. Only 27 pupils (0.4%) reported that they lived in foster homes or children's homes. Comparable data from the 2001 Census for dependent children aged 12-15 listed 26% living in single parent households and 72% in couple households (**Table 1.10**).

Table 1.10: Family structure of sample: Scotland 2004

	Pupils %
Single parent	18
One parent and a step-parent	13
Both parents	66
Other	3
<i>Bases</i>	7062

Source: SALSUS 2004

2: Smoking



2.1 Introduction

National estimates of smoking prevalence and smoking behaviour among secondary school children in Scotland have been provided since the series of surveys began in 1982 and have been used to measure progress towards reducing smoking among young people. SALSUS has continued to provide this information.

2.1.1 CLASSIFICATION OF SMOKING BEHAVIOUR

As in previous surveys, the section on smoking contained a 'prevalence' question and a 'check' question (questions 7 and 8). These questions were used to classify pupils as 'regular smokers' (defined as usually smoking one cigarette a week or more), 'occasional smokers' (defined as smoking less than one cigarette a week) or 'non-smokers'.

Those pupils who reported at the prevalence question that they had never smoked were routed to the check question. A small proportion of those who initially said that they had never smoked reported in the check question that they had done so, and were therefore reclassified as 'occasional smoker'.

In previous surveys up to and including 2000, a 'smoking diary' was completed by all pupils, covering the seven days before the survey, and this was also used to reclassify pupils. Anyone who had been classified to a non-smoker but had recorded cigarettes in the diary was reclassified as an occasional smoker. It was decided not to ask pupils to complete a smoking diary in 2002 in light of the additional questions on drinking and drug use. Information was obtained on the number of cigarettes regular smokers smoked in a usual week. In 2004 a new question was added in place of the smoking diary, asking the number of cigarettes regular and occasional smokers had smoked each day in the last week. The question was not asked of non-smokers and was not therefore used to reclassify non-smokers as occasional smokers as the diary had been in previous surveys. This does not affect the proportion of pupils classified as regular smokers, the figure used to monitor trends in smoking prevalence since 1982.

2.2 Smoking prevalence, consumption and patterns

2.2.1 SMOKING PREVALENCE

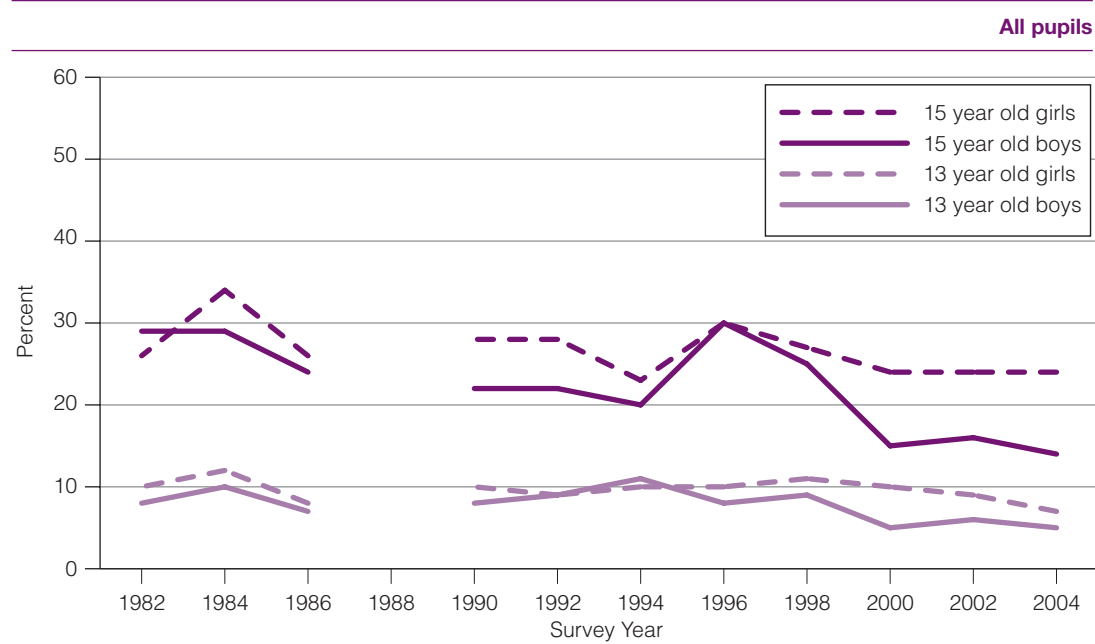
Previous surveys in this series have found that smoking prevalence among young people increases with age, and this pattern was repeated in 2004. Six percent (6%) of 13 year olds were regular smokers (defined as usually smoking one or more cigarettes a week), 10% used to smoke, and over half the pupils of this age reported never having tried smoking (59%). Among 15 year olds, the prevalence of regular smoking was higher (19%). Twelve percent (12%) of 15 year olds used to smoke and 39% of pupils had never tried smoking. In both age groups more girls than boys were regular smokers: 7% of 13 year old girls compared with 5% of 13 year old boys, and 24% of 15 year old girls compared with 14% of 15 year old boys (**Table 2.1**).

There was an increase between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion of pupils reporting that they had never smoked, from 53% to 59% among 13 year olds and from 36% to 39% among 15 year olds (**Table 2.1**).

2.2.2 TRENDS IN REGULAR SMOKING

Prevalence of regular smoking among 13 year olds has declined since 1998, from 9% to 5% among boys and from 11% to 7% among girls. Smoking prevalence among 15 year olds has decreased since 1996 when prevalence among both boys and girls was 30%, the highest level in the last 10 years. The decrease among boys has been much greater, and it is only among boys that the change is statistically significant. Prevalence among boys dropped to 15% in 2000 and has remained around that level. Among girls, prevalence has remained at 24% since 2000 (**Figure 2.1, Table 2.2**).

Figure 2.1: Percentage of pupils who were regular smokers, by age group and gender (series of biennial national school surveys: 1982-2004)



Source: ONS 1982-1998; NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Note: there was no survey in 1988

2.2.3 NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED IN THE LAST WEEK

All regular and occasional smokers were asked how many cigarettes they had smoked on each day in the last week and, from this, the total for the week was calculated. Among regular smokers, the mean number of cigarettes smoked in the last week was 39 for 13 year olds and 53 for 15 year olds. The mean number of cigarettes smoked in the last week by occasional smokers was 5 for 13 year olds and 4 for 15 year olds. As occasional smokers had previously reported that 'I sometimes smoke cigarettes now but I don't smoke as many as one a week', this may suggest that either some pupils underestimated their smoking or that the week prior to the survey was not a typical week for some occasional smokers. There was no gender difference among regular and occasional smokers in either age group in the mean number of cigarettes smoked in the last week.

Among regular smokers, 15 year olds were more likely than younger pupils to have reported smoking 35 or more cigarettes a week: 64% compared with 43% of 13 year olds. Over a fifth (22%) of occasional smokers in both age groups reported smoking no cigarettes in the last week (**Table 2.3**).

Among 15 year old regular smokers, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day from Monday to Thursday was six. This increased to eight and nine at the start of the weekend (Friday and Saturday) and returned to six on Sunday. Among 13 year old regular smokers there was also an increase at the weekend, but to a lesser extent, from four to five cigarettes during the last week to six cigarettes at the weekend (**Tables 2.4 and 2.5**).

Among 13 year olds who were occasional smokers, around a fifth reported smoking during the week (between 18% and 22%) and this figure rose to around a third at the weekend (32% and 33%). However among 13 year old regular smokers, around three quarters reported smoking each day (ranging from 71% on Thursday to 76% on Friday and Saturday) and the increase at the weekend was not statistically significant. Among 15 year old occasional smokers around one in ten reported smoking during the week (between 10% and 13%), but this rose to four in ten on Friday and Saturday (41% and 44%). Among 15 year old regular smokers, over 80% reported smoking cigarettes on each day apart from Sunday; the figure was highest on Friday and Saturday, 85% and 84% respectively, with 75% smoking on Sunday (**Table 2.6**).

2.2.4 NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED IN A USUAL WEEK

Pupils who were regular smokers were also asked how many cigarettes they smoked in a usual week. In general, younger pupils reported smoking fewer cigarettes in a usual week than older pupils; a mean of 27 per week for 13 year olds and 39 per week for 15 year olds.

Thirteen year olds were more likely than 15 year olds to report smoking fewer than 14 cigarettes in a usual week: 36% of 13 year olds compared with 20% of 15 year olds. Over half (52%) of 15 year olds reported usually smoking 35 or more cigarettes week, compared with 25% of 13 year olds. There was no gender difference in either age group in the number of cigarettes usually smoked in a week (**Table 2.7**).

The mean number of cigarettes reported by regular smokers in a usual week was generally lower than the mean number of cigarettes reported by regular smokers in the last week. This under-reporting of smoking behaviour is consistent with that observed in previous surveys in the series¹. It is likely that any underestimation is in most cases not deliberate, but arises from the difficulty of reporting what is essentially an estimate of what pupils normally smoke over a usual week.

2.2.5 WHERE PUPILS OBTAIN CIGARETTES

Pupils who were regular and occasional smokers were given a list of potential sources of cigarettes and asked to indicate from which, if any, of these sources they usually obtain their cigarettes. Some pupils reported more than one source.

Although it is illegal to sell cigarettes to children under the age of 16, previous surveys have shown that children are able to buy cigarettes from a range of shops and from vending machines, and this continues to be the case though the proportion doing so has decreased since 2002 (see overleaf). Among regular smokers almost all (86%) of 15 year olds and almost two-thirds (62%) of 13 year olds reported buying cigarettes from shops. Newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop was the most commonly reported type of shop: reported by 79% of 15 year olds and 53% of 13 year olds. A minority of 13 year olds (13%) and 15 year olds (15%) reported buying from machines (**Table 2.8**).

¹ Boreham and Shaw, 2001

A lower proportion of occasional smokers, half (50%) of 15 year olds and a quarter (25%) of 13 year olds, reported usually buying cigarettes from shops. As with regular smokers, newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop was the most commonly reported type of shop by occasional smokers: reported by 47% of 15 year olds and 18% of 13 year olds (**Table 2.9**).

Many pupils reported buying cigarettes from friends, relatives or other people and these sources appeared to be more important to younger pupils. Among regular smokers, 21% of 13 year olds compared with 14% of 15 year olds reported buying cigarettes from friends or relatives and 19% of 13 year olds compared with 10% of 15 year olds bought them from someone else. Among occasional smokers, 11% in both age groups reported buying cigarettes from friends or relatives. However, younger pupils were more likely to report buying cigarettes from someone else: 20% of 13 year olds compared with 3% of 15 year olds (**Tables 2.8 and 2.9**).

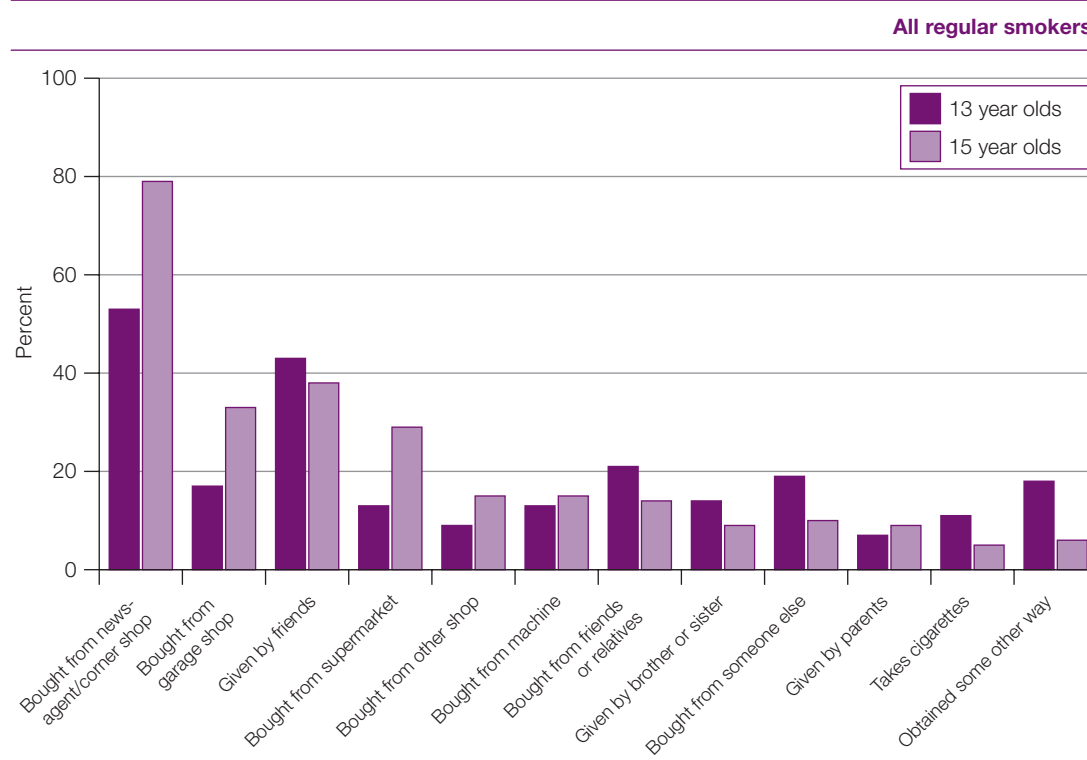
Smokers also reported being given cigarettes, and the most common source, for both regular and occasional smokers, in this respect was friends. Among regular smokers 43% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds reported this source; however occasional smokers were more likely than regular smokers to report being given cigarettes by friends: 61% of 13 year olds and 50% of 15 year olds. Fewer pupils reported family members (siblings or parents) giving them cigarettes but this was more common among regular smokers than occasional smokers: 14% of 13 year olds and 9% of 15 year olds who were regular smokers reported being given cigarettes by siblings, compared with 4% of 13 year olds and 2% of 15 year olds who were occasional smokers. Regular smokers were also more likely to report a parent as a source of cigarettes: 7% of 13 year olds and 9% of 15 year old regular smokers reported that a parent gave them cigarettes but almost no occasional smokers reported this.

Some pupils reported that they take cigarettes², with younger pupils being more likely to report this: 11% of 13 year old compared with 5% of 15 year old regular smokers and 11% of 13 year old compared with 1% of 15 year old occasional smokers. Very few smokers reported buying cigarettes over the Internet. The sources reported do not appear to cover all sources of cigarettes, as almost one in five (18%) of 13 year olds and 6% of 15 year olds who were regular smokers reported that they obtain their cigarettes some other way, as did 9% of 13 year olds and 1% of 15 year olds who were occasional smokers (**Figure 2.2 and Tables 2.8 and 2.9**).

Among 13 year old regular smokers, the proportion of pupils reporting that they bought cigarettes from newsagents, tobacconist or sweet-shops, decreased from 68% in 2000 to 52% in 2002 and remained around this level in 2004 (53%). There was also a decline since 2000 among 13 year olds in reports of buying cigarettes from a garage shop and from friends and relatives: 28% of 13 year olds bought from garage shops in 2000 compared with 17% in 2002 and 2004, and 33% bought from friends and relatives in 2000 compared with 21% in 2002 and 2004.

In 2004, 15 year old regular smokers were less likely to report buying cigarettes from each type of shop than they were in 2002: reports of buying from a newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop dropped from 87% in 2002 to 79% in 2004. Reports of buying cigarettes from supermarkets fell from 38% in 2002 to 29% in 2004, reversing the increase seen between 2000 and 2002. Reports of buying from a garage shop dropped from 44% in 2002 to 33% in 2004 and other type of shop reduced from 22% in 2002 to 15% in 2004. No other significant changes were found for this age group (**Table 2.10**).

² It is not clear exactly how 'taking' cigarettes is interpreted by pupils which should not, therefore, necessarily be used as an indication of stealing

Figure 2.2: Source of cigarettes for regular smokers by age group: Scotland 2004

Source: SALSUS 2004

2.2.6 SMOKING DEPENDENCE

The extent to which pupils are dependent on smoking has been monitored since 1994, using information from questions on how easy or difficult it would be to go without smoking for a week, how easy or difficult pupils would find it to give up smoking altogether, whether pupils would like to give up altogether, and whether they have tried to do so. Since 1990, pupils have been asked how long they have smoked at least one cigarette a week.

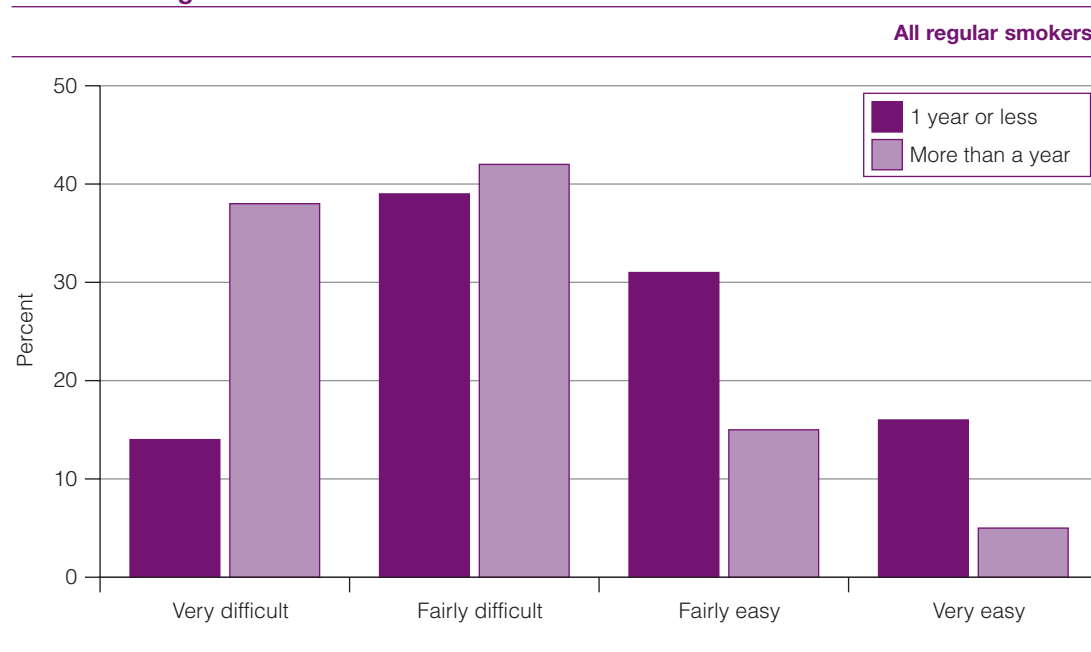
Many regular smokers (52% of 15 year olds and 40% of 13 year olds) reported that they would like to give up smoking altogether, though around a third (38% of 13 year olds and 33% of 15 year olds) did not know whether they wanted to stop smoking. The majority of regular smokers (71% of 13 year olds and 67% of 15 year olds) had tried to give up smoking, and these figures were similar to 2002. There was no gender difference in reports of having tried to stop smoking among pupils in either age group. Most of the regular smokers who reported that they would like to give up also reported that they had tried giving up: 91% of 13 year olds and 82% of 15 year olds who would like to give up reported that they had tried to do so (Tables 2.11 to 2.13).

Most pupils who were regular smokers reported that it would be very difficult or fairly difficult to give up smoking: 71% of 15 year olds and 66% of 13 year olds (Table 2.14).

Over two thirds (67%) of 15 year olds and 48% of 13 year olds who were regular smokers had been smoking for more than one year, and the mean age reported by 15 year olds for first smoking was 12 years old. Perceived difficulty of giving up smoking increased with the length of time pupils had been smoking. Regular smokers who had been smoking for over a year were more likely to feel that it would be fairly difficult or very difficult to stop smoking compared with regular smokers who had been smoking for a year or less: 80%

of pupils who had smoked for more than a year felt it would be difficult to stop smoking compared with 53% who had smoked for a year or less (**Figure 2.3, Tables 2.15 and 2.16**).

Figure 2.3: Perceived difficulty of giving up smoking by length of time smoking, regular smokers: Scotland 2004



Source SALSUS 2004

The perceived difficulty of giving up smoking was also closely related to the number of cigarettes smoked. Almost two thirds (62%) of the pupils who reported that they usually smoked more than 70 cigarettes each week felt that they would find it very difficult to give up smoking compared with only 4% of those who reported smoking fewer than 7 cigarettes per week. A similar pattern is seen between numbers of cigarettes smoked in the last week and the perceived difficulty of giving up smoking (**Tables 2.17 and 2.18**).

2.2.7 CIGARETTE ADVERTISING

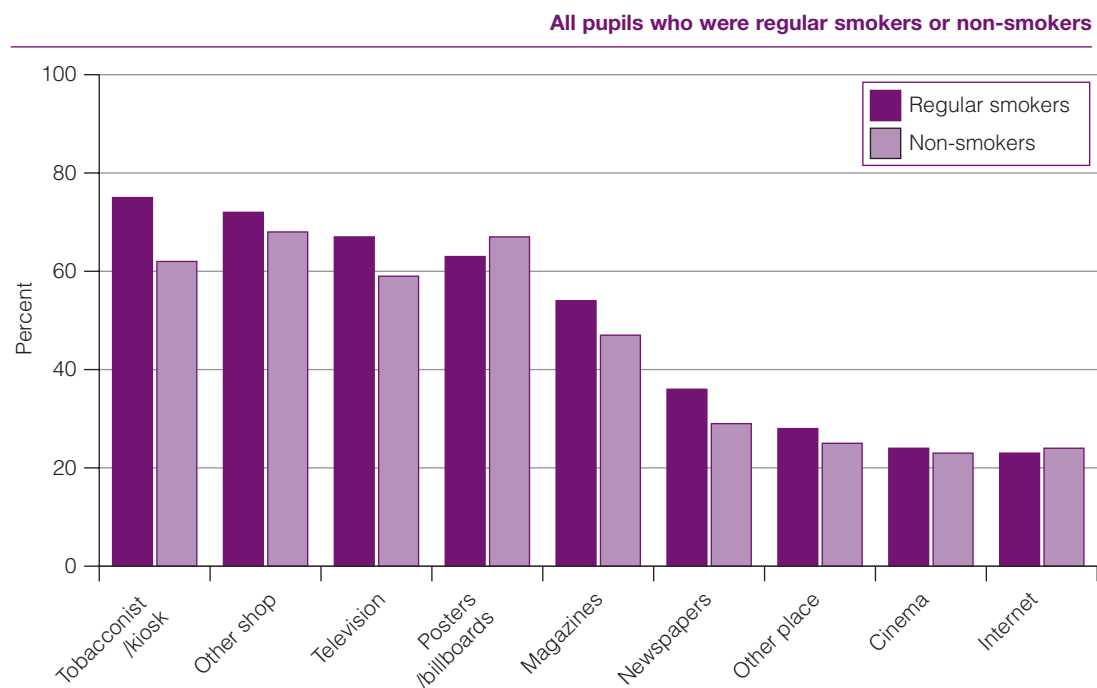
In the UK, cigarette advertisements have been banned from television since 1965 and from cinemas since 1986. Tobacco advertising on billboards, magazines, newspapers, direct mail and the Internet has been banned since February 2003. International sponsorships by cigarette companies for sports such as Formula One racing and World Snooker, which have substantial television coverage, are due to be banned in July 2005.

All pupils (including non-smokers) were asked to say whether or not they had seen cigarettes advertised in a variety of places over the previous six months. Despite the advertising bans, the latest of which came into effect one year before the pupils took part in this survey, pupils reported having seen cigarette advertising in many places. Over two thirds (67%) of pupils reported that they had seen adverts on posters/billboards. 64% reported seeing adverts in a tobacconist/kiosk and 69% of pupils reported that they had seen adverts in other shops. More than half reported that they had seen adverts on television (60%), and fewer reported seeing them in magazines (49%), newspapers (30%), on the Internet (24%) at the cinema (23%) or in other place (25%). Since the 2002 survey, there has been a decrease in the proportion of pupils who reported seeing cigarettes advertised on posters/ billboards (from 80% to 67%), in magazines (from 57%

to 49%) and newspapers (from 39% to 30%). However over the same period there has been a rise in the proportion of pupils reporting having seen cigarettes advertised on television and at the cinema (**Figure 2.4 and Table 2.19**).

Pupils who were regular smokers were more likely to report having seen cigarette advertisements in magazines and in newspapers compared with non-smokers (54% compared with 47% reported magazines, and 36% compared with 29% reported newspapers) (**Table 2.19**).

Figure 2.4 Where pupils saw cigarettes advertisements: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

2.3 Family

2.3.1 ATTITUDE OF FAMILY TO PUPIL'S SMOKING

As in previous surveys, smokers were asked about their families' attitudes to their smoking and non-smokers were asked how their families would feel if they started to smoke. All pupils were asked whether they were allowed to smoke at home. Questions on the smoking behaviour of families and friends were also included in 2002 and 2004.

As was noted in previous reports³, although the question asked about 'family', it was likely that pupils were thinking mainly of their parents when answering. The questions were phrased differently according to the smoking status of the pupil. Non-smokers were asked what their family would do if they started smoking. Smokers were asked what their family did about their smoking. Pupils who smoked but reported that their family did not know that they smoked were asked what they thought their family would do if they knew they smoked. Although the questions were slightly different, the answer categories corresponded to allow comparisons of family attitudes to be made between regular, occasional and non-smokers.

Most pupils reported that their family had a negative attitude to smoking, responding that their family would either stop them smoking or would persuade them not to smoke: 89% of 13 year olds and 87% of 15 year olds. However, regular smokers were less likely than non-smokers to report a negative family attitude regardless of age or gender: 75% of 13 year old regular smokers reported a negative family attitude to smoking compared with 91% of non-smokers. The corresponding figures for 15 year olds were 69% and 91% (**Table 2.20**).

Pupils who reported that their families knew that they smoked were asked whether they were allowed to smoke at home. Among regular smokers 48% of 15 year olds and 38% of 13 year olds reported being allowed to smoke at home. Among occasional smokers 12% of 15 year olds and none of the 13 year olds reported this. Comparisons could not be made between regular and occasional smokers because of very low numbers of occasional smokers, however, the pattern described is similar to that found among pupils surveyed in 2002 (**Table 2.21**).

Pupils who said their parents' attitude towards their smoking was to do nothing were more likely to be allowed to smoke at home: over two thirds (67%) were allowed to smoke at home, compared with less than a fifth of those who said their parents would persuade them not to smoke (18%) or who were not sure what their parents' attitudes to smoking were (17%) (**Table 2.22**).

Pupils who reported having at least one parent who smoked were more likely than those with non-smoking parents to be allowed to smoke at home: 28% of those with at least one parent who smokes reported this compared with 11% of pupils with non-smoking parents (**Table 2.23**).

³ See for example, Boreham et al. 2001

2.3.2 FAMILY AND FRIENDS SMOKING

Pupils were also asked whether anyone in their families or among their friends smoked. Most regular smokers, regardless of age or gender, reported that at least one of their parents was a daily smoker: 71% of 13 year olds and 62% of 15 year olds who were regular smokers reported this. In contrast, more than half of the non-smokers reported that neither of their parents smoked: 60% of 13 year olds and 62% of 15 year olds reported this compared with 26% of 13 year olds and 37% of 15 year olds who were regular smokers (**Table 2.24**).

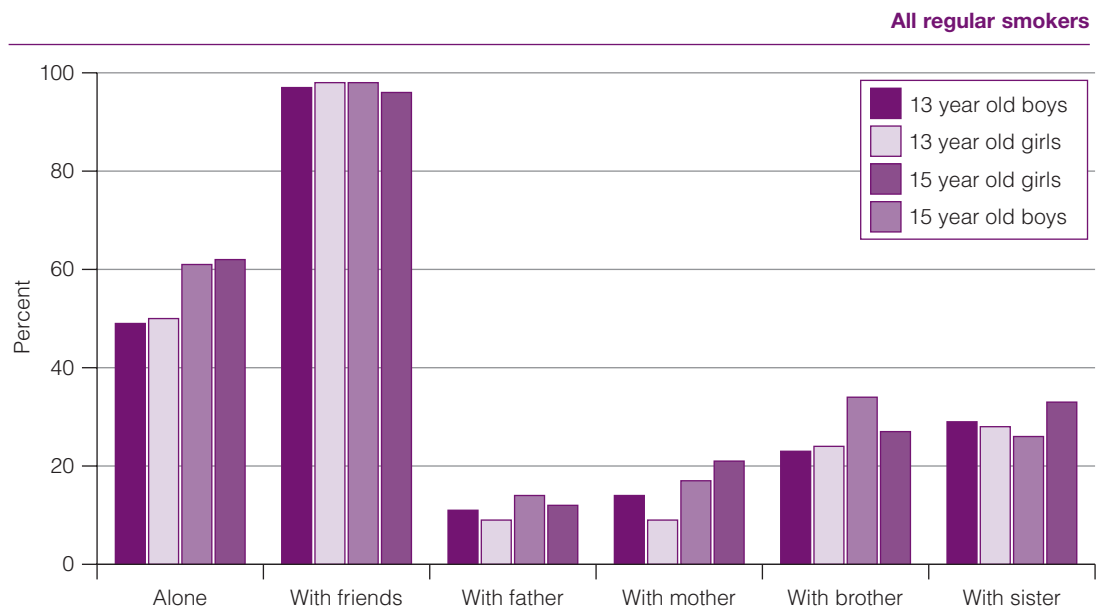
Most pupils reported that they did not have a sibling who smoked daily, however pupils who were regular smokers were more likely to have a sibling who smoked daily: 43% of 13 year olds who were regular smokers reported that their brother or sister smoked every day, compared with 11% of non-smokers. This same pattern was found among 15 year olds: 35% of regular smokers compared with 13% of non-smokers reported having a sibling who smoked (**Table 2.25**).

Regular smokers were also more likely to have friends who smoked, particularly the older pupils: 46% of 15 year olds and 38% of 13 year olds who were regular smokers reported that all or almost all of their friends smoked compared with 4% 15 year old non-smokers and 2% of 13 year old non-smokers. Over half (54%) of 15 year olds and 72% of 13 year old non-smokers reported that none or almost none of their friends smoked (**Table 2.26**).

All smokers were asked if they smoked with friends, with particular family members or alone. Nearly all smokers, both occasional and regular, reported smoking with friends: among regular smokers 96% of 13 year olds and 97% of 15 year olds reported doing this sometimes or often and among occasional smokers the figures were 86% of both 13 and 15 year olds. A much lower proportion reported smoking with parents or siblings, with regular smokers more likely than occasional smokers to report this (**Tables 2.27 and 2.28**).

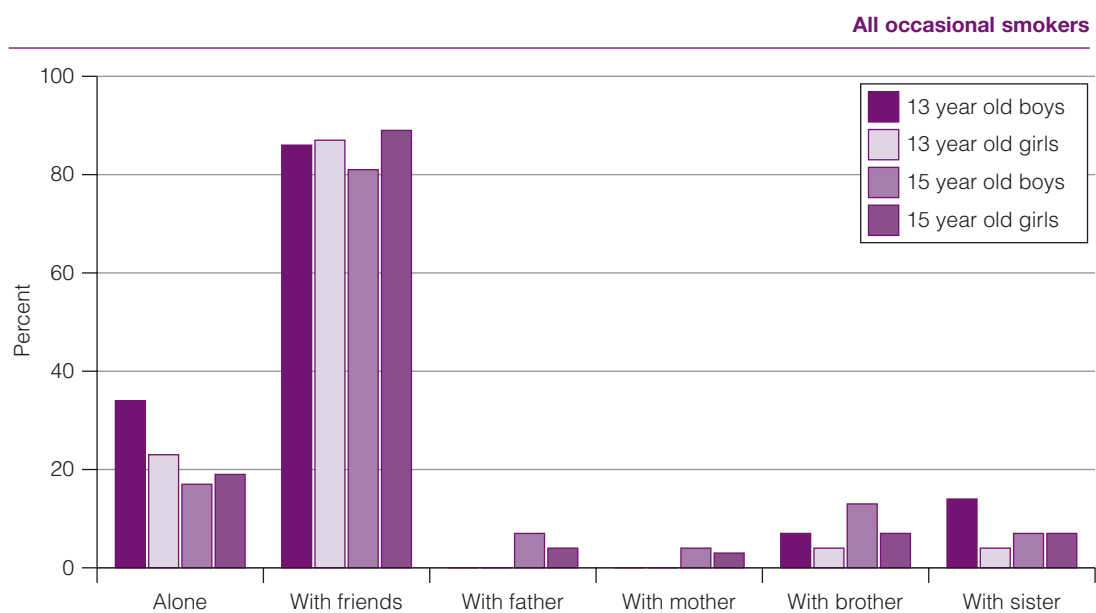
Smoking alone was more likely to be reported by older pupils who were regular smokers: 61% of 15 year olds reported that they did this sometimes or often compared with 50% of 13 year olds. Regular smokers of either age group were more likely than occasional smokers to report smoking alone, for example among 15 year old boys who were regular smokers, 61% smoked alone compared with 17% of occasional smokers. Among 15 year old girls, the figures were 62% of regular smokers and 19% of occasional smokers. Among 13 year olds, the pattern was similar, although a lower proportion of 13 year olds reported smoking alone. Among 13 year old girls who were regular smokers, 50% reported smoking alone compared with 23% of occasional smokers. The number of 13 year old boys who were occasional smokers was so small that they could not be compared with regular smokers (**Figures 2.5 and 2.6, Tables 2.27 and 2.28**).

Figure 2.5: Whom pupils who were regular smokers 'sometimes' or 'often' smoked with: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

Figure 2.6: Whom pupils who were occasional smokers 'sometimes' or 'often' smoked with: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

2.3.3 FAMILY AFFLUENCE

The prevalence of regular smoking was found to be higher among pupils from low affluence families⁴: 9% of 13 year olds from low affluence families were regular smokers compared with 3% of 13 year olds from high affluence families. There was a similar association among 15 year olds: 25% of pupils from low affluence families were regular smokers compared with 15% from high affluence families. Between 2002 and 2004 there was a decrease in prevalence of regular smoking among boys from high affluence families from 5% of 13 year olds in 2002 to 2% in 2004, and from 16% of 15 year olds in 2002 to 10% in 2004. There were no significant differences between the two years among boys in low affluence families or among girls in either low or high affluence families (**Tables 2.29 and 2.30**).

2.3.4 FAMILY STRUCTURE

The proportion of pupils who were regular smokers was lowest in families with both parents living at home. Among 13 year olds in families with both parents living at home 4% of pupils reported smoking regularly, compared with 10% of pupils living with one parent and a step-parent and 10% of pupils in single parent families. Among 15 year olds, 15% of pupils living with both parents were regular smokers compared with 29% of pupils living with one parent and a step-parent and 24% of pupils in single parent families. ‘Family disruption’ has been shown to have some effect on substance use in young people, with higher substance use being found in step- families and single parent families⁵ (**Table 2.31**). However, it is thought that type and quality of family relationships may be more influential on substance use than structural or living arrangements within families⁶.

2.3.5 PARENTAL MONITORING

Pupils were asked about how much their mothers and fathers knew about their friends and activities (for example who their friends were, where they went to when they were out, what they spent their money on) in order to investigate perceived levels of parental monitoring⁷. The answers to a set of questions on various aspects of parental monitoring were combined to form an overall score and parental monitoring was classified as being higher or lower than the median (mid-point) score for a pupil’s age and gender.

Pupils who were regular smokers were more likely to have parental monitoring scores that were below the median for their age group and gender compared with non-smokers. Over three quarters (79%) of 13 year olds who were regular smokers had lower than median levels of maternal knowledge compared with 42% of non smokers. Among 15 year olds, 62% of regular smokers and 47% of non-smokers had lower than median levels of maternal knowledge. A similar pattern was found for father’s knowledge (**Figure 2.7, Tables 2.32 and 2.33**).

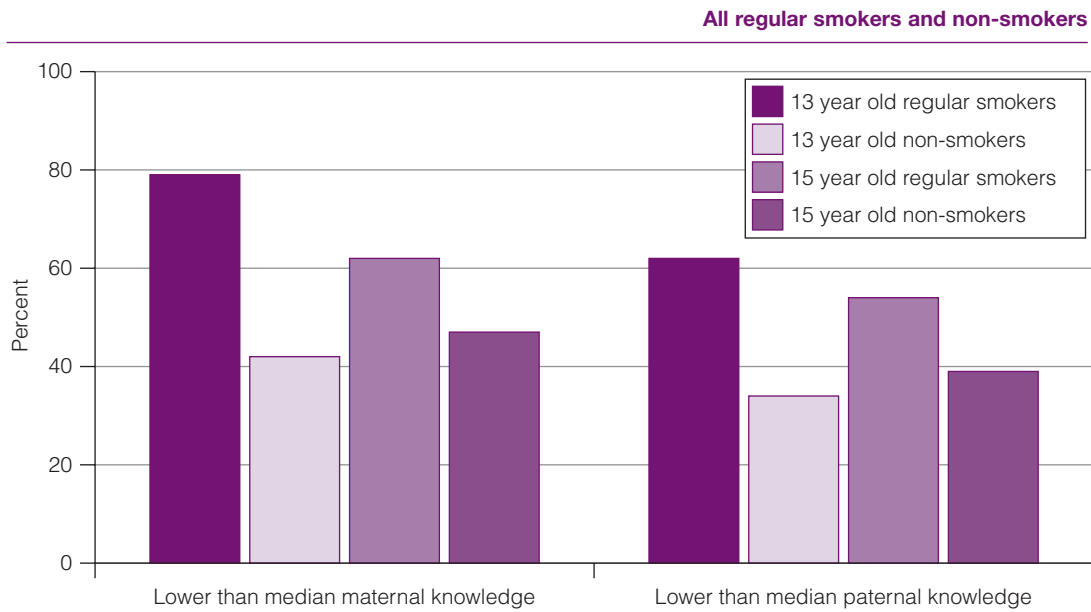
4 Family Affluence Scale, Mullan and Currie, 2000. See Section 1.6 for full details of this measure

5 West and Sweeting, 2002

6 Glendinning et al., 1997

7 See section 1.6 for details of this measure

Figure 2.7: Proportion of pupils who had lower than median parental monitoring scores: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

2.4 Friends, leisure activities and life satisfaction

2.4.1 TIME SPENT WITH FRIENDS

Peer socialising can involve sharing in substance use activities. As discussed earlier in this report, most smokers, both regular and occasional, smoked with their friends and reported that all or almost all of their friends smoked. Previous research has also suggested that more socially active pupils are at higher risk of smoking⁸.

Regular smokers reported spending more evenings with friends than their non-smoking counterparts. Among 13 year olds, the majority (78% of boys and 69% of girls) of regular smokers reported spending five or more evenings with friends compared with less than half of non-smokers: 39% of boys and 31% of girls. Among 15 year olds, a similar pattern was found: over half (67%) of boys and 55% of girls who were regular smokers reported spending 5 or more evenings with friends compared with non-smokers: 28% of boys and 19% of girls (**Table 2.34**). The relationship between smoking and frequent peer socialising in the evenings reflects HBSC findings across Europe and North America⁹.

2.4.2 LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Unsupervised leisure time spent with friends away from the family can provide an opportunity for smoking in the absence of parents or other adults who may monitor behaviour. In contrast, supervised leisure such as sport or taking part in activities such as playing a musical instrument or having hobbies may be associated with non-smoking, as suggested from the findings presented below. In 2002 and 2004, pupils were given a list of things that many teenagers do in their free time and asked how often, if ever, they did them. The list was extended in 2004 to include 'Do a sport'. The full range of activities can be found in Tables 2.35 and 2.36 (pages 60 – 61). Figures 2.8 and 2.9 show the activities where there was the greatest difference between regular smokers and non-smokers.

For example, among 13 year olds, 91% of regular smokers reported that they hang around the streets weekly or more frequently, compared with 50% of non-smokers. The same pattern was found among 15 year olds: 80% of regular smokers compared with 44% of non-smokers.

Non-smokers were more likely to report doing a sport at least weekly: among 13 year olds, 73% of non-smokers reported this compared with 49% of regular smokers and among 15 year olds the figures were 67% of non-smokers compared with 42% of regular smokers. The contrast between non-smokers and regular smokers was more marked among girls. Among 13 year olds, only around a third (34%) of girls who were regular smokers took part in sports compared with 61% of non-smokers, while among 13 year old boys, 70% of regular smokers and 84% of non-smokers took part in sports. There was a similar pattern among 15 year olds, with around a quarter (26%) of 15 year old girls who were regular smokers reporting that they took part in sports compared with just over half (54%) of 15 year old girls who were non-smokers. Among 15 year old boys, 69% of regular smokers and 79% of non-smokers took part in sports.

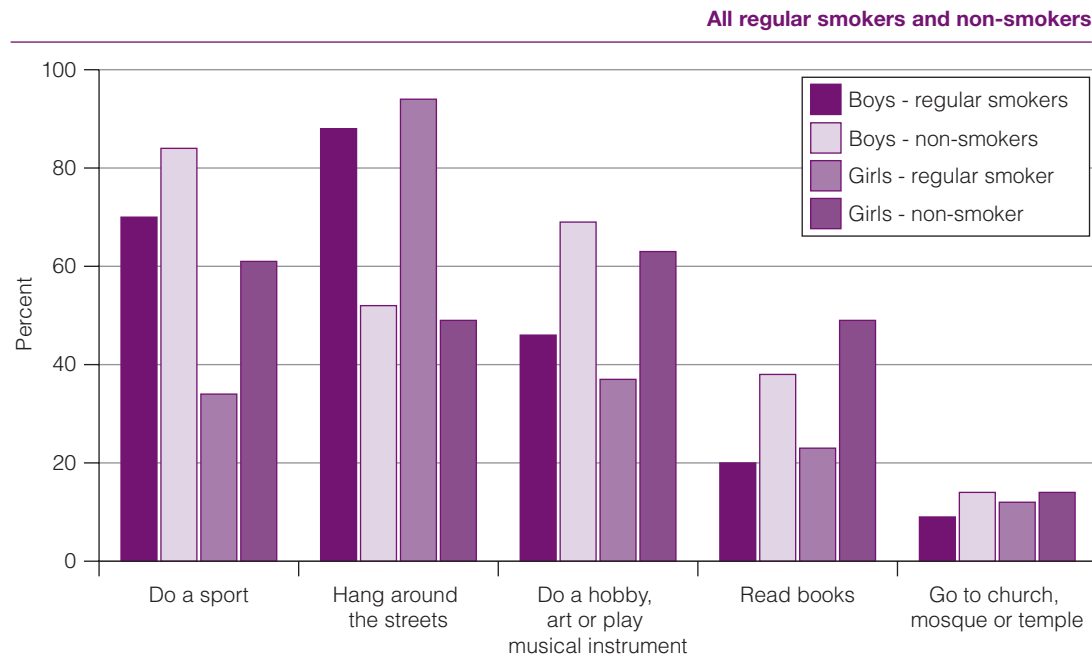
Taking part in hobbies, art or playing a musical instrument at least once a week was reported by a higher proportion of non-smokers than regular smokers: among 13 year olds, 66% of non-smokers reported this compared with 41% of regular smokers, and

⁸ King et al, 1996

⁹ Settertobulte and Matos, 2004

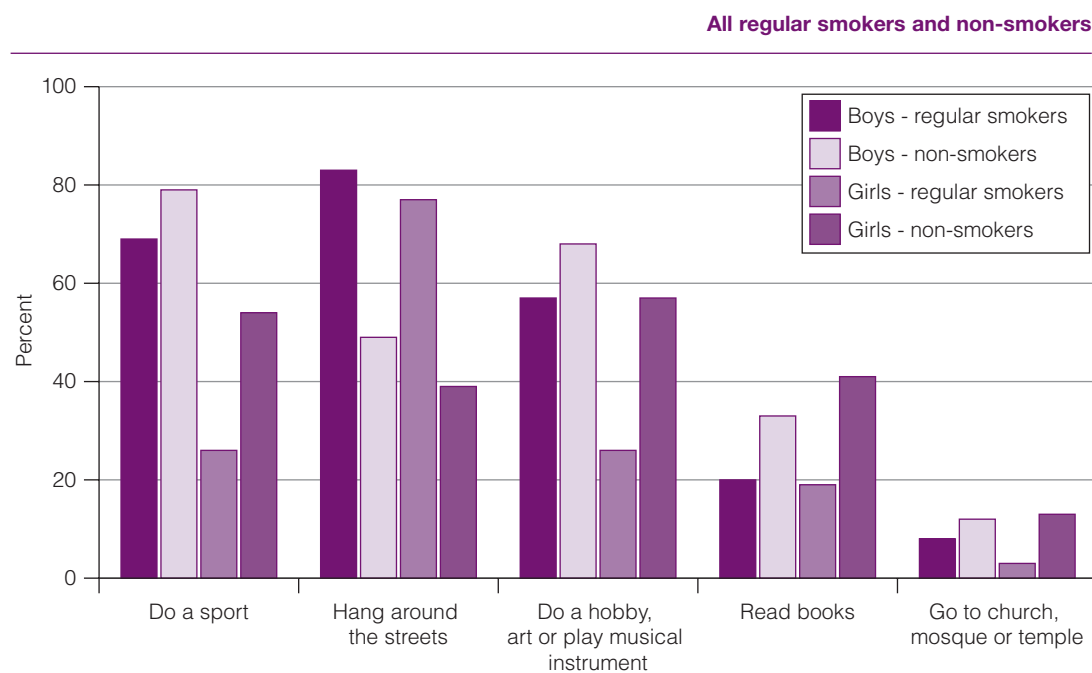
among 15 year olds, 63% of non-smokers compared with 38% of regular smokers. Reading books was also reported by a higher proportion of non-smokers than regular smokers: 43% of 13 year olds and 37% of 15 year olds who were non-smokers compared with 22% of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds who were regular smokers (Figures 2.8 and 2.9, Tables 2.35 and 2.36).

Figure 2.8: Activities taken part in at least weekly by 13 year olds: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

Figure 2.9: Activities taken part in at least weekly by 15 year olds: Scotland 2004

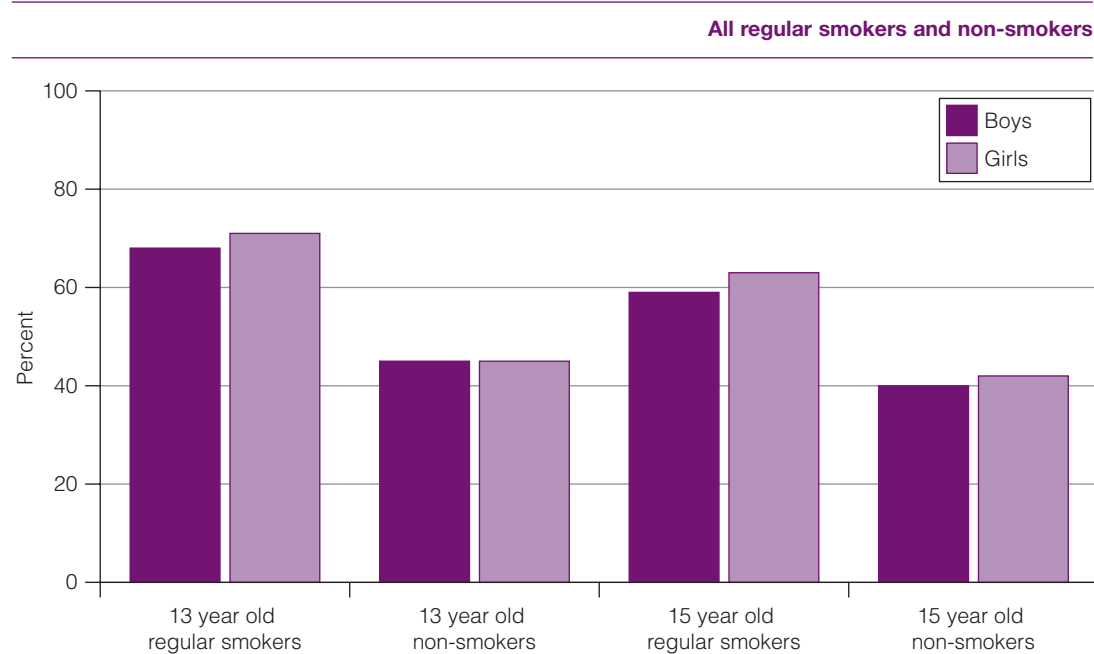


Source: SALSUS 2004

2.4.3 LIFE SATISFACTION

Pupils were asked to indicate how much they agreed with a series of statements (positive and negative, for example 'My life is going well' and 'I would like to change many things in my life') describing how they felt about their lives, in order to obtain a measure of their life satisfaction¹⁰. Individual pupils' scores were compared to the median (mid-point) score for their age group and gender. In general, regular smokers' scores were more likely to be below the median than were those of non-smokers. Among 13 year olds, 70% of regular smokers had scores lower than the median compared with 45% of non-smokers. Among 15 year olds, 62% of regular smokers had scores lower than the median compared with 41% of non-smokers. While pupils' feelings about the way things were going in their lives appear to be associated with different smoking behaviour, other intervening factors were likely also to be involved (Figure 2.10, Table 2.37).

Figure 2.10: Proportion of pupils with lower than median life satisfaction scores, by gender, age group and smoking status: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

¹⁰ See section 1.6 for full details of this measure

2.5 Truancy and exclusion

Previous research has found that being out of school through truancy and exclusion is related to smoking among adolescents¹¹. Pupils were asked how many times they had 'skipped or skived school' (truanted) during the school year and whether they had ever been excluded since starting secondary school. It should be noted that pupils who were excluded at the time of the survey would not have been present in class when the survey was administered. It is also likely that more persistent truants would have been absent. Therefore, although the figures reported in this section can give a general indication of the relationship between truancy or exclusion and smoking, they may not give a full picture of smoking behaviour among the pupils who are most likely to be out of school.

2.5.1 TRUANCY

Regular smokers were more likely than non-smokers to report that they had skipped or skived school (truanted) during the current school year. Around three quarters of regular smokers (72% of 13 year olds and 77% of 15 year olds) had truanted at least once in the year compared with 29% of 13 year olds and 39% of 15 year olds who did not smoke. Higher levels of truancy were found among regular smokers: 20% of 13 year old regular smokers and 26% of 15 year old regular smokers had truanted 10 or more times compared with 3% of 13 year olds and 4% of 15 year olds who were non-smokers (**Table 2.38**).

2.5.2 EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

Regular smokers were also more likely than non-smokers to report that they had been excluded since starting secondary school: 28% of 13 year olds and 32% of 15 year olds who were regular smokers had been excluded compared with 6% of 13 year olds and 9% of 15 year olds who were non-smokers (**Table 2.39**).

¹¹ Griesbach and Currie, 2001; Boreham and Shaw, 2001

Table 2.1: Smoking behaviour by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Smoking behaviour	All pupils					
	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Regular smoker	6	5	9	7	8	6
Occasional smoker	3	2	6	4	4	3
Used to smoke	10	9	14	11	12	10
Tried once	25	22	22	21	23	22
Never smoked	57	62	50	56	53	59
Bases	5948	1783	6146	1686	12094	3469
15 year olds						
Regular smoker	16	14	24	24	20	19
Occasional smoker	5	5	7	8	6	7
Used to smoke	13	10	17	13	15	12
Tried once	25	26	22	21	23	23
Never smoked	42	44	30	34	36	39
Bases	5145	1646	5074	1689	10219	3335

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 2.2: Regular smokers by age group and gender: Scotland 1982 - 2004

Age/Gender	All pupils											
	Year											
	1982	1984	1986	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2004 Bases
Percentage who were regular smokers												
13 year olds												
Boys	8	10	7	8	9	11	8	9	5	6	5	1783
Girls	10	12	8	10	9	10	10	11	10	9	7	1686
15 year olds												
Boys	29	29	24	22	22	20	30	25	15	16	14	1646
Girls	26	34	26	28	28	23	30	27	24	24	24	1689

Source: ONS 1982 – 1998; NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Note: there was no survey in 1988

Table 2.3: Number of cigarettes smoked in the last week by regular and occasional smokers by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of cigarettes smoked	All pupils who were smokers		
	Regular %	Occasional %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
None	0	20	6
Less than 7	12	53	23
7-13 cigarettes	15	17	16
14-20 cigarettes	5	-	4
21-34 cigarettes	19	3	15
35- 69 cigarettes	27	7	21
70 or more	22	-	16
<i>Bases</i>	78	30	108
Mean number of cigarettes smoked	41	7	31
Median number of cigarettes smoked	34	3	22
Girls			
None	2	23	10
Less than 7	8	64	29
7-13 cigarettes	15	9	13
14-20 cigarettes	17	3	11
21-34 cigarettes	20	-	13
35- 69 cigarettes	21	-	13
70 or more	17	-	11
<i>Bases</i>	103	64	167
Mean number of cigarettes smoked	37	3	24
Median number of cigarettes smoked	25	2	12
Both			
None	1	22	8
Less than 7	9	61	27
7-13 cigarettes	15	12	14
14-20 cigarettes	12	2	8
21-34 cigarettes	20	1	13
35- 69 cigarettes	24	2	16
70 or more	19	-	13
<i>Bases</i>	181	94	275
Mean number of cigarettes smoked	39	5	27
Median number of cigarettes smoked	30	2	14
15 year olds			
Boys			
None	1	28	8
Less than 7	7	55	19
7-13 cigarettes	8	8	8
14-20 cigarettes	5	3	4
21-34 cigarettes	14	3	11
35- 69 cigarettes	34	3	26
70 or more	32	-	23
<i>Bases</i>	196	71	267
Mean number of cigarettes smoked	55	4	41
Median number of cigarettes smoked	50	2	32
Girls			
None	0	18	4
Less than 7	7	69	22
7-13 cigarettes	6	11	7
14-20 cigarettes	8	-	6
21-34 cigarettes	15	-	12
35- 69 cigarettes	35	1	27
70 or more	30	1	23
<i>Bases</i>	362	111	473
Mean number of cigarettes smoked	52	4	41
Median number of cigarettes smoked	49	2	34
Both			
None	0	22	6
Less than 7	7	64	21
7-13 cigarettes	6	10	7
14-20 cigarettes	7	1	5
21-34 cigarettes	15	1	11
35- 69 cigarettes	34	2	26
70 or more	30	1	23
<i>Bases</i>	558	182	740
Mean number of cigarettes smoked	53	4	41
Median number of cigarettes smoked	50	2	33

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.4: Average number of cigarettes smoked by regular smokers each day last week by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who were regular smokers						
Day of the week	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
13 year olds						
Monday	5	4	4	3	5	4
Tuesday	5	4	4	3	4	3
Wednesday	5	3	4	3	4	3
Thursday	5	4	4	3	5	3
Friday	7	6	6	5	6	5
Saturday	6	5	6	5	6	5
Sunday	5	4	4	3	5	3
<i>Bases</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>208</i>
15 year olds						
Monday	6	6	6	5	6	5
Tuesday	6	6	6	5	6	5
Wednesday	6	5	6	5	6	5
Thursday	6	5	6	5	6	5
Friday	8	8	9	9	8	8
Saturday	9	8	9	10	9	10
Sunday	6	5	6	5	6	5
<i>Bases</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>634</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 2.5: Average number of cigarettes smoked by occasional smokers each day last week by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who were occasional smokers						
Day of the week	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
13 year olds						
Monday	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tuesday	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wednesday	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thursday	1	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	2	0	1	0	1	0
Saturday	1	0	1	0	1	0
Sunday	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bases	39	39	75	75	114	114
15 year olds						
Monday	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tuesday	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wednesday	1	0	0	0	1	0
Thursday	1	0	0	0	0	0
Friday	2	0	1	1	1	0
Saturday	1	0	1	1	1	1
Sunday	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bases	88	88	136	136	224	224

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 2.6: Proportion of pupils who smoked on each day last week by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Day of the week	All pupils who were regular or occasional smokers		
	Regular %	Occasional %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
Monday	77	33	64
Tuesday	78	31	64
Wednesday	74	21	58
Thursday	71	28	58
Friday	80	41	68
Saturday	73	41	64
Sunday	77	21	60
<i>Bases</i>	90	39	129
Girls			
Monday	73	13	50
Tuesday	71	17	50
Wednesday	71	16	50
Thursday	71	15	49
Friday	73	28	55
Saturday	79	29	60
Sunday	70	20	51
<i>Bases</i>	118	75	193
Both			
Monday	75	20	55
Tuesday	74	22	56
Wednesday	73	18	53
Thursday	71	19	53
Friday	76	32	61
Saturday	76	33	61
Sunday	73	20	54
<i>Bases</i>	208	114	322
15 year olds			
Boys			
Monday	79	15	61
Tuesday	77	18	61
Wednesday	79	13	61
Thursday	76	16	60
Friday	81	34	68
Saturday	80	40	69
Sunday	72	10	55
<i>Bases</i>	235	88	323
Girls			
Monday	84	7	64
Tuesday	84	10	65
Wednesday	84	10	65
Thursday	83	9	64
Friday	87	45	76
Saturday	87	46	77
Sunday	77	12	60
<i>Bases</i>	399	136	535
Both			
Monday	82	10	63
Tuesday	81	13	64
Wednesday	82	11	64
Thursday	80	12	62
Friday	85	41	73
Saturday	84	44	74
Sunday	75	11	58
<i>Bases</i>	634	224	858

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.7: Number of cigarettes usually smoked by regular smokers per week by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

All pupils who were regular smokers						
Number of cigarettes smoked	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
None	2	-	1	-	1	-
Less than 7	18	19	21	17	20	18
7-13 cigarettes	18	20	21	15	20	18
14-20 cigarettes	19	16	18	27	18	22
21-34 cigarettes	10	16	13	18	12	17
35- 69 cigarettes	19	19	18	9	18	13
70 or more	14	10	9	14	11	12
<i>Bases</i>	358	83	562	111	920	194
Mean number of cigarettes smoked	29	26	24	28	26	27
Median number of cigarettes smoked	20	20	20	20	20	20
15 year olds						
None	1	-	1	0	1	0
Less than 7	8	10	9	10	9	10
7-13 cigarettes	12	12	11	9	11	10
14-20 cigarettes	15	14	16	21	15	19
21-34 cigarettes	14	11	14	8	14	9
35- 69 cigarettes	29	32	31	31	30	32
70 or more	22	20	19	20	20	20
<i>Bases</i>	784	219	1179	379	1963	598
Mean number of cigarettes smoked	42	41	38	38	40	39
Median number of cigarettes smoked	35	35	30	35	30	35

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 2.8: Source of cigarettes reported by regular smokers by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Source of cigarettes	All pupils who were regular smokers		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
<i>Buying cigarettes from shops</i>	53	69	62
Buy from newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop	46	58	53
Buy from a garage shop	18	16	17
Buy from other type of shop	9	8	9
Buy from supermarket	12	13	13
<i>Buying cigarettes from other people</i>	36	31	33
Buy from friends or relatives	23	19	21
Buy from someone else	22	17	19
<i>Given cigarettes</i>	48	50	49
Friends give them to me	43	42	43
Brother or sister gives them to me	17	13	14
Mother or father gives them to me	9	5	7
Get cigarettes some other way	18	19	18
Buy from a machine	20	8	13
Take cigarettes	13	8	11
Internet	2	-	1
<i>Bases</i>	90	118	208
15 year olds			
<i>Buying cigarettes from shops</i>	82	88	86
Buy from newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop	73	83	79
Buy from supermarket	30	28	29
Buy from a garage shop	24	39	33
Buy from other type of shop	17	14	15
<i>Buying cigarettes from other people</i>	17	21	20
Buy from friends or relatives	12	14	14
Buy from someone else	9	11	10
<i>Given cigarettes</i>	40	48	45
Friends give them to me	34	41	38
Brother or sister gives them to me	9	9	9
Mother or father gives them to me	8	10	9
Buy from a machine	14	16	15
Get cigarettes some other way	7	5	6
Take cigarettes	6	4	5
Internet	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	235	399	634

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given.
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 2.9: Source of cigarettes reported by occasional smokers by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who were occasional smokers			
Source of cigarettes	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
<i>Buying cigarettes from shops</i>	23	27	25
Buy from newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop	13	21	18
Buy from a garage shop	8	1	4
Buy from other type of shop	8	3	4
Buy from supermarket	3	4	4
<i>Buying cigarettes from other people</i>	23	29	27
Buy from friends or relatives	8	13	11
Buy from someone else	21	20	20
<i>Given cigarettes</i>	59	64	62
Friends give them to me	56	64	61
Brother or sister gives them to me	10	1	4
Mother or father gives them to me	-	-	-
Get cigarettes some other way	5	11	9
Buy from a machine	10	3	5
Take cigarettes	8	13	11
Internet	-	-	-
<i>Bases</i>	39	75	114
15 year olds			
<i>Buying cigarettes from shops</i>	50	50	50
Buy from newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop	44	49	47
Buy from supermarket	14	8	10
Buy from a garage shop	10	15	13
Buy from other type of shop	9	3	5
<i>Buying cigarettes from other people</i>	13	13	13
Buy from friends or relatives	11	11	11
Buy from someone else	3	3	3
<i>Given cigarettes</i>	51	50	50
Friends give them to me	51	49	50
Brother or sister gives them to me	2	2	2
Mother or father gives them to me	1	-	0
Buy from a machine	10	5	7
Get cigarettes some other way	1	1	1
Take cigarettes	3	-	1
Internet	2	-	1
<i>Bases</i>	88	136	224

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 2.10: Source of cigarettes reported by regular smokers by age group: Scotland 2000 - 2004

Source of cigarettes	All pupils who were regular smokers		
	2000	2002	2004
13 year olds			
Buy from newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop	68	52	53
Buy from a garage shop	28	17	17
Buy from other type of shop	11	14	9
Buy from supermarket	12	13	13
Buy from friends or relatives	33	21	21
Buy from someone else	22	18	19
Friends give them to me	53	45	43
Brother or sister gives them to me	12	13	14
Mother or father gives them to me	3	5	7
Get cigarettes some other way	22	22	18
Buy from a machine	20	15	13
Take cigarettes	8	10	11
Internet	n/a	n/a	1
<i>Bases</i>	90	943	208
15 year olds			
Buy from newsagent, tobacconist or sweet shop	81	87	79
Buy from supermarket	27	38	29
Buy from a garage shop	39	44	33
Buy from other type of shop	22	22	15
Buy from friends or relatives	18	15	14
Buy from someone else	8	10	10
Friends give them to me	44	41	38
Brother or sister gives them to me	12	12	9
Mother or father gives them to me	12	8	9
Buy from a machine	22	18	15
Get cigarettes some other way	8	6	6
Take cigarettes	3	5	5
Internet	n/a	n/a	1
<i>Bases</i>	153	2006	634

Source: NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 2.11: Whether regular smokers would like to give up smoking by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who were regular smokers			
Whether would like to stop smoking	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	43	38	40
No	22	21	22
Don't know	35	41	38
Bases	86	117	203
15 year olds			
Yes	49	54	52
No	22	10	15
Don't know	28	36	33
Bases	225	392	617

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.12: Whether regular smokers have tried to give up smoking by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

All pupils who were regular smokers						
Whether have tried to stop smoking	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Yes	65	67	70	73	68	71
No	35	33	30	27	32	29
Bases	352	86	566	118	918	204
15 year olds						
Yes	64	63	75	69	71	67
No	36	37	25	31	29	33
Bases	774	227	1185	389	1959	616

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 2.13: Whether regular smokers who would like to stop smoking have tried to give up smoking by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

All regular smokers who want to give up smoking						
Whether have tried to stop smoking	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Have tried to give up smoking	78	92	79	91	79	91
Have not tried to give up smoking	23	8	21	9	22	9
Bases	215	37	381	44	596	81
15 year olds						
Have tried to give up smoking	76	78	83	84	81	82
Have not tried to give up smoking	24	22	17	16	20	18
Bases	517	111	825	208	1342	319

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 2.14: Perceived ease of giving up smoking altogether among regular smokers, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who were regular smokers			
Ease of giving up smoking	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 Year olds			
Very difficult	33	29	31
Fairly difficult	34	36	35
Fairly easy	24	25	25
Very easy	9	10	10
Bases	86	117	203
15 Year olds			
Very difficult	27	29	28
Fairly difficult	39	46	43
Fairly easy	24	18	20
Very easy	11	7	8
Bases	225	385	610

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.15: Length of time regular smokers have been smoking by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Length of time smoking	All pupils who were regular smokers					
	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 Year olds						
Less than 3 months	15	18	15	15	15	16
3-6 Months	14	15	14	17	14	16
6 months to 1 year	18	11	21	26	20	20
More than 1 year	53	56	51	42	52	48
Bases	346	88	560	117	906	205
15 Year olds						
Less than 3 months	7	9	5	6	5	7
3-6 Months	9	7	7	7	8	7
6 months to 1 year	18	18	15	19	16	19
More than 1 year	67	66	74	68	71	67
Bases	761	228	1170	390	1931	618

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 2.16: Perceived ease of giving up smoking altogether among regular smokers, by length of time smoking: Scotland 2004

Ease of giving up smoking	All pupils who were regular smokers	
	1 year or less %	More than 1 year %
Very difficult	14	38
Fairly difficult	39	42
Fairly easy	31	15
Very easy	16	5
Bases	302	507

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.17: Perceived ease of giving up smoking altogether among regular smokers, by number of cigarettes usually smoked in a week: Scotland 2004

Ease of giving up smoking	All pupils who were regular smokers		
	1-6 %	7-70 %	71 or more %
Very difficult	4	28	62
Fairly difficult	19	46	30
Fairly easy	45	20	5
Very easy	32	6	3
Bases	94	606	74

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.18: Perceived ease of giving up smoking altogether among regular smokers, by number of cigarettes smoked in the last week: Scotland 2004

Ease of giving up smoking	All pupils who were regular smokers		
	1-6	7-70	71 or more
	%	%	%
Very difficult	6	21	51
Fairly difficult	17	46	40
Fairly easy	30	26	8
Very easy	48	7	1
<i>Bases</i>	54	469	196

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.19 : Where pupils reported seeing cigarette advertising by smoking status: Scotland 2004

Where have seen cigarette advertising	All pupils							
	Regular Smoker %		Occasional Smoker %		Non Smoker %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
On posters/billboards	80	63	82	69	80	67	80	67
On television	56	67	56	65	54	59	55	60
In magazines	65	54	63	57	55	47	57	49
In newspapers	43	36	43	32	39	29	39	30
At the cinema	18	24	26	25	19	23	19	23
In tobacconist / kiosk	n/a	75	n/a	74	n/a	62	n/a	64
In other shop	n/a	72	n/a	70	n/a	68	n/a	69
On the Internet	n/a	23	n/a	22	n/a	24	n/a	24
In other place	n/a	28	n/a	25	n/a	25	n/a	25
<i>Bases</i>	2259	842	946	338	13688	5624	16893	6804

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 2.20: Perceived family attitudes to smoking by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Perceived family attitudes	All pupils			
	Regular Smoker %	Occasional Smoker %	Non Smoker %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
They stop me	23	43	64	62
Persuade me not to	52	38	27	28
Do nothing	9	3	0	1
Encourage me	3	-	0	0
Not sure	13	16	9	9
<i>Bases</i>	87	37	1637	1761
Girls				
They stop me	27	56	59	57
Persuade me not to	49	31	32	33
Do nothing	9	1	0	1
Encourage me	2	-	0	0
Not sure	13	13	8	9
<i>Bases</i>	116	72	1477	1665
Both				
They stop me	25	51	62	59
Persuade me not to	50	33	29	30
Do nothing	9	2	0	1
Encourage me	2	-	0	0
Not sure	13	14	9	9
<i>Bases</i>	203	109	3114	3426
15 year olds				
Boys				
They stop me	12	26	52	45
Persuade me not to	48	52	39	41
Do nothing	21	4	2	5
Encourage me	2	4	0	1
Not sure	16	15	7	9
<i>Bases</i>	229	85	1307	1621
Girls				
They stop me	17	36	43	37
Persuade me not to	57	50	48	51
Do nothing	15	5	1	5
Encourage me	1	-	0	1
Not sure	10	10	7	8
<i>Bases</i>	387	125	1150	1662
Both				
They stop me	15	32	48	41
Persuade me not to	54	50	43	46
Do nothing	17	4	2	5
Encourage me	1	1	0	1
Not sure	12	12	7	8
<i>Bases</i>	616	210	2457	3283

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.21: Whether allowed to smoke at home, by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Whether allowed to smoke at home	All pupils whose parents knew that they smoked		
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
Allowed to smoke at home	33	-	27
Not allowed to smoke at home	58	80	61
Don't know	10	20	11
<i>Bases</i>	52	10	62
Girls			
Allowed to smoke at home	44	-	34
Not allowed to smoke at home	49	92	59
Don't know	7	8	7
<i>Bases</i>	45	13	58
Both			
Allowed to smoke at home	38	-	31
Not allowed to smoke at home	54	87	60
Don't know	8	13	9
<i>Bases</i>	97	23	120
15 year olds			
Boys			
Allowed to smoke at home	45	15	41
Not allowed to smoke at home	41	55	43
Don't know	14	30	16
<i>Bases</i>	137	20	157
Girls			
Allowed to smoke at home	50	9	47
Not allowed to smoke at home	45	77	48
Don't know	4	14	5
<i>Bases</i>	233	22	255
Both			
Allowed to smoke at home	48	12	45
Not allowed to smoke at home	44	67	46
Don't know	8	21	9
<i>Bases</i>	370	42	412

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.22: Whether pupils are allowed to smoke at home by family attitudes to smoking: Scotland 2004

All pupils					
Whether allowed to smoke at home					
	Stop me %	Persuade me not to %	Do nothing %	Encourage me %	Not sure %
Allowed to smoke at home	-	18	67	76	17
Not allowed to smoke at home	94	67	21	18	57
Don't know	6	15	12	6	26
<i>Bases</i>	249	559	135	17	136

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.23: Whether pupils are allowed to smoke at home by parental smoking status: Scotland 2004

All pupils			
Whether allowed to smoke at home			
	No parent smokes %	At least one parent smokes %	Does not see either parent %
Allowed to smoke at home	11	28	22
Not allowed to smoke at home	76	58	67
Don't know	12	15	11
<i>Bases</i>	415	647	18

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.24: Whether a parent smokes by pupils' smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Parental smoking	All pupils			
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non-smoker %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
No parent smokes	28	24	58	56
At least one parent smokes daily	67	73	38	40
Does not see either parent	4	3	4	4
<i>Bases</i>	89	37	1526	1652
Girls				
No parent smokes	25	46	62	59
At least one parent smokes daily	75	52	36	40
Does not see either parent	1	1	2	2
<i>Bases</i>	114	69	1428	1611
Both				
No parent smokes	26	39	60	57
At least one parent smokes daily	71	59	37	40
Does not see either parent	2	2	3	3
<i>Bases</i>	203	106	2954	3263
15 year olds				
Boys				
No parent smokes	37	54	60	57
At least one parent smokes daily	61	43	37	41
Does not see either parent	2	2	2	2
<i>Bases</i>	220	81	1244	1545
Girls				
No parent smokes	36	56	64	57
At least one parent smokes daily	63	42	35	42
Does not see either parent	1	2	2	1
<i>Bases</i>	390	133	1121	1644
Both				
No parent smokes	37	56	62	57
At least one parent smokes daily	62	43	36	42
Does not see either parent	1	2	2	2
<i>Bases</i>	610	214	2365	3189

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.25: Whether a sibling smokes by pupils' smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Sibling smoking	All pupils			
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non-smoker %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
No sibling smokes	48	59	81	78
At least one sibling smokes daily	45	28	11	13
Does not have siblings	7	13	9	9
<i>Bases</i>	83	32	1357	1472
Girls				
No sibling smokes	53	62	80	77
At least one sibling smokes daily	41	23	12	14
Does not have siblings	5	14	8	9
<i>Bases</i>	111	69	1313	1493
Both				
No sibling smokes	51	61	80	78
At least one sibling smokes daily	43	25	11	14
Does not have siblings	6	14	9	9
<i>Bases</i>	194	101	2670	2965
15 year olds				
Boys				
No sibling smokes	55	71	77	74
At least one sibling smokes daily	36	20	14	17
Does not have siblings	9	9	9	9
<i>Bases</i>	213	75	1173	1461
Girls				
No sibling smokes	59	74	80	75
At least one sibling smokes daily	34	20	12	18
Does not have siblings	7	5	7	7
<i>Bases</i>	383	129	1062	1574
Both				
No sibling smokes	58	73	79	74
At least one sibling smokes daily	35	20	13	18
Does not have siblings	8	7	8	8
<i>Bases</i>	596	204	2235	3035

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.26: How many friends smoke by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Friends smoking	All pupils			
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non-smoker %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
All or almost all	33	26	2	4
More than half	38	16	3	5
Half	11	16	5	6
Less than half	12	24	16	16
Almost none	6	18	34	32
None	-	-	41	38
<i>Bases</i>	90	38	1625	1753
Girls				
All or almost all	42	18	3	6
More than half	34	19	5	7
Half	12	18	6	7
Less than half	10	30	18	18
Almost none	3	14	32	29
None	-	3	37	33
<i>Bases</i>	118	74	1480	1672
Both				
All or almost all	38	21	2	5
More than half	36	18	4	6
Half	12	17	5	6
Less than half	11	28	17	17
Almost none	4	15	33	30
None	-	2	39	36
<i>Bases</i>	208	112	3105	3425
15 year olds				
Boys				
All or almost all	45	15	4	11
More than half	33	17	9	13
Half	10	23	8	9
Less than half	8	37	22	21
Almost none	2	7	35	28
None	2	-	21	17
<i>Bases</i>	230	86	1303	1619
Girls				
All or almost all	47	15	4	15
More than half	28	18	9	14
Half	15	24	11	13
Less than half	8	31	25	21
Almost none	2	13	33	24
None	-	1	19	13
<i>Bases</i>	397	136	1149	1682
Both				
All or almost all	46	15	4	13
More than half	30	18	9	14
Half	13	23	9	11
Less than half	8	33	23	21
Almost none	2	10	34	26
None	1	0	20	15
<i>Bases</i>	627	222	2452	3301

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.27: Whom regular smokers smoke with by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

		All pupils who were regular smokers				
Whom pupils smoke with		Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Bases
13 year olds						
Boys						
Alone	%	21	29	33	16	75
With friends	%	-	4	13	84	80
With father	%	81	7	1	10	70
With mother	%	82	4	8	6	71
With brother	%	64	12	13	10	67
With sister	%	61	10	9	20	69
Girls						
Alone	%	28	22	34	16	104
With friends	%	-	3	11	87	112
With father	%	87	3	7	2	95
With mother	%	85	6	3	6	97
With brother	%	70	6	16	8	96
With sister	%	60	12	15	13	99
Both						
Alone	%	25	25	34	16	179
With friends	%	-	3	11	85	192
With father	%	85	5	5	5	165
With mother	%	83	5	5	6	168
With brother	%	67	9	15	9	163
With sister	%	60	11	13	16	168
15 year olds						
Boys						
Alone	%	16	23	41	20	206
With friends	%	2	0	11	87	219
With father	%	73	13	8	6	192
With mother	%	73	10	9	8	196
With brother	%	58	9	17	17	187
With sister	%	64	11	15	11	179
Girls						
Alone	%	15	23	40	22	378
With friends	%	2	2	15	81	382
With father	%	82	6	8	4	363
With mother	%	70	8	13	8	366
With brother	%	63	10	18	9	342
With sister	%	57	10	18	15	352
Both						
Alone	%	15	23	40	21	584
With friends	%	2	1	14	83	601
With father	%	79	8	8	5	555
With mother	%	71	9	12	8	562
With brother	%	61	9	17	12	529
With sister	%	59	10	17	14	531

Source: SALSUS 2004

**Table 2.28: Whom occasional smokers smoke with by age group and gender:
Scotland 2004**

		All pupils who were occasional smokers				
Whom pupils smoke with		Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Bases
13 year olds						
Boys						
Alone	%	54	12	19	15	26
With friends	%	-	14	43	43	35
With father	%	100	-	-	-	29
With mother	%	100	-	-	-	29
With brother	%	90	3	7	-	29
With sister	%	83	3	7	7	30
Girls						
Alone	%	54	22	17	6	63
With friends	%	1	12	36	51	67
With father	%	100	-	-	-	54
With mother	%	100	-	-	-	54
With brother	%	96	-	4	-	57
With sister	%	85	11	2	2	54
Both						
Alone	%	54	19	18	9	89
With friends	%	1	13	38	48	102
With father	%	100	-	-	-	83
With mother	%	100	-	-	-	83
With brother	%	94	1	5	-	86
With sister	%	85	8	4	4	84
15 year olds						
Boys						
Alone	%	67	17	14	3	66
With friends	%	6	13	28	53	79
With father	%	93	-	3	4	67
With mother	%	94	1	-	4	67
With brother	%	79	7	7	6	67
With sister	%	81	12	4	3	67
Girls						
Alone	%	55	25	13	6	114
With friends	%	2	10	28	61	122
With father	%	95	2	4	-	111
With mother	%	96	1	3	-	111
With brother	%	88	5	7	-	108
With sister	%	89	5	6	1	106
Both						
Alone	%	59	22	13	5	180
With friends	%	3	11	28	58	201
With father	%	94	1	3	2	178
With mother	%	96	1	2	2	178
With brother	%	85	6	7	2	175
With sister	%	86	8	5	2	173

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.29: Smoking status by family affluence, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Smoking status	All pupils			
	Low %	Medium %	High %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Regular smoker	9	5	2	5
Occasional smoker	2	2	2	2
Non-smoker	89	93	96	93
<i>Bases</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>819</i>	<i>584</i>	<i>1724</i>
Girls				
Regular smoker	10	7	5	7
Occasional smoker	4	5	4	4
Non-smoker	86	88	91	89
<i>Bases</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>738</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>1653</i>
Both				
Regular smoker	9	6	3	6
Occasional smoker	3	3	3	3
Non-smoker	88	91	94	91
<i>Bases</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>1557</i>	<i>1180</i>	<i>3377</i>
15 year olds				
Boys				
Regular smoker	18	15	10	14
Occasional smoker	3	6	5	5
Non-smoker	79	79	86	81
<i>Bases</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>811</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>1600</i>
Girls				
Regular smoker	31	23	19	23
Occasional smoker	7	8	9	8
Non-smoker	63	69	72	69
<i>Bases</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>852</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>1672</i>
Both				
Regular smoker	25	19	15	19
Occasional smoker	5	7	7	7
Non-smoker	70	74	79	75
<i>Bases</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>1663</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>3272</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.30: Smoking status by family affluence, age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Smoking status	All pupils							
	Low %		Medium %		High %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds								
Boys								
Regular smoker	6	9	6	5	5	2	6	5
Occasional smoker	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Non-smoker	91	89	91	93	92	96	91	93
<i>Bases</i>	1110	321	2757	819	1877	584	5744	1724
Girls								
Regular smoker	13	10	9	7	6	5	9	7
Occasional smoker	5	4	6	5	6	4	6	4
Non-smoker	82	86	85	88	88	91	85	89
<i>Bases</i>	1225	319	2922	738	1880	596	6027	1653
Both								
Regular smoker	10	9	7	6	6	3	7	6
Occasional smoker	4	3	5	3	4	3	4	3
Non-smoker	86	88	88	91	90	94	88	91
<i>Bases</i>	2335	640	5679	1557	3757	1180	11771	3377
15 year olds								
Boys								
Regular smoker	17	18	14	15	16	10	15	14
Occasional smoker	4	3	5	6	7	5	5	5
Non-smoker	79	79	81	79	77	86	79	81
<i>Bases</i>	1061	319	2622	811	1325	470	5008	1600
Girls								
Regular smoker	27	31	24	23	18	19	23	23
Occasional smoker	6	7	7	8	9	9	7	8
Non-smoker	68	63	69	69	74	72	70	69
<i>Bases</i>	1185	334	2561	852	1266	486	5012	1672
Both								
Regular smoker	22	25	19	19	17	15	19	19
Occasional smoker	5	5	6	7	8	7	6	7
Non-smoker	73	70	75	74	75	79	74	75
<i>Bases</i>	2246	653	5183	1663	2591	956	10020	3272

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 2.31: Smoking status by family structure, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Smoking status	All pupils				Total %
	Single parent %	One parent & a step parent %	Both parents %	Other %	
13 year olds					
Boys					
Regular smoker	8	7	4	11	5
Occasional smoker	3	2	2	1	2
Non-smoker	89	91	94	87	93
<i>Bases</i>	293	192	1227	71	1783
Girls					
Regular smoker	13	12	4	11	7
Occasional smoker	5	5	4	9	4
Non-smoker	83	84	91	80	89
<i>Bases</i>	305	208	1128	45	1686
Both					
Regular smoker	10	10	4	11	6
Occasional smoker	4	3	3	4	3
Non-smoker	86	87	93	84	91
<i>Bases</i>	598	400	2355	116	3469
15 year olds					
Boys					
Regular smoker	16	20	13	13	14
Occasional smoker	4	6	5	11	5
Non-smoker	80	75	82	76	80
<i>Bases</i>	283	240	1069	54	1646
Girls					
Regular smoker	31	38	17	39	24
Occasional smoker	7	6	9	9	8
Non-smoker	61	56	74	52	68
<i>Bases</i>	347	241	1068	33	1689
Both					
Regular smoker	24	29	15	23	19
Occasional smoker	6	6	7	10	7
Non-smoker	70	65	78	67	74
<i>Bases</i>	630	481	2137	87	3335

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.32: Perceived mother's knowledge about pupils' activities by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Level of perceived knowledge	All pupils who have or see mother			
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non-smoker %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	83	65	45	47
Knowledge median or above	17	35	55	53
<i>Bases</i>	83	37	1612	1732
Girls				
Knowledge below median	77	71	39	43
Knowledge median or above	23	29	61	57
<i>Bases</i>	116	73	1470	1659
Both				
Knowledge below median	79	69	42	45
Knowledge median or above	21	31	58	55
<i>Bases</i>	199	110	3082	3391
15 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	68	66	52	55
Knowledge median or above	32	34	48	45
<i>Bases</i>	217	83	1279	1579
Girls				
Knowledge below median	59	59	41	46
Knowledge median or above	41	41	59	54
<i>Bases</i>	384	134	1134	1652
Both				
Knowledge below median	62	62	47	51
Knowledge median or above	38	38	53	49
<i>Bases</i>	601	217	2413	3231

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.33: Perceived father's knowledge about pupils' activities by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Level of perceived knowledge	All pupils who have or see father			
	smoker %	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non- Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	60	61	32	34
Knowledge median or above	40	39	68	66
<i>Bases</i>	77	31	1528	1636
Girls				
Knowledge below median	64	64	37	40
Knowledge median or above	36	36	63	60
<i>Bases</i>	103	66	1371	927
Both				
Knowledge below median	62	63	34	37
Knowledge median or above	38	37	66	63
<i>Bases</i>	180	97	2899	3176
15 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	55	47	37	40
Knowledge median or above	45	53	63	60
<i>Bases</i>	211	76	1202	1489
Girls				
Knowledge below median	54	56	41	45
Knowledge median or above	46	44	59	55
<i>Bases</i>	339	126	1046	1511
Both				
Knowledge below median	54	52	39	42
Knowledge median or above	46	48	61	58
<i>Bases</i>	550	202	2248	3000

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.34: Number of evenings per week spent with friends, by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of evenings	All pupils			
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non-smoker %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
None	1	-	8	8
One - two	5	27	20	20
Three - four	16	18	32	31
Five - six	28	33	25	26
Seven	50	21	14	16
<i>Bases</i>	76	33	1557	1666
Girls				
None	1	4	8	7
One - two	8	14	29	27
Three - four	22	28	32	31
Five - six	28	37	20	21
Seven	41	17	11	13
<i>Bases</i>	111	71	1439	1621
Both				
None	1	3	8	7
One - two	7	18	24	23
Three - four	19	25	32	31
Five - six	28	36	23	24
Seven	45	18	13	15
<i>Bases</i>	187	104	2996	3287
15 year olds				
Boys				
None	1	1	5	5
One - two	7	26	30	26
Three - four	25	39	37	35
Five - six	28	22	19	20
Seven	39	12	9	13
<i>Bases</i>	215	82	1283	1580
Girls				
None	1	2	6	4
One - two	11	29	35	29
Three - four	33	46	40	39
Five - six	29	15	14	17
Seven	26	9	5	11
<i>Bases</i>	380	129	1138	1647
Both				
None	1	1	6	5
One - two	9	27	32	28
Three - four	30	43	38	37
Five - six	29	18	17	19
Seven	31	10	7	12
<i>Bases</i>	595	211	2421	3227

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.35: Proportion of 13 year old pupils reporting each leisure activity at least weekly by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All 13 year old pupils				
Type of leisure activity	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non-smoker %	Total %
Boys				
See friends	99	97	90	90
Go to a friends house	89	85	80	81
Listen to music	89	97	83	84
Hang around the streets	88	82	52	54
Do a sport	70	64	84	83
Look around the shops	69	78	65	66
Read comics or magazines	37	52	55	54
Read books	20	29	38	37
Go to watch sport matches	44	61	51	51
Go to the cinema	45	56	42	42
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	46	60	69	68
Do nothing much	33	34	28	28
Go to concerts or gigs	18	13	10	10
Go to church, mosque or temple	9	19	14	14
<i>Bases</i>	90	39	1654	1783
Girls				
See friends	100	97	91	92
Go to a friends house	92	89	80	81
Listen to music	94	93	93	93
Hang around the street	94	80	49	53
Do a sport	34	49	61	59
Look around the shops	85	90	81	82
Read comics or magazines	57	65	65	64
Read books	23	33	49	46
Go to watch sport matches	19	17	16	16
Go to the cinema	46	46	44	44
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	37	55	63	61
Do nothing much	38	22	28	28
Go to concerts or gigs	11	17	8	9
Go to church, mosque or temple	12	11	14	14
<i>Bases</i>	118	75	1493	1686
Both				
See friends	99	97	90	91
Go to a friends house	91	88	80	81
Listen to music	92	94	88	88
Hang around the streets	91	81	50	54
Do a sport	49	53	73	71
Look around the shops	79	87	73	74
Read comics or magazines	49	61	60	59
Read books	22	32	43	42
Go to watch sport matches	29	31	34	34
Go to the cinema	46	50	43	43
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	41	56	66	64
Do nothing much	36	26	28	28
Go to concerts or gigs	14	15	9	10
Go to church, mosque or temple	11	13	14	14
<i>Bases</i>	208	114	3147	3469

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 2.36: Proportion of 15 year old pupils reporting each leisure activity at least weekly by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Type of leisure activity	All 15 year old pupils			
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non-smoker %	Total %
Boys				
See friends	98	94	91	92
Go to a friends house	91	86	79	81
Listen to music	95	96	92	92
Hang around the streets	83	64	49	55
Do a sport	69	78	79	78
Look around the shops	57	68	65	64
Read comics or magazines	41	54	50	49
Read books	20	31	33	31
Go to watch sport matches	43	45	48	47
Go to the cinema	30	37	37	36
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	57	72	68	67
Do nothing much	40	42	36	37
Go to concerts or gigs	22	20	8	11
Go to church, mosque or temple	8	4	12	11
<i>Bases</i>	235	88	1323	1646
Girls				
See friends	97	93	93	94
Go to a friends house	94	91	83	86
Listen to music	96	99	97	97
Hang around the street	77	64	39	50
Do a sport	26	34	54	46
Look around the shops	76	90	82	81
Read comics or magazines	49	70	60	58
Read books	19	30	41	35
Go to watch sport matches	12	14	14	14
Go to the cinema	25	43	40	37
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	26	42	57	49
Do nothing much	35	39	38	37
Go to concerts or gigs	10	14	8	9
Go to church, mosque or temple	3	9	13	10
<i>Bases</i>	399	136	1154	1689
Both				
See friends	97	93	92	93
Go to a friends house	93	90	81	84
Listen to music	95	98	94	95
Hang around the streets	80	64	44	52
Do a sport	42	51	67	61
Look around the shops	69	81	73	73
Read comics or magazines	46	64	55	54
Read books	19	30	37	33
Go to watch sport matches	24	26	32	30
Go to the cinema	27	41	38	36
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	38	53	63	58
Do nothing much	37	40	37	37
Go to concerts or gigs	14	16	8	10
Go to church, mosque or temple	5	7	12	11
<i>Bases</i>	634	224	2477	3335

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 2.37: Life satisfaction by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Life satisfaction	All pupils			
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non-smoker %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	32	32	55	53
Lower life satisfaction score	68	68	45	47
<i>Bases</i>	76	31	1407	1514
Girls				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	29	34	55	52
Lower life satisfaction score	71	66	45	48
<i>Bases</i>	108	64	1370	1542
Both				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	30	34	55	53
Lower life satisfaction score	70	66	45	47
<i>Bases</i>	184	95	2777	3056
15 year olds				
Boys				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	41	41	60	56
Lower life satisfaction score	59	59	40	44
<i>Bases</i>	201	81	1213	1495
Girls				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	37	42	58	52
Lower life satisfaction score	63	58	42	48
<i>Bases</i>	364	124	1086	1574
Both				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	38	41	59	54
Lower life satisfaction score	62	59	41	46
<i>Bases</i>	565	205	2299	3069

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.38 : Number of times truanted in the current school year by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of times truanted	All pupils			
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non-smoker %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
None	26	17	70	67
Once	8	20	11	11
Twice	12	9	7	8
Three times	3	14	3	4
Four times	9	-	2	3
Five times	10	11	1	2
Six to ten times	5	17	2	2
More than ten times	28	11	3	4
<i>Bases</i>	78	35	1576	1689
Girls				
None	30	44	71	67
Once	12	15	13	13
Twice	9	8	7	7
Three times	8	10	3	4
Four times	6	7	1	2
Five times	8	-	1	2
Six to ten times	13	6	1	2
More than ten times	14	10	3	4
<i>Bases</i>	111	71	1446	1628
Both				
None	28	35	71	67
Once	10	17	12	12
Twice	10	8	7	7
Three times	6	11	3	4
Four times	7	5	2	2
Five times	9	4	1	2
Six to ten times	10	9	1	2
More than ten times	20	10	3	4
<i>Bases</i>	189	106	3022	3317
15 year olds				
Boys				
None	23	43	62	55
Once	7	18	11	11
Twice	8	2	9	8
Three times	7	10	5	6
Four times	6	6	4	4
Five times	7	4	2	3
Six to ten times	11	7	3	4
More than ten times	30	10	4	8
<i>Bases</i>	216	82	1286	1584
Girls				
None	22	36	60	50
Once	10	12	13	12
Twice	14	18	9	11
Three times	6	6	6	6
Four times	7	8	3	5
Five times	4	8	3	4
Six to ten times	12	6	2	5
More than ten times	24	6	4	9
<i>Bases</i>	378	130	1140	1648
Both				
None	23	39	61	52
Once	9	14	12	11
Twice	12	12	9	9
Three times	7	8	6	6
Four times	7	8	3	4
Five times	5	6	3	3
Six to ten times	12	7	3	5
More than ten times	26	8	4	8
<i>Bases</i>	594	212	2426	3232

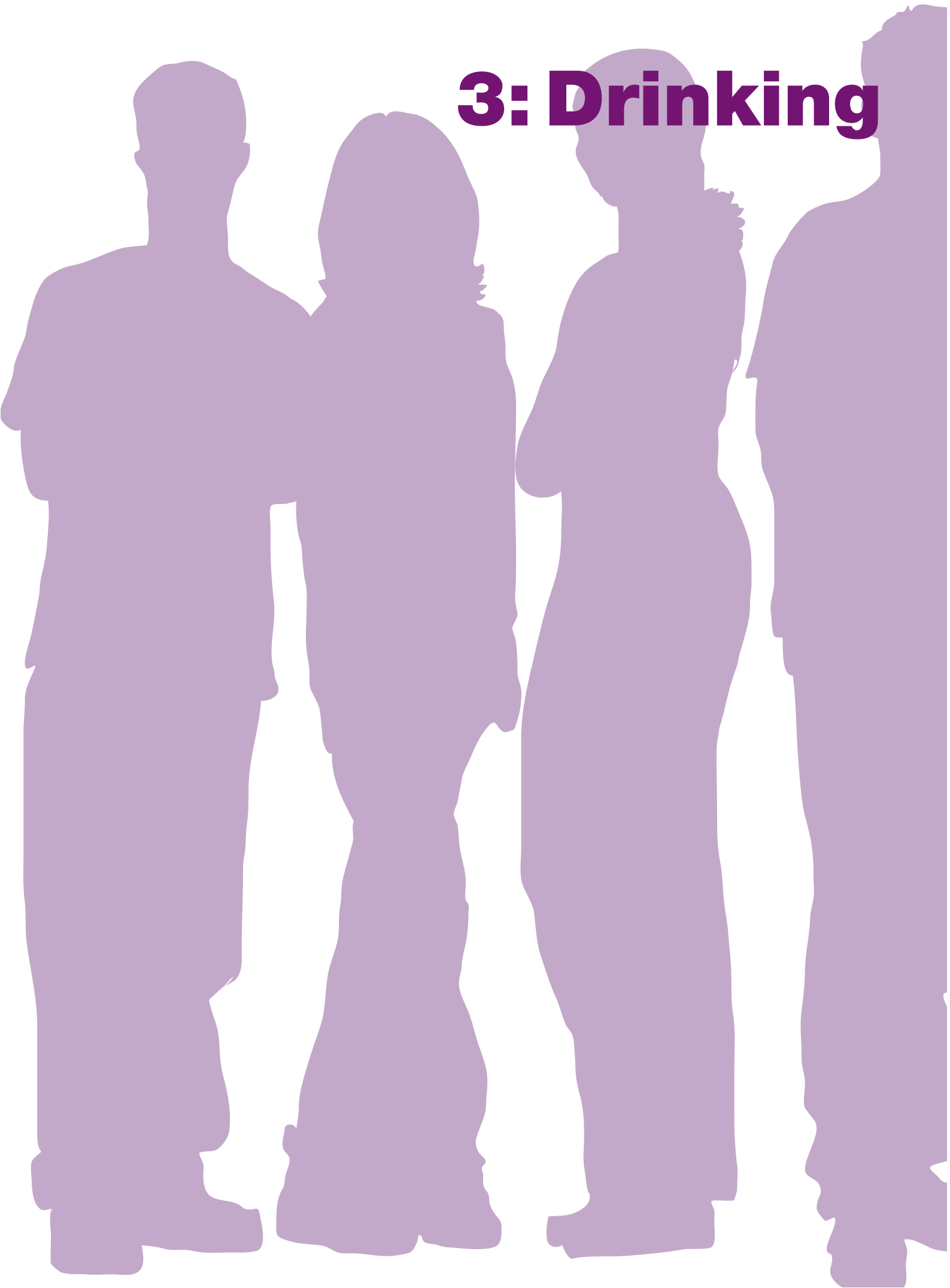
Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 2.39: Ever been excluded from school since starting secondary school by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Ever been excluded	All pupils			
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non-smoker %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Has been excluded	37	27	8	10
Never been excluded	63	73	92	90
<i>Bases</i>	75	33	1549	1657
Girls				
Has been excluded	22	10	4	6
Never been excluded	78	90	96	94
<i>Bases</i>	109	72	1441	1622
Both				
Has been excluded	28	15	6	8
Never been excluded	72	85	94	92
<i>Bases</i>	184	105	2990	3279
15 year olds				
Boys				
Has been excluded	50	22	13	19
Never been excluded	50	78	87	81
<i>Bases</i>	215	81	1283	1579
Girls				
Has been excluded	22	4	4	8
Never been excluded	78	96	96	92
<i>Bases</i>	376	130	1139	1645
Both				
Has been excluded	32	11	9	13
Never been excluded	68	89	91	87
<i>Bases</i>	591	211	2422	3224

Source: SALSUS 2004

3: Drinking



3.1 Introduction

Questions on young peoples' drinking were first introduced to the series of school surveys on smoking in Scotland in 1990. Since drinking was not the main topic of the surveys, the questions were limited to items providing estimates of consumption of different types of drink, and a few items on drinking behaviour. In 1996, the questions were modified to include consumption of alcopops (ready made soft drinks containing alcohol), and to include more information on drinking behaviour. Questions on drinking were further enhanced in 2002 following the publication of the Plan for Action on alcohol problems¹. The Plan for Action identified the reduction of harmful drinking by children and young people as a key priority because of the particular health and social risks. In order to provide more information on young people's attitudes and potentially harmful behaviour, questions were included in the survey concerning where pupils drink, money spent on alcohol, the number of drinks consumed on a single occasion, occasions of drunkenness and particular behaviour resulting from drinking, such as fights or arguments. Questions were also included on the attitudes of parents towards their children's drinking, including whether they were allowed to drink at home. These were based on questions already used about parents' attitudes to smoking. In 2004, questions were added about who pupils were with when they drank alcohol and how many of their friends drank, also based on questions on smoking. Questions were also added on pupils' recall and attitudes to alcohol advertising on television. A question used in 1998 and 2000, on the specific days on which alcohol had been drunk in the previous week, was also used in 2004.

Pupils' response to the questions 'Have you ever had a proper alcoholic drink - a whole drink not just a sip?' (question 26) and 'When did you last have an alcoholic drink?' (question 28) were used (as in previous surveys) to identify pupils who had drunk alcohol in the week before the survey. This figure is used in the survey series to monitor trends in drinking among young people.

3.2 Drinking prevalence, trends, consumption and patterns

3.2.1 SELF REPORTED ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Pupils were asked whether they had 'ever had a proper alcoholic drink - a whole drink, not just a sip'. The majority of pupils reported that they had done so. Older pupils were more likely to have had an alcoholic drink than younger pupils: 88% of 15 year olds compared with 68% of 13 year olds. Among 15 year olds, girls were more likely than boys to have ever drunk alcohol: 90% of girls compared with 86% of boys. There was no significant gender difference among 13 year olds (**Table 3.1**).

Pupils who had ever drunk alcohol were asked when they last had an alcoholic drink. A fifth (20%) of all 13 year olds and just over two-fifths (43%) of all 15 year olds reported drinking during the week before the survey. Among 15 year olds, girls were more likely than boys to report that they had drunk alcohol in the week before the survey: 46% of girls compared with 40% of boys (**Table 3.2**).

¹ Published by the Scottish Executive in January 2002 (Scottish Executive Health Department)

3.2.2 TRENDS IN DRINKING

Figure 3.1 shows the trends in percentage of pupils who reported that they had had an alcoholic drink in the last week, identified from previous surveys. Up to and including 2002, the proportion of pupils in both age groups reporting that they drank alcohol in the last week had increased fairly consistently since this series of surveys began reporting alcohol consumption, with a brief rise in 1996, and a subsequent fall in 1998. Since 2002, prevalence of drinking has decreased among 13 year olds from 23% to 20%. Among 15 year old boys, drinking prevalence decreased from 47% to 40%. However, among 15 year old girls, prevalence was 46% in both 2002 and 2004.

The relative differences in prevalence of drinking between the age groups for all pupils has narrowed over time, with almost three times as many 15 year olds drinking in the last week as 13 year olds in 1990, reducing to twice as many 15 year olds as 13 year olds in 2004. For the first time, prevalence of drinking among 15 year old girls was higher than that among boys of the same age (**Figure 3.1 and Table 3.3**).

Figure 3.1: Percentage of pupils who reported drinking in the week before the survey; Scotland 1990-2004



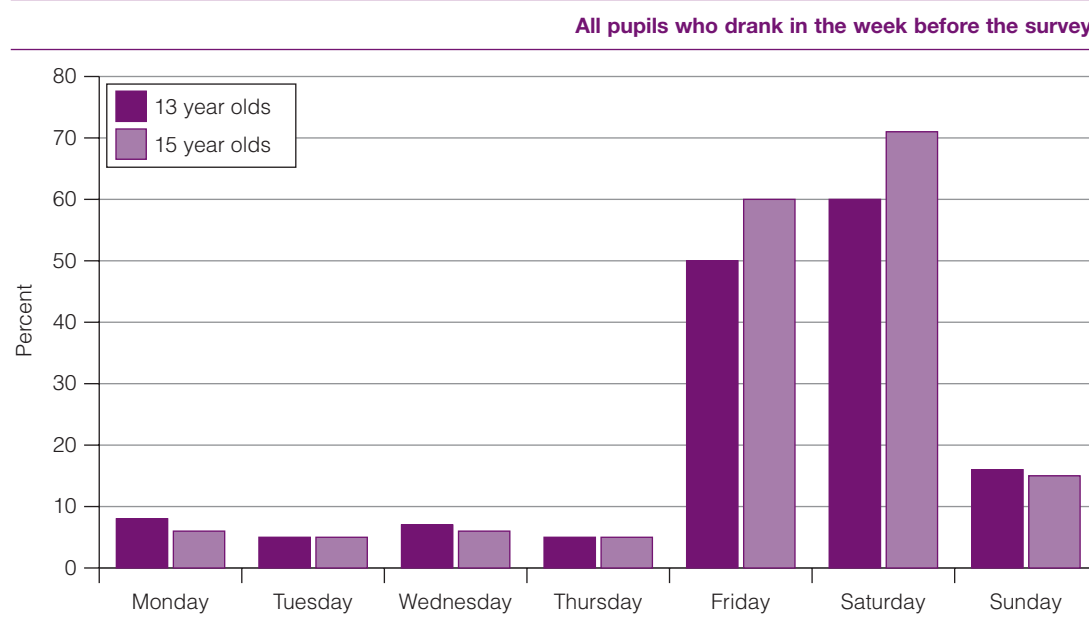
Source: ONS 1990-1998; NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002 and 2004

3.2.3 DAYS ON WHICH PUPILS DRANK ALCOHOL

Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the week before the survey were asked to indicate on which days they had done so. Almost two thirds (65%) of 13 year olds and just over half (55%) of 15 year olds reported that they had drunk alcohol on one day in the last week and a further 26% of 13 year olds and 32% of 15 year olds had drunk alcohol on two days in the last week (**Table 3.4**).

The weekend was the most commonly reported time for drinking: 60% of 13 year olds and 71% of 15 year olds who drank in the last week reported that they had drunk alcohol on Saturday. Half (50%) of 13 year olds and 60% of 15 year olds who drank in the last week, reported that had drunk alcohol on Friday (**Figure 3.2 and Table 3.5**).

Figure 3.2: Days on which pupils drank alcohol in the week before the survey: by age group: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

3.2.4 TYPES OF ALCOHOL CONSUMED IN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS

Pupils who reported drinking in the week before the survey were asked to report whether they had drunk any of the following types of drink in the last 7 days: beer, lager and cider; shandy; wine; martini and sherry; spirits and liqueurs; and alcopops or pre-mixed alcoholic drinks. For each type of alcoholic drink reported, they were asked to record the number of particular 'measures' that they had consumed (e.g. pints, half-pints, bottles, cans or glasses).

For the types of drinks listed, there were differences by age and by gender in the drinks consumed. Most pupils who reported having a drink in the week before the survey reported drinking more than one type of alcohol (on average, two types were reported). For 15 year olds, the most commonly reported drinks were beer, lager or cider for boys (70%) and spirits or alcopops for girls (73% and 65% respectively). Among the 13 year olds, boys reported alcopops and beer, lager or cider with almost equal frequency (58% and 56% respectively), while 13 year old girls were more likely to report drinking alcopops (64%) than any other type of drink. Among 15 year olds, wine was reported by a higher proportion of girls than boys (32% of girls compared with 22% of boys) but among 13 year olds there was no gender difference. For the other two categories of drink listed, shandy was reported more by younger than older pupils (12% of 13 year olds compared with 6% of 15 year olds) and martini or sherry was reported by fewer than one in ten pupils in either age group (**Table 3.6**).

Pupils who reported drinking beer were asked whether they usually drank normal strength beer or strong beer. The majority of pupils who drank beer reported drinking normal strength beer: 65% of 13 year olds and 74% of 15 year olds. However, among 15 year olds, girls were more likely than boys to report drinking strong beer: 33% of girls compared with 23% of boys (**Table 3.7**).

3.2.5 UNITS OF ALCOHOL

The information collected on the number of drinks (e.g. cans, glasses or bottles) was used to produce an estimate of the units of alcohol consumed. Units of alcohol consumed during the week before the survey were calculated in the same way as in previous surveys in this series. The following description of the methodology is taken from the report of the 2000 survey².

“A unit of alcohol is 8 grams by weight or 10 ml by volume of pure alcohol. This is the approximate amount contained in half a pint of ordinary strength beer or lager (4% alcohol by volume), a single pub measure of spirits (25ml), a small glass of ordinary strength wine (9% alcohol by volume), or a single pub measure of sherry or fortified wine”.

The table below shows how measures of each type of drink were converted into units of alcohol. As noted in previous reports, this method assumes that the alcoholic strength and volume measures of drinks are the same: for example, a pint of beer is defined as two units of alcohol, regardless of the type of beer, and a glass of wine is defined as one unit regardless of the size of glass.

Previous reports also note that it would not be practical in this type of survey to collect very detailed information on the strength and volume of alcohol consumed³ and, although the assumptions used to estimate the amounts of alcohol consumed are consistent between surveys in the series, they nevertheless imply a degree of approximation in measurement. The types of drink listed and the quantities (especially pub measures) do not necessarily reflect the ways in which young people drink, for example sharing large bottles of cider (for a full discussion of these issues see Bain and Parker, 1997). However, as the methods have been applied consistently in every survey since 1996, the estimates produced can be used to examine relative changes over time in patterns of consumption.

Conversion factors for each type of drink into units of alcohol

Type of drink	Measure	Units of alcohol
Beer, lager or cider	Pint	2
	Large can	1.5
	Half pint, small can or bottle	1
	Less than half a pint	0.5
Shandy	Pint	1
	Large can	0.75
	Half pint, small can or bottle	0.5
	Less than half a pint	0.25
Wine, fortified wine or spirits	Glass	1
	Less than a glass	0.5
Alcopops	Can or bottle	1
	Less than a bottle	0.5

Among pupils who reported drinking alcohol in the last week, 15 year olds reported drinking more units of alcohol on average than 13 year olds and, in both age groups, boys drank more on average than girls. Fifteen year old boys reported a mean of 13 units per week; 15 year old girls 11 units; 13 year old boys 10 units; and 13 year old girls 8 units.

² Boreham et al., 2001

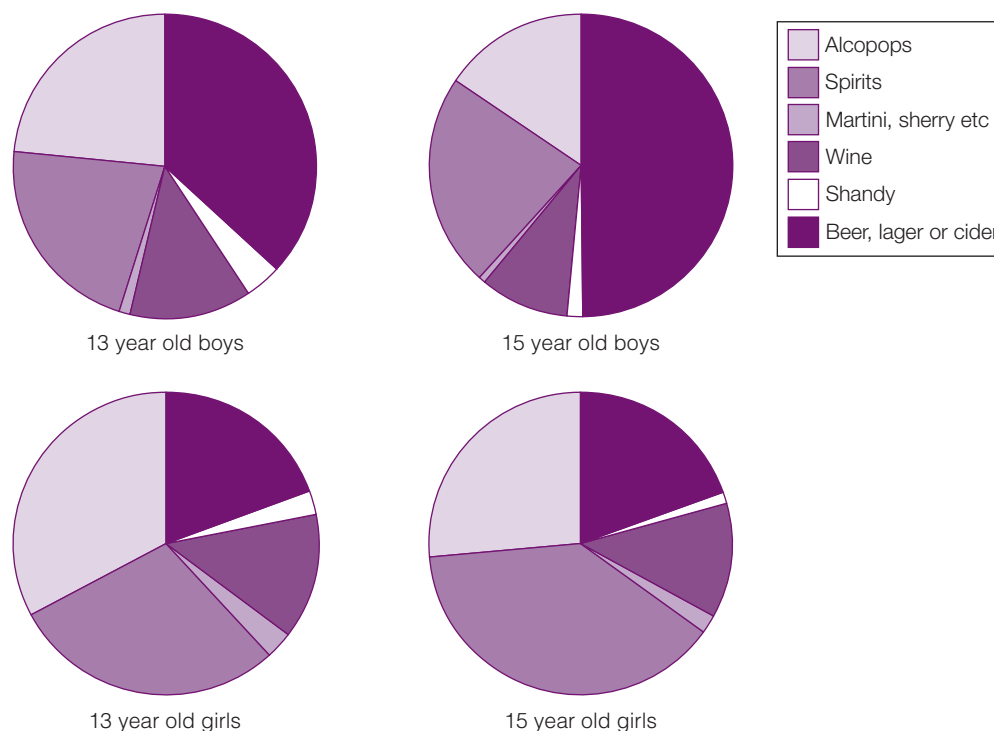
³ Goddard and Higgins, 1999

Adult weekly recommended limits for drinking are currently 14 units for women and 21 units for men. Among girls, 17% of 13 year olds and 25% of 15 year olds who reported drinking in the week before the survey drank more than 14 units. Twelve percent (12%) of 13 year old boys and 20% of 15 year old boys who drank in the week before the survey reported drinking 21 units or more. There has been no significant change since 1998 in average units of alcohol consumed in the week before the survey (Tables 3.8 and 3.9).

Table 3.10 shows the average units reported by pupils who had drunk each type of alcoholic drink in the week before the survey. The average units of beer, lager or cider consumed was higher than for other types of drink. This was especially true for 15 year old boys, where 10.5 units was the average amount reported by boys who had drunk beer in the week before the survey, compared with 5.7 units of wine, 5.5 units of spirits and 4.7 units of alcopops among boys who reported having drunk those alcohol types (Table 3.10).

As an alternative way of examining the relative consumption of different types of alcohol, the charts in Figure 3.3 show the contribution of each drink type to the total reported amount, in units, of alcohol consumed. Beer, lager or cider made up the largest proportion of the total reported alcohol consumption among boys: 37% for 13 year olds and 49% for 15 year olds. Among girls, spirits and alcopops accounted for most of the alcohol reported. Spirits made up the highest proportion of alcohol consumed by 15 year old girls (40%) while alcopops made up 25%. Alcopops made up a third (33%) of alcohol consumption among 13 year old girls and spirits accounted for 29% (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Contribution of each drink type to total alcohol consumed in the week before the survey: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

3.2.6 USUAL FREQUENCY OF DRINKING

Pupils who reported that they had ever drunk alcohol were asked 'How often do you usually have an alcoholic drink?'. It should be noted that some pupils, particularly 13 year olds, may not have regular settled patterns of drinking behaviour and may have found the question difficult to answer. However, the evidence of this and previous surveys suggests that some pupils are developing regular drinking behaviour and are able to report that they drink once a week or more frequently. More frequent drinking, once a week or more often, was more commonly reported by 15 year olds than by 13 year olds: 39% of 15 year olds compared with 20% of 13 year olds. Half (50%) of 13 year olds and just over a quarter (27%) of 15 year olds who had ever drunk alcohol reported that they usually drank 'only a few times a year' (**Table 3.11**).

Of those pupils who reported drinking in the week before the survey (around a third of all pupils) 70% of 15 year olds and 55% of 13 year olds reported that they usually drank once a week or more. Seventeen percent (17%) of 15 year olds and 20% of 13 year olds who drank in the week before the survey usually drank about once a fortnight; 8% of 15 year olds and 12% of 13 year olds drank once month and 5% of 15 year olds and 14% of 13 year olds drank a few times a year. The majority of those who drank in the last week therefore usually drank once a fortnight or more: 87% of 15 year olds and 75% of 13 year olds (**Table 3.12**).

In the 2002 survey, it was found that a higher proportion of pupils in both age groups had reported that they usually drank alcohol once a week or more often compared with previous years. However, between 2002 and 2004, there was a reduction among pupils in both age groups in the proportion of pupils reporting that they usually drank alcohol once a week or more: from 17% to 13% among 13 year olds and from 38% to 35% among 15 year olds. The category 'I never drink now', which had been part of the question in previous surveys, was not included in 2002 but was included in 2004, which may have accounted for some of the differences between the years. However, because the proportion of pupils giving this response was small, particularly among 15 year olds, the changes were unlikely to be due solely to the difference in the question (**Table 3.13**).

3.2.7 DRINKING DAYS IN THE LAST WEEK AMONG PUPILS WHO USUALLY DRINK WEEKLY

Around half of all pupils who reported that they usually drank each week (51% of 13 year olds and 58% of 15 year olds) reported drinking on two or more days, whereas most pupils who drank less frequently reported drinking on only one day: 85% of 13 year olds and 86% of 15 year olds. The day most commonly reported for drinking alcohol by less frequent drinkers was Saturday, while among pupils who reported that they usually drank each week, both Friday and Saturday were equally likely to be reported (**Tables 3.14 and 3.15**).

3.2.8 HARMFUL DRINKING

Reduction of harmful drinking by children and young people is a key policy priority. SALSUS provides some information on patterns of harmful drinking, including more frequent drinking, the number of times pupils had ever been drunk, the number of drinks on a single drinking occasion, and harmful behaviour and other effects resulting from drinking, such as arguments or fights.

3.2.8.1 DRINKING TO EXCESS

In 2002, information on drunkenness was obtained for the first time in the series of surveys; all pupils who reported ever drinking alcohol were asked how often, if ever, they had been drunk and how often, if ever, they had drunk five or more drinks on the same occasion in the last 30 days. These questions were repeated in 2004.

Older pupils were more likely to have been drunk than younger pupils. Just over half (53%) of 13 year olds and around three quarters (74%) of 15 year olds who had ever drunk alcohol had been drunk at least once. Six percent (6%) of 13 year olds and 18% of 15 year olds had been drunk more than ten times. Among 15 year olds, girls were more likely to have been drunk than boys: 77% of girls had been drunk at least once compared with 72% of boys. However, among 13 year olds there was no such gender difference.

Compared with 2002, a lower proportion of 15 year old boys reported being drunk at least once: 76% in 2002 compared with 72% in 2004. However, there was no similar decrease among 15 year old girls or among 13 year olds (**Table 3.16**).

Around a third (31%) of 13 year olds and 56% of 15 year olds who drank alcohol reported drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once in the 30 days before the survey. Among 15 year olds, a higher proportion of girls reported having drunk five or more drinks on the same occasion in the last 30 days: 60% of girls compared with 52% of boys. A quarter (25%) of pupils in both age groups also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion at some time, although not in the last 30 days. Forty three percent (43%) of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds who had drunk alcohol reported that they had never drunk five or more drinks on the same occasion.

Compared with 2002, a lower proportion of 15 year old boys reported drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once in the last 30 days: 52% in 2004 compared with 56% in 2002. However, there was no similar decrease among 15 year old girls. Overall, among 13 year olds, a lower proportion reported having had five or more drinks on the same occasion in the last 30 days, although the difference was significant only among girls: 31% of girls and 33% of boys in 2004 compared with 36% of both boys and girls in 2002 (**Table 3.17**).

Pupils who had been drunk at least once were more likely to have drunk alcohol on two or more days during the week before the survey, drinking mostly on Friday and Saturday. Pupils who had never been drunk were more likely to have drunk on one day only, usually Saturday (**Tables 3.18 and 3.19**).

3.2.8.2 EFFECTS OF DRINKING ALCOHOL

As in 2002, all pupils who ever drunk alcohol were asked whether, over the last year, they had experienced any of a list of negative effects of drinking. In 2002, the list consisted of the following: 'had an argument or fight', 'visited an A & E department', 'been admitted to hospital overnight', 'had an injury that needed to be seen by a doctor', 'stayed off school', 'been sick (vomited)', 'tried any drugs' and 'had unprotected sex' (only 15 year olds were asked whether they had had unprotected sex). In 2004, the following modifications were made to the list: 'been taken home by the police' and 'been in trouble with the police' were added; 'had an argument' and 'had a fight' were listed as separate effects; 'had unprotected sex' was not included. Overall, 57% of 13 year olds and 39% of 15 year olds who had drunk alcohol had not experienced any of the effects listed, while 11% of 13 year olds and 16% of 15 year olds had experienced four or more negative effects. It should be noted that, because of the different number of items on the two lists, this overall percentage should not be compared with the 2002 data (**Table 3.20**).

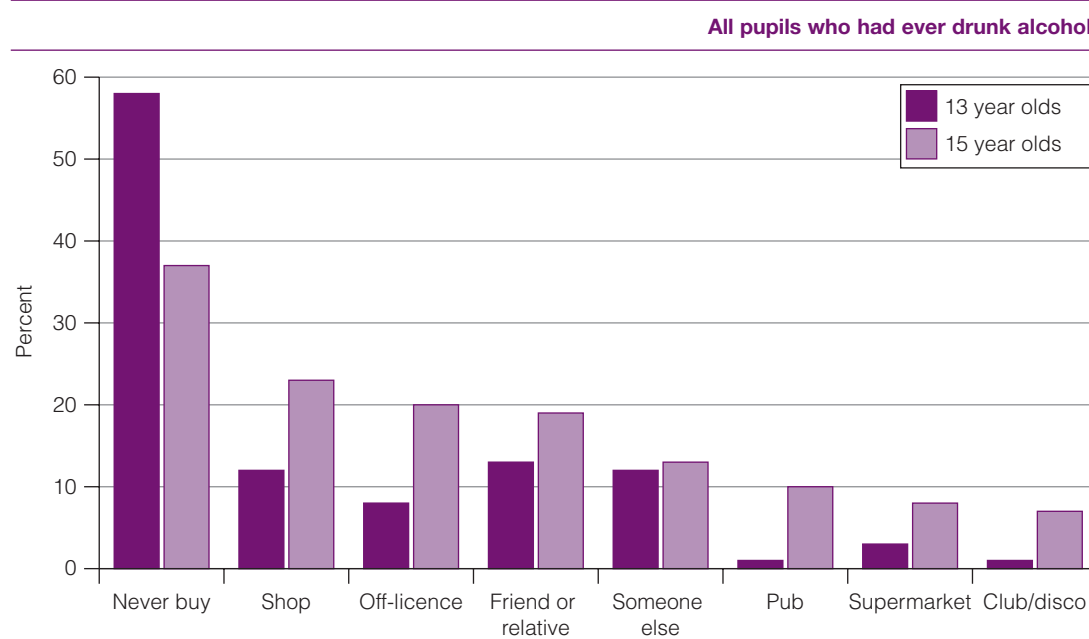
Among those pupils who had ever drunk alcohol the most commonly reported negative effect was vomiting, particularly among girls: 50% of 15 year old girls reported vomiting at least once in the last year because of drinking alcohol, compared with 42% of 15 year old boys. Around a third of 13 year olds reported vomiting: 31% of girls and 32% of boys. Having an argument because of drinking was reported by a higher proportion of girls than boys: 29% of 13 year old girls and 47% of 15 year old girls compared with 22% of 13 year old boys and 32% of 15 year old boys. Boys were more likely than girls to report that drinking had led to fighting: 19% of 13 year old boys and 20% of 15 year old boys compared with 14% of 13 year old girls and 17% of 15 year old girls.

Sixteen percent (16%) of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds reported that they had been in trouble with the police because of drinking, with 6% of 13 year olds and 9% of 15 year olds having been taken home by the police. A fifth (20%) of 15 year olds and 9% of 13 year olds reported having tried drugs as a result of drinking. Around one in ten pupils (8% of 13 year olds and 10% of 15 year olds) reported staying off school as a result of drinking. Fewer pupils reported having had injuries or having been admitted to hospital because of drinking (**Table 3.21**).

3.2.9 SOURCES OF PURCHASED ALCOHOL

Pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink were asked 'If you buy alcohol where do you usually buy it?' and given a list of eight possible sources (a mixture of people and places). The list also included the option 'I never buy alcohol'. Over half (58%) of 13 year olds and over a third (37%) of 15 year olds reported that they never buy alcohol. Although pupils were asked to indicate their 'usual' source of alcohol, 25% reported more than one source.

Although it is illegal to sell alcohol to under-18s, shops and off-licences were the most frequently reported source of alcohol for 15 year olds: 23% reported buying alcohol from shops and 20% reported buying from off-licences. Among younger pupils, buying from a friend or relative and buying from someone else were reported as frequently as shops: 13% reported buying from a friend or relative and 12% reported buying from someone else or from a shop. Girls in both age groups were more likely than boys to report buying from a friend or relative. A lower proportion of pupils reported buying alcohol in pubs or club/discos, with 15 year olds more likely to do so than 13 year olds: 10% of 15 year olds and 1% of 13 year olds reported buying from a pub, and 7% of 15 year olds and 1% of 13 year olds reported buying from a club/disco. Eight percent (8%) of 15 year olds and 3% of 13 year olds had bought alcohol in supermarkets (**Figure 3.4 and Table 3.22**).

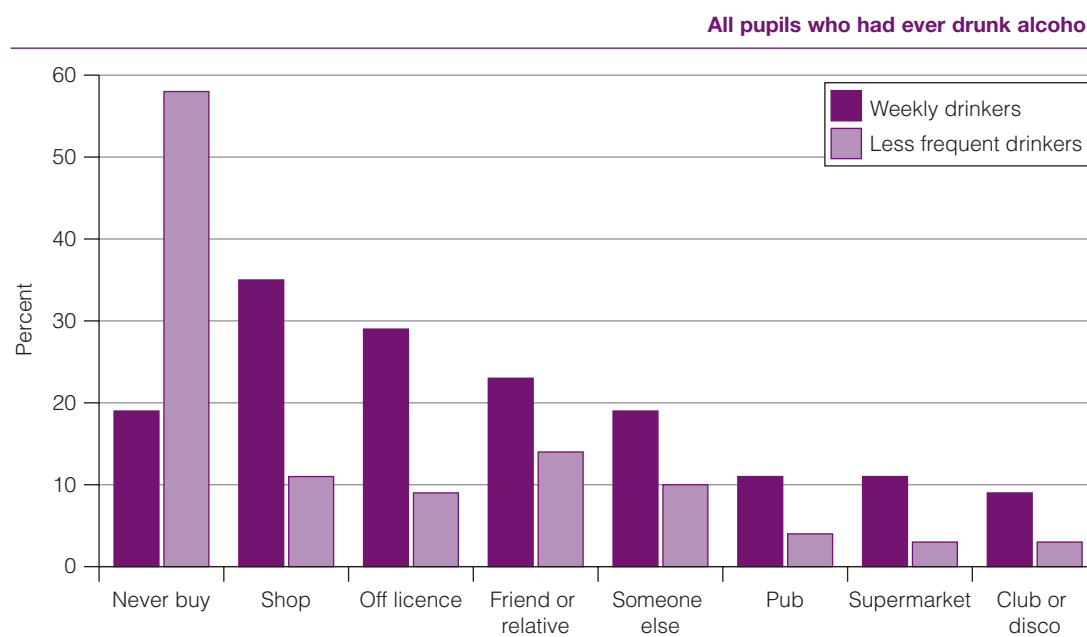
Figure 3.4: Sources for purchasing alcohol, by age group: Scotland 2004

Source: SALSUS 2004

Among 15 year olds, there was an increase between 2000 and 2002 in the proportion of pupils reporting that they bought alcohol in shops or supermarkets, from 15% to 26% and reporting has remained at this level in 2004. Among 13 year olds, there was little change since 1996, with the figure remaining at 13% in all years except in 2000, when it was 10%. The proportion of 15 year olds buying alcohol in off-licences has decreased consistently since 1998 and has continued to decrease, from 23% in 2002 to 20% in 2004. Until 2002, off licences had been the most commonly reported source among this age group but in 2004 shops or supermarkets were the main source (Table 3.23).

Pupils who reported that they usually drank alcohol at least once a week were more likely than less frequent drinkers to report that they bought alcohol: 19% of weekly drinkers reported that they never bought alcohol compared with over half (58%) of less frequent drinkers. Pupils who reported that they usually drank alcohol at least once a week were, consequently, more likely to report purchasing alcohol from each of the sources listed. Between 2002 and 2004, there was an increase among less frequent drinkers in the proportion reporting that they never bought alcohol, from 53% in 2002 to 58% in 2004. However, there was no similar change among pupils who reported that they usually drank alcohol at least once a week. The most commonly reported sources of alcohol among pupils who reported that they usually drank alcohol at least once a week were shops (35%) and off-licences (29%). Less frequent drinkers were more likely to have bought alcohol from friends or relatives than from a shop: 14% compared with 11% (Figure 3.5 and Table 3.24).

Figure 3.5: Sources for purchasing alcohol, by drinking frequency: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

3.2.10 LOCATION OF DRINKING

Pupils who reported ever having drunk alcohol were asked ‘When you drink alcohol, where are you usually?’ and given a list of options which included six possible locations and ‘somewhere else’. Just under a third (31%) of 13 year olds and 42% of 15 year olds reported two or more locations (**Table 3.25**).

The most commonly reported drinking location for younger pupils was ‘at my home’⁴, reported by 49% of 13 year olds, a much higher proportion than any of the other drinking locations. The next most reported locations among this age group were in someone else’s home (30%) or outdoors in a street, park etc. (29%). Around a quarter (24%) reported that they drank alcohol at parties with friends.

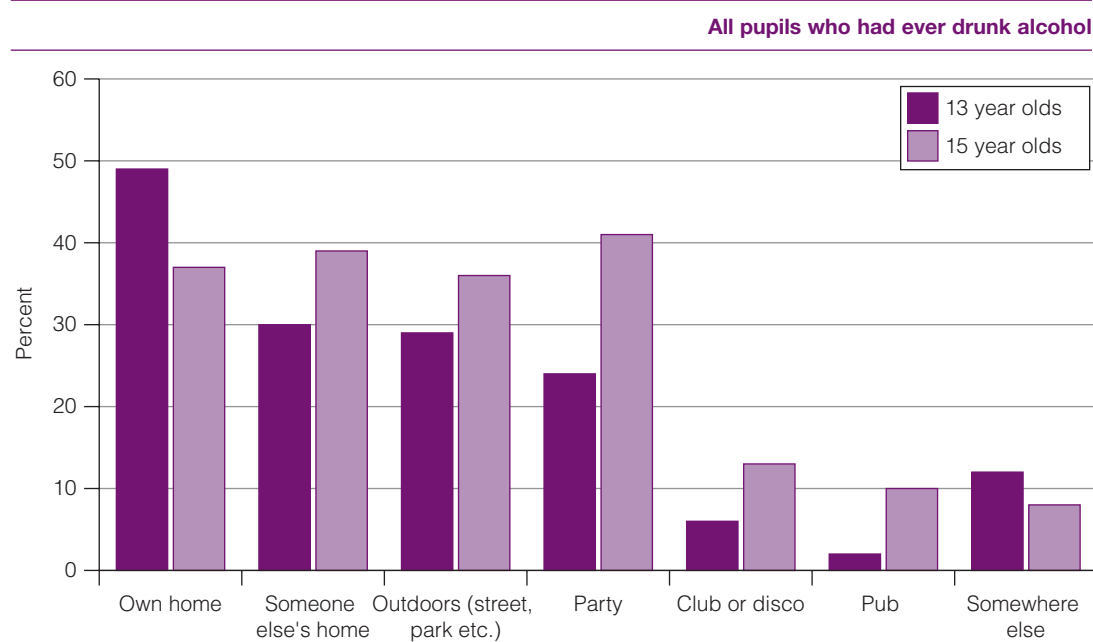
Among 15 year old boys, their own homes (38%) and parties (37%) were the most commonly reported drinking locations. Among 15 year old girls, 44% reported drinking at parties, 43% reporting drinking in someone else’s home and 36% reported drinking in their own home

The proportion of pupils reporting drinking at home increased between 2002 and 2004, from 42% to 49% among 13 year olds and from 30% to 37% among 15 year olds. However, the proportion of pupils who reported drinking alcohol outdoors remained at similar levels: 29% of 13 year olds in both years, 35% of 15 year olds in 2002 and 36% in 2004.

One in 10 (10%) of 15 year olds and 2% of 13 year olds reported pubs as their usual drinking location. Six percent (6%) of 13 year olds and 13% of 15 year olds drank alcohol in clubs or discos. ‘Somewhere else’ was reported by 12% of 13 year olds and 8% of 15 year olds. These figures were all similar to those reported in 2002 (**Figure 3.6 and Table 3.26**).

⁴ This does not necessarily imply that the pupil was drinking with parental supervision and approval

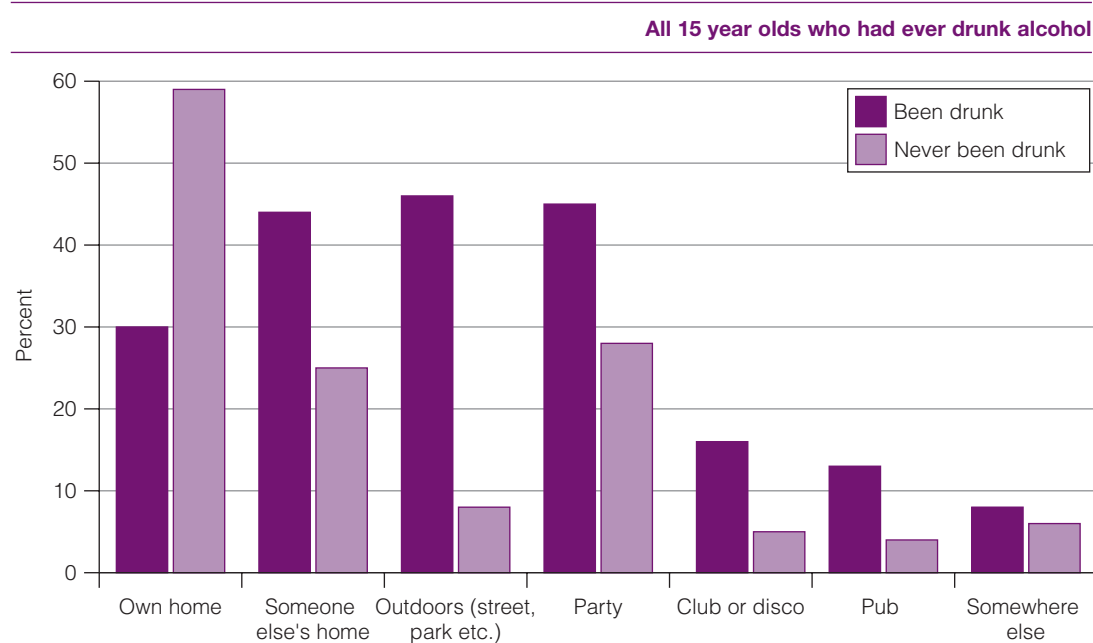
Figure 3.6: Location of drinking by age group: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

Pupils who reported that they had been drunk were more likely to report that they usually drank alcohol outside in parks or streets than pupils who had never been drunk: 46% of pupils in both age groups who had been drunk compared with 11% of 13 year olds and 8% of 15 year olds who had never been drunk. Pupils who had never been drunk were more likely to report that they usually drank alcohol in their own homes: 63% of 13 year olds and 59% of 15 year olds who had never been drunk compared with 36% of 13 year olds and 30% of 15 year olds who had been drunk. Other research⁵ has also found a strong relationship between drunkenness in adolescents and unsupervised drinking, either outdoors or in peers' homes in the absence of adults (**Figure 3.7 and Table 3.27**).

Figure 3.7: Location of drinking by ever been drunk, 15 year olds: Scotland 2004



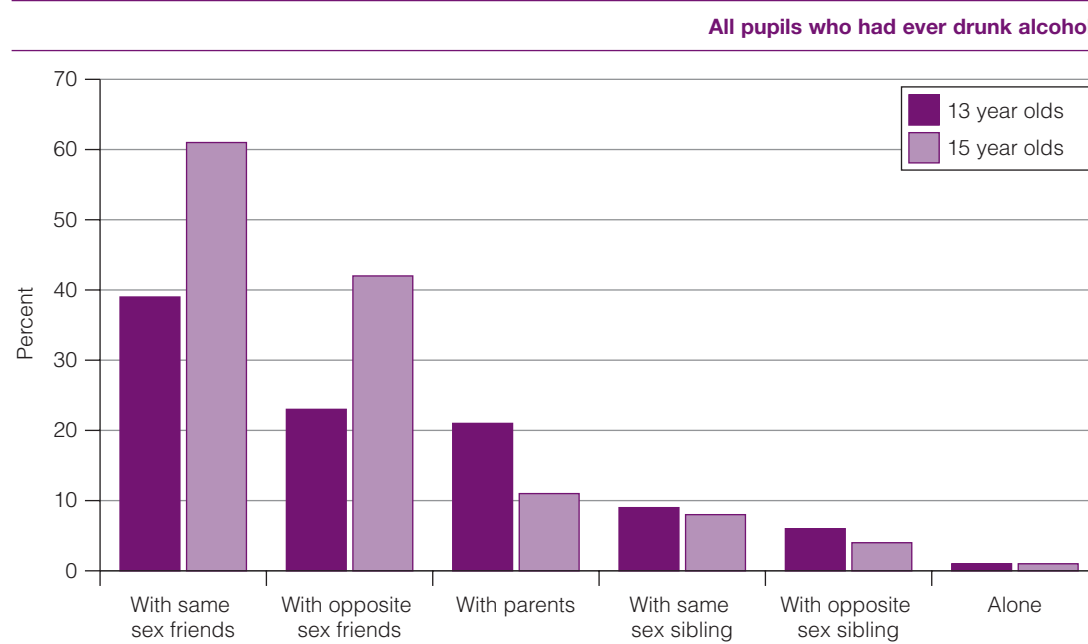
Source: SALSUS 2004

5 Forsyth et al., 2000

3.2.11 DRINKING SITUATIONS

For the first time in the survey series, pupils who had ever drunk alcohol were asked ‘When you drink alcohol how often are you in the following situations?’. The situations included alone, with friends or with various family members. Around a third of pupils (33% of 13 year olds and 31% of 15 year olds) reported that they never drank with their parents. Pupils were more likely to report drinking with friends, particularly with friends of the same gender, than with family: 39% of 13 year olds and 61% of 15 year olds often drank with friends of the same sex and 23% of 13 year olds and 42% of 15 year olds often drank with friends of the opposite sex (Figure 3.8 and Table 3.28).

Figure 3.8: Whom pupils often drink with by age group: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

Pupils who had never been drunk were more likely than pupils who had been drunk at least once to report drinking with their parents: 56% of 13 year olds and 56% of 15 year olds who had never been drunk compared with 36% of 13 year olds and 33% of 15 year olds who had been drunk. In contrast, 83% of 13 year olds and 94% of 15 year olds who had been drunk at least once reported that they sometimes or often drank with same gender friends compared with 44% of 13 year olds and 64% of 15 year olds who had never been drunk (Table 3.29).

Pupils who reported that they usually drank alcohol each week and pupils who had been drunk were more likely to report that all or almost all of their friends drank alcohol. Among 13 year olds, 63% of pupils who usually drank alcohol each week reported that all or almost all of their friends drank alcohol compared with 25% of less frequent drinkers. Among 15 year olds, 80% of pupils who usually drank alcohol each week and 48% of less frequent drinkers reported that all or almost all of their friends drank alcohol. Just under half (45%) of 13 year olds and 69% of 15 year olds who had been drunk reported that all or almost all of their friends drank alcohol compared with 17% of 13 year olds and 34% of 15 year olds who had never been drunk (Tables 3.30 and 3.31).

3.3 Family

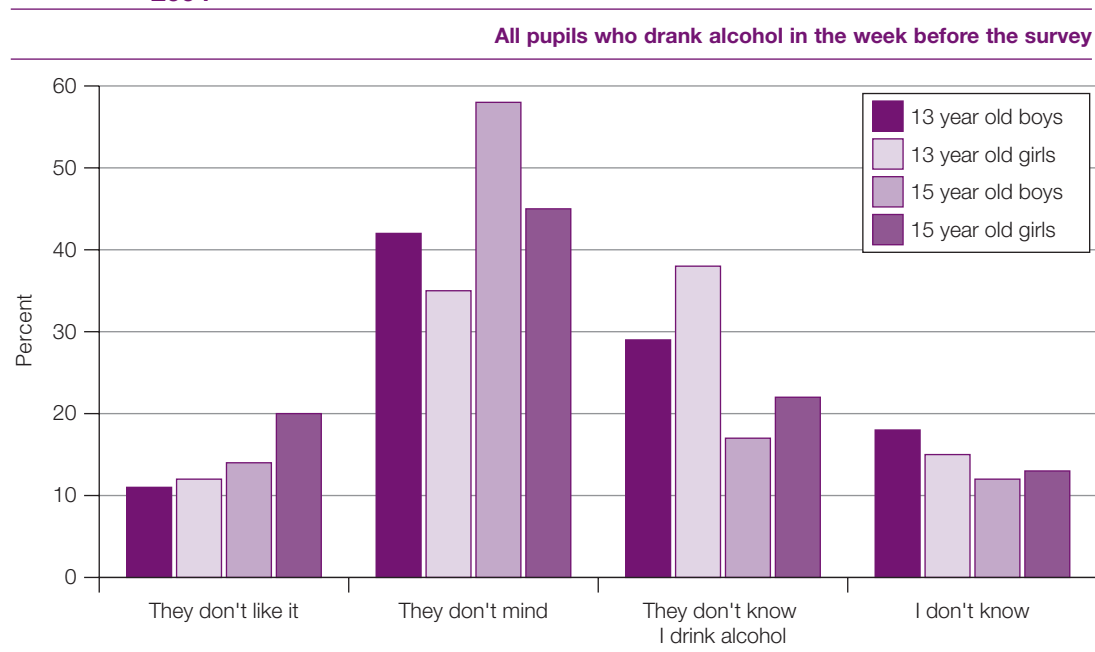
3.3.1 FAMILY ATTITUDES TO DRINKING

A new question, based on the question on family attitudes to smoking was introduced in SALSUS 2002 and repeated in 2004. Parental attitudes to drinking are thought to be important to young people's own drinking behaviour⁶, therefore all pupils were asked about their families' attitudes to drinking or what they thought their families' attitude would be if they started to drink. Pupils who drank alcohol were asked 'How does your family feel about your drinking?' and pupils who did not drink were asked 'How do you think your family would feel if you started drinking?'

Among pupils who reported drinking in the week before the survey, 15 year old boys were most likely to report that their families did not mind that they drank alcohol: 58% of 15 year old boys and 45% of 15 year old girls reported this. Among 13 year olds, 42% of boys and 35% of girls reported that their families did not mind. Among 15 year old boys, there was an increase between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion who felt that their families did not mind, from 52% in 2002 to 58% in 2004. Among 15 year old girls and among 13 year olds there was no significant increase.

Over a third (38%) of 13 year old girls who drank in the week before the survey reported that their families did not know that they drank alcohol. Among 13 year old boys, the figure was lower at 29%. Fifteen year olds were less likely to report that their parents did not know that they drank: this was reported by 22% of 15 year old girls and 17% of 15 year old boys. Between 2002 and 2004, the proportion of 15 year olds reporting that their families did not know that they drank alcohol decreased from 24% to 19% (Figure 3.9 and Table 3.32).

Figure 3.9: Family attitudes to pupils' drinking, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

Most pupils who had never drunk alcohol reported that their families would be upset or angry if they started drinking, although this was more commonly reported by the younger pupils: 71% of 13 year old girls and 70% of 13 year old boys, compared with 65% of 15 year old girls and 51% of 15 year old boys. The changes between 2002 and 2004 among pupils who had never drunk alcohol were not statistically significant (**Table 3.33**).

Pupils were asked whether they were allowed to drink at home. The majority of pupils who reported that they had drunk alcohol agreed that they were always or sometimes allowed to do so (83% of 13 year olds and 86% of 15 year olds). Just under half of the pupils who had never had a drink thought that they would be allowed to drink at home: 42% of 13 year olds and 48% of 15 year olds (**Table 3.34**).

There were differences in usual drinking location between pupils who were allowed to drink at home and those who were not. For example, 47% of 13 year olds and 42% of 15 year olds who were never allowed to drink at home usually drank outside, in the street, park etc., whereas 26% of 13 year olds and 32% of 15 year olds who were always allowed to drink at home reported drinking outside. Some pupils, particularly boys, who reported that they were never allowed to drink at home also reported that they usually did so, suggesting that they drank at home without their parents' knowledge: 15% of 13 year old boys compared with 7% of 13 year girls and 13% of 15 year old boys compared with 6% of 15 year old girls (**Table 3.35**).

In Section 3.13, it was reported that 41% of 13 year olds and 37% of 15 year olds had indicated that they usually drank in their own home, but it was noted that this did not imply that they were drinking with parental approval or parental supervision. When pupils' responses to that question were examined in relation to their responses to the question on family attitudes to drinking it was found that 13% of 13 year old girls and 10% of 13 year old boys who drank in their own homes reported that their parents did not know that they drank alcohol, indicating unsupervised drinking. The figures for 15 year olds were 7% of boys and 9% of girls. The majority of pupils who usually drank in their own home reported that their families did not mind them drinking. This was higher for older pupils and for boys: 80% of 15 year old boys compared with 71% of 13 year old boys and 72% of 15 year old girls compared with 63% of 13 year old girls (**Table 3.36**).

3.3.2 FAMILY AFFLUENCE

Prevalence of drinking in the week before the survey was higher among 15 year old boys who came from high affluence families than among those who came from low affluence families. Forty three percent (43%) of 15 year old boys from high affluence families drank in the last week compared with 34% from low affluence families. Among girls and among 13 year old boys, there was no difference in reported drinking in the last week between pupils from low or high affluence families.

Prevalence of drinking in the week before the survey declined between 2002 and 2004 among 15 year old boys from both high affluence families (from 51% to 43%) and low affluence families (from 41% to 34%), reflecting the general trend among boys in this age group. Among 13 year old boys, there was a decline from 26% to 20% among boys from high affluence families, but the decline among 13 year old boys from low affluence families (from 21% to 19%) was smaller and not statistically significant. There were no significant changes among girls in either age group (**Table 3.37**).

Although there was no difference between pupils from high affluence and low affluence families in the prevalence of drinking in the week before the survey among girls or among 13 year old boys, pupils from low affluence families were, particularly among younger

pupils, more likely to report that they had been drunk at least once. Among 13 year olds, 63% of boys and girls from low affluence families reported having been drunk at least once compared with 50% of boys and 54% of girls from high affluence families. A higher proportion of 15 year old girls from low affluence families than from high affluence families had been drunk: 80% compared with 74%. In contrast to this, although 15 year old boys from high affluence families were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the week before the survey, the difference in reported drunkenness between 15 year old boys from low and high affluence families was small and not statistically significant.

Between 2002 and 2004, there was a decline in the prevalence of drunkenness among 15 year old boys from high affluence families, from 75% to 68%. There was also a decline among 15 year old boys from low affluence families (from 77% to 73%) which also, although not statistically significant, reflected the overall decrease among 15 year old boys in reports of having been drunk. The changes among 13 year old boys and among girls in both age groups were not statistically significant (**Table 3.38**).

3.3.3 FAMILY STRUCTURE

'Family disruption' has been shown to have some effect on substance use in young people, with higher substance use being found in step-families and single parent families⁷. Among younger pupils, the proportion of pupils who reported drinking in the last week was higher among pupils living with one parent and a step-parent and in single-parent families than among pupils living with both parents: 25% of 13 year olds living with one parent and a step-parent or single-parent families compared with 18% of pupils in families with both parents. The difference was greater among girls; 17% of 13 year old girls living with both parents had drunk alcohol in the last week compared with 26% living in single parent families and 28% of those living with one parent and a step-parent. Among 15 year olds, pupils living in single parent families or with one parent and a step-parent were most likely to report drinking in the last week: 46% compared with 41% from families with both parents (**Table 3.39**).

Pupils living with both parents were less likely than those living with single parents or with one parent and step parent to have been drunk: 48% of 13 year olds and 71% of 15 year olds who lived with both parents had been drunk at least once compared with 58% of 13 year olds and 81% of 15 year olds living with one parent and step-parent and 64% of 13 year olds and 80% of 15 year olds living with a single parent (**Table 3.40**).

3.3.4 PARENTAL MONITORING

The level of parents' monitoring of their children's activities has been shown to be associated with behaviour such as alcohol use, with children who experience higher levels of monitoring exhibiting fewer signs of problem behaviour⁸. Pupils' responses to a series of questions on how much knowledge they perceived their parents to have about their friends and activities (who their friends were, where they went when they were out, what they spent their money on) were used in the survey to assess levels of parental monitoring. A score was created for each pupil for their perception of mother's and father's monitoring level and this score was compared with the overall median (mid-point) score for their age and gender (see section 1.6.3 for more details).

⁷ Sweeting and West, 2002

⁸ Brown et. al., 1993

Drinking

Seventy percent (70%) of 13 year olds who drank in the last week had lower than median levels of monitoring by their mothers (as perceived by the pupils), compared with 27% pupils who had never drunk alcohol. Among 15 year olds, the comparable figures were 58% for pupils who drank in the last week and 34% for pupils who had never drunk alcohol. A similar pattern was found for monitoring by pupils' fathers: among pupils who reported drinking in the last week, 55% of 13 year olds and 47% of 15 year olds had lower than median levels of paternal monitoring (as perceived by the pupils) compared with 24% of 13 year olds and 32% of 15 year olds who had never drunk alcohol (**Tables 3.41 and 3.42**).

3.4 Friends, leisure activities and life satisfaction

3.4.1 TIME SPENT WITH FRIENDS

Evidence from the HBSC series of surveys⁹ suggests that the frequency of meeting with friends in the evenings is associated with alcohol consumption. The question used in the HBSC surveys, asking 'How many evenings a week do you usually spend out with your friends' was also used in the SALSUS survey. Among 13 year olds, a higher proportion of pupils who drank in the last week reported spending 5 or more evenings a week with friends: 57% of boys and 52% of girls who drank alcohol in the last week, compared with 29% of boys and 19% of girls who had never drunk alcohol. This pattern was also found among 15 year olds, with 43% of boys and 39% of girls who drank alcohol in the last week reporting that they spent 5 or more evenings with friends compared with 17% of boys and 8% of girls who never drank alcohol (**Table 3.43**).

3.4.2 LEISURE ACTIVITIES

In order to investigate the association between drinking alcohol and other leisure activities, pupils were asked how often they engaged in a range of activities in which young people in this age group commonly participate. The full list of activities can be found in Tables 3.44 and 3.45 (pages 122 and 123). The activities which showed the greatest contrast between pupils who drank in the week before the survey and pupils who had never drunk alcohol are shown in Figures 3.10 and 3.11.

The main contrast between pupils who drank in the week before the survey and pupils who never drank alcohol was in the proportions reporting that they hang around the street. Among 13 year olds, 79% of boys and 83% of girls who drank in the last week reported that they hung around the street compared with 33% of boys and 31% of girls who never drank alcohol. Hanging around the street was reported by a lower proportion of 15 year olds, but the same pattern was found: 68% of boys and 65% of girls who drank in the last week reported hanging around the street compared with 30% of boys and 19% of girls who had never drunk alcohol.

Taking part in sports was, overall, reported by a much higher proportion of boys than girls and participation was lowest among girls who reported drinking in the last week. Among 13 year old girls, 50% of those who drank in the last week took part in sports compared with 67% of those never drank alcohol. Among 15 year old girls, only 41% of those who drank in the last week took part in sports compared with 61% of girls who never drank alcohol. In contrast to this, there was no significant difference in taking part in sports among 13 year old boys who drank alcohol in the last week and those who never drank alcohol. While among 15 year old boys, a slightly higher proportion of those who drank in the last week took part in sports (78% compared to 71% of boys who did not drink). This may suggest that among older boys, as among adult males, the social context of taking part in some sports involves drinking alcohol.

Pupils who did not drink alcohol were more likely to report that they took part in hobbies, art or played a musical instrument than pupils who reported drinking in the week before the survey: 68% of 13 year olds and 72% of 15 year olds who did not drink alcohol compared with 53% of 13 year olds and 51% of 15 year olds who drank alcohol in the

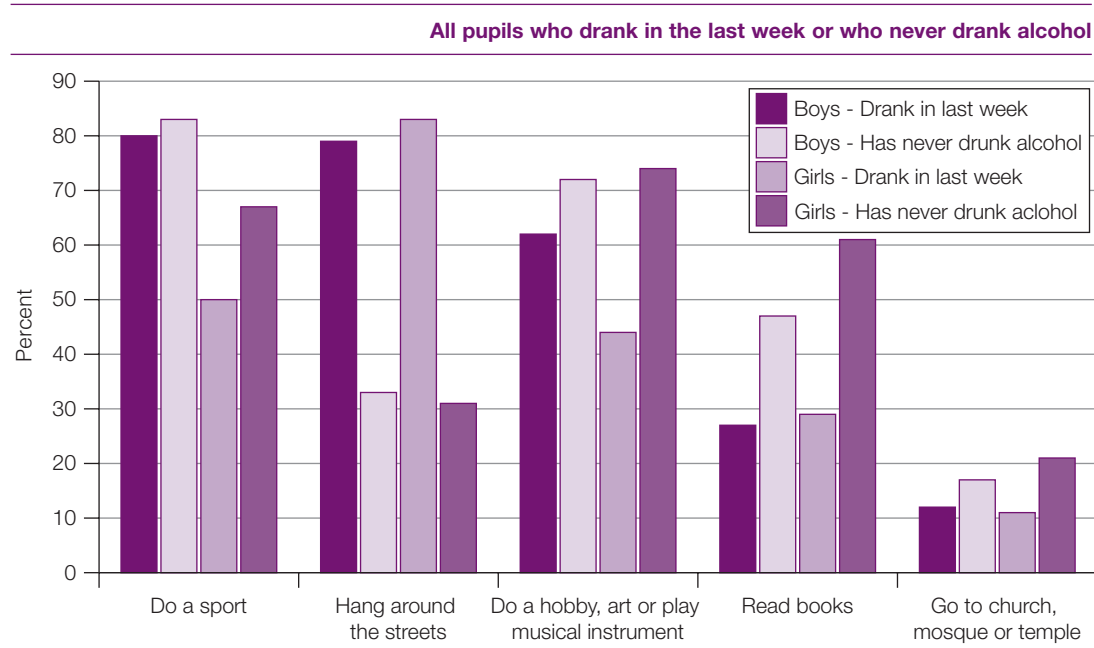
⁹ Settertobulte and Matos, 2004

last week. Reading books was also more likely to be reported by pupils who did not drink: 54% of 13 year olds and 48% of 15 year olds who did not drink compared with 28% of 13 year olds and 27% of 15 year olds who reported drinking in the last week.

Reported regular attendance at church, mosque or temple was higher among pupils who had never drunk alcohol, with no major gender differences: 18% of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds who had never drunk alcohol compared with 12% of 13 year olds and 8% of 15 year olds who drank in the last week (Figures 3.10 and 3.11, Tables 3.44 and 3.45).

Previous research has indicated that adolescents who have the strongest ‘street based’ leisure orientation¹⁰ also have the highest levels of substance use. The SALSUS findings, although not directly comparable, do reflect this distinction.

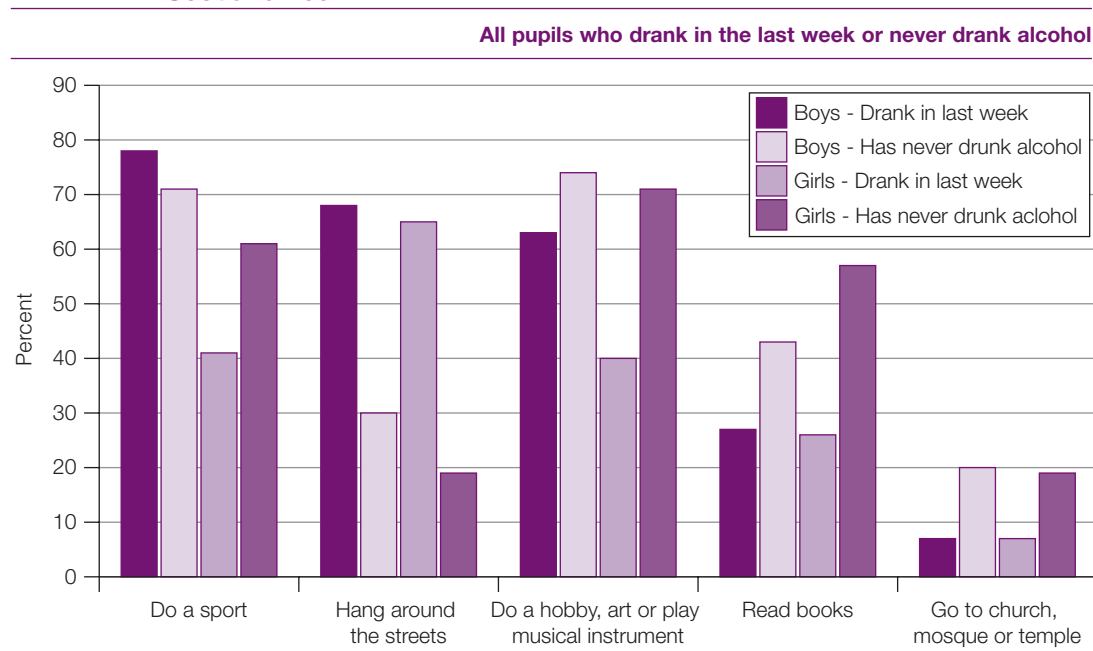
Figure 3.10: Proportion of 13 year old pupils reporting each activity at least weekly: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

¹⁰ Sweeting and West, 2002

Figure 3.11: Proportion of 15 year old pupils reporting each activity at least weekly: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

3.4.3 LIFE SATISFACTION

In order to assess pupils' current levels of satisfaction with their lives, they were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements, for example 'I like the way things are going for me', 'I would like to change many things in my life'. Each pupil's score was compared with the median (mid-point) score for their age and gender. Section 1.6.6 gives further details about this measure.

A higher proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, particularly girls, had levels of life satisfaction below the median, particularly the younger pupils: 62% of 13 year olds who drank in the last week had lower than median life satisfaction scores compared with 38% of those who never drank alcohol. Among 15 year olds, 52% of pupils who drank in the last week and 40% of pupils who had never drunk alcohol had lower than median levels of life satisfaction (**Table 3.46**).

As noted elsewhere in the report¹¹, the cross-sectional nature of the survey means that these findings should not be taken to imply that lower levels of life satisfaction cause young people to use alcohol. Other research on life satisfaction and substance use among adolescents¹² also found an association between alcohol use and lower life satisfaction in a cross-sectional survey. However, the authors also noted that 'It is difficult to explain whether these adolescents participate in substance use because of dissatisfaction with life, or whether they are dissatisfied with life owing to substance use'.

¹¹ See section 1.6

¹² Zullig et. al, 2001

3.5 Truancy and exclusion

Pupils were asked how many times they had 'skipped or skived school' (truanted) during the school year and whether they had been excluded since starting secondary school. It should be noted that pupils who were excluded at the time of the survey would not have been present in class when the survey was administered. It is also likely that more persistent truants would also have been absent. Therefore, although the figures reported in this section can give a general indication of the relationship between truancy or exclusion and alcohol use, they may not give a full picture of alcohol use among the pupils who are most likely to be out of school.

3.5.1 TRUANCY

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week were more likely to report that they had skipped or skived school in the last year (truanted). Among 13 year olds, 59% of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week had truanted at least once in the last year compared with 17% of pupils who had never drunk alcohol. A higher proportion of 15 year olds reported that they had truanted but the relationship between drinking and truancy was the same as that found for 13 year olds: 64% of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week had truanted at least once in the school year compared with 22% of those who had never drunk alcohol. Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week also reported more frequent truancing: 11% of 13 year olds and 13% of 15 year olds who reported drinking alcohol in the last week had truanted 10 or more times, compared with only 1% of 13 year olds and 4% of 15 year olds who had never drunk alcohol (**Table 3.47**).

Pupils who reported that they had been drunk were more likely to have truanted than those who had never been drunk: 55% of 13 year olds and 60% of 15 year olds who had been drunk at least once had truanted at least once compared with 26% of 13 year olds and 28% of 15 year olds who had never been drunk. Around one in 10 (9%) of 13 year olds and 12% of 15 year olds who had been drunk had truanted more than 10 times compared with 1% of pupils in both age groups who had never been drunk (**Table 3.48**).

3.5.2 EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

Exclusion from school was also associated with drinking behaviour: 15% of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds who drank in the last week had been excluded since starting secondary school, compared with only 5% of 13 year olds and 8% of 15 year olds who had never drunk alcohol (**Table 3.49**).

Pupils who reported that they had been drunk at least once were also more likely to have been excluded from school: 13% of 13 year olds and 16% of 15 year olds who had been drunk had been excluded from school compared with 5% of 13 year olds and 7% of 15 year olds who had never been drunk (**Table 3.50**).

3.6 Alcohol advertising

In 2004, for the first time, the survey included questions on alcohol advertising. Pupils were asked how many advertisements for alcoholic drinks they had seen on television in the past week and about their attitudes to the adverts they had seen on television.

Research carried out in the United States of America among 12 to 19 year olds, from which the questions were adapted, indicated that it was young people's attitudes towards advertising rather than the amount of advertising that they remembered seeing which was associated with their drinking patterns¹³.

The SALSUS 2004 survey found that among 13 year olds, pupils who drank in the week before the survey were more likely to report that they saw alcohol adverts a lot: 45% compared with 36% of those who did not drink. However, there was no significant difference in reports of having seen alcohol adverts by drinking status among 15 year olds. When pupils were asked how many adverts they had seen on television in the last week: 31% of 13 year olds who drank in the last week reported that they had seen six or more adverts compared with 22% of 13 year olds who did not drink. Among 15 year olds, 23% of those who drank in the last week and 22% of those who did not drink had seen six or more adverts for alcohol (**Tables 3.51 and 3.52**).

Pupils were also asked what they thought of the adverts they had seen; were they funny or exciting and did pupils wish they were like the people in the adverts? As was found in the original research among American teenagers, there was an association between pupils' drinking behaviour and whether they enjoyed the adverts. Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week were more likely than those who did not drink to usually think that the adverts were funny: 34% of 13 year olds and 41% of 15 year olds who drank alcohol in the last week compared with 22% of 13 year olds and 31% of 15 year olds who had never drunk alcohol (**Table 3.53**).

As with all cross sectional data, the findings reported here should not be taken to imply a causal relationship between seeing or enjoying alcohol adverts and drinking, it could equally be that pupils who drink are more aware of alcohol brands and therefore more likely to notice alcohol adverts.

Very few pupils reported that they found the alcohol adverts exciting or that they wished they were like the people in the adverts. Almost all (92%) pupils in both age groups reported that they did not usually wish or never wished they were like the people in the adverts, and 88% of 13 year olds and 84% of 15 year olds did not usually find or never found the adverts exciting (**Tables 3.54 and 3.55**).

13 Unger et. al, 2003

Table 3.1: Ever had an alcoholic drink, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Ever had an alcoholic drink	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	67	69	68
No	33	31	32
<i>Bases</i>	1810	1736	3546
15 year olds			
Yes	86	90	88
No	14	10	12
<i>Bases</i>	1672	1742	3414

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.2: Last occasion of drinking of alcohol, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Last occasion of drinking	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Some time during the last 7 days	20	20	20
1 week but less than 2 weeks ago	4	5	4
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks ago	7	9	8
1 month but less than six months ago	24	24	24
6 months ago or more	11	11	11
Never had a drink	34	31	32
<i>Bases</i>	1787	1730	3517
15 year olds			
Some time during the last week	40	46	43
1 week but less than 2 weeks ago	8	9	8
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks ago	10	12	11
1 month but less than six months ago	18	19	18
6 months ago or more	9	6	7
Never had a drink	14	10	12
<i>Bases</i>	1668	1745	3413

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.3: Percentage of pupils who drank in the last week, by age group and gender: Scotland 1990 – 2004

All pupils									
Age group and gender	Year								2004 Bases
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	
Percentage who drank in the week before the survey									
13 year olds									
Boys	10	14	18	21	19	19	23	20	1787
Girls	10	12	13	18	15	20	23	20	1730
Total	10	13	16	20	17	19	23	20	3517
15 year olds									
Boys	30	35	37	48	39	42	47	40	1668
Girls	25	28	35	46	35	37	46	46	1745
Total	28	32	36	47	37	39	46	43	3413

Source: Source: ONS 1990 – 1998; NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002-2004

Table 3.4: Number of days on which pupils reported drinking alcohol in the week before the survey, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who drank alcohol in the week before the survey			
Number of days	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
One	66	63	65
Two	23	28	26
Three	7	6	6
Four or more	4	3	3
Bases	350	344	694
15 year olds			
One	54	55	55
Two	32	32	32
Three	8	8	8
Four or more	6	4	5
Bases	666	797	1463

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.5: Days on which pupils reported drinking alcohol in the week before the survey, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who drank alcohol in the week before the survey			
Day	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Monday	8	8	8
Tuesday	4	6	5
Wednesday	7	7	7
Thursday	4	5	5
Friday	49	50	50
Saturday	58	61	60
Sunday	19	13	16
Bases	363	354	717
15 year olds			
Monday	7	6	6
Tuesday	6	4	5
Wednesday	8	4	6
Thursday	5	4	5
Friday	59	62	60
Saturday	71	71	71
Sunday	15	14	15
Bases	669	797	1466

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 3.6: Type of alcohol drunk in the week before the survey by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who drank alcohol in the week before the survey			
Type of alcohol	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Beer, lager or cider	56	31	43
Shandy	16	9	12
Wine	27	29	28
Sherry/martini etc.	8	5	7
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	49	54	51
Alcopops	58	64	61
<i>Bases</i>	363	354	717
15 year olds			
Beer, lager or cider	70	28	47
Shandy	7	5	6
Wine	22	32	28
Sherry/martini etc.	4	6	5
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	56	73	65
Alcopops	46	65	56
<i>Bases</i>	669	797	1466

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 3.7: Strength of beer usually drunk by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who reported drinking beer in the week before the survey			
Strength of beer	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Normal strength beer	66	65	65
Strong beer	34	35	35
<i>Bases</i>	196	105	301
15 year olds			
Normal strength beer	77	67	74
Strong beer	23	33	26
<i>Bases</i>	456	199	655

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.8: Units of alcohol drunk in the week before the survey, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who drank alcohol in the week before the survey			
Units of alcohol	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Less than 1 unit over the week	7	7	7
1-6 units	47	53	50
7-13 units	24	22	23
14 -20 units	11	8	9
21 units or more	12	9	11
mean units	10	8	9
<i>Bases</i>	337	339	676
15 year olds			
Less than 1 unit over the week	5	3	4
1-6 units	33	39	36
7-13 units	27	32	30
14 - 20 units	15	11	13
21 units or more	20	14	17
mean units	13	11	12
<i>Bases</i>	633	773	1406

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.9: Average units of alcohol consumed in the week before the survey, by age group and gender: Scotland 2000 - 2004

All pupils who drank alcohol in the week before the survey				
Mean units of alcohol	2000	2002	2004	2004 <i>Bases</i>
13 year olds				
Boys	11	11	10	337
Girls	8	9	8	339
Both	9	10	9	676
15 year olds				
Boys	15	14	13	633
Girls	10	12	11	773
Both	13	13	12	1406

Source: NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 3.10: Average units of alcohol drunk in the week before the survey by type of drink, age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

All pupils who reported drinking each type of alcohol in the week before the survey

Type of alcohol	Boys units		Girls units		Total units	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Beer, lager or cider	8.9	7.8	7.2	6.2	8.3	7.2
Shandy	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2
Wine	3.7	5.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.4
Sherry/martini etc.	2.9	2.9	3.2	4.1	3.0	3.4
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.8
Alcopops	5.0	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.6
15 year olds						
Beer, lager or cider	11.3	10.5	7.4	8.7	10.1	9.9
Shandy	4.2	4.2	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.7
Wine	5.0	5.7	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.8
Sherry/martini etc.	3.6	2.4	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.2
Spirits, liqueurs etc.	5.3	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.9
Alcopops	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- As the number of pupils who drank each type of drink varied, overall bases are not shown in this table
- The figures shown for 2002 differ from those shown in the 2002 SALSUS report because they are presented on a different basis

Table 3.11: Usual frequency of drinking alcohol, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol

Frequency of drinking	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
13 year olds			
Almost every day	1	1	1
About twice a week	8	8	8
About once a week	11	10	11
About once a fortnight	12	13	12
About once a month	10	15	13
Only a few times a year	51	49	50
Never drinks now	7	5	6
Bases	1195	1197	2392
15 year olds			
Almost every day	3	1	2
About twice a week	18	18	18
About once a week	18	19	19
About once a fortnight	14	19	16
About once a month	14	16	15
Only a few times a year	30	24	27
Never drinks now	3	3	3
Bases	1427	1565	2992

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.12: Usual frequency of drinking by when last drank alcohol, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Frequency of drinking alcohol	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol			
	During last week %	One to four weeks ago %	One to six months ago %	More than six months ago %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Once a week or more	57	19	1	1
About once a fortnight	18	28	4	1
About once a month	11	22	10	3
Only a few times a year	13	30	85	95
<i>Bases</i>	349	187	403	148
Girls				
Once a week or more	52	14	0	0
About once a fortnight	21	26	4	1
About once a month	13	30	16	3
Only a few times a year	14	29	80	96
<i>Bases</i>	349	223	404	150
Both				
Once a week or more	55	17	1	0
About once a fortnight	20	27	4	1
About once a month	12	27	13	3
Only a few times a year	14	30	82	96
<i>Bases</i>	698	410	807	298
15 year olds				
Boys				
Once a week or more	73	23	1	2
About once a fortnight	14	30	3	0
About once a month	7	26	21	4
Only a few times a year	6	20	74	94
<i>Bases</i>	655	303	290	112
Girls				
Once a week or more	67	20	1	1
About once a fortnight	20	33	5	0
About once a month	8	33	23	3
Only a few times a year	5	14	71	96
<i>Bases</i>	787	348	308	72
Both				
Once a week or more	70	21	1	2
About once a fortnight	17	32	4	0
About once a month	8	30	22	4
Only a few times a year	5	17	72	95
<i>Bases</i>	1442	651	598	184

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.13: Usual frequency of drinking alcohol, by age group: Scotland 1996-2004

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol	All pupils				
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
13 year olds					
Almost every day	1	0	1	1	0
About twice a week	4	4	4	6	6
About once a week	8	9	8	10	7
About once a fortnight	12	8	9	9	8
About once a month	10	8	8	11	9
Only a few times a year	32	27	28	32	34
Never drinks now	7	6	7	n/a	4
Never had a drink	32	37	36	31	32
<i>Bases</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>758</i>	<i>1182</i>	<i>12241</i>	<i>3530</i>
15 year olds					
Almost every day	1	1	0	1	2
About twice a week	12	13	13	17	16
About once a week	23	15	17	20	17
About once a fortnight	16	17	17	15	14
About once a month	14	14	13	13	13
Only a few times a year	21	21	23	22	24
Never drinks now	3	5	3	n/a	3
Never had a drink	11	14	13	12	12
<i>Bases</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>816</i>	<i>10513</i>	<i>3404</i>

Source: ONS 1996-1998; NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002-2004

Note:

- This question has been included in the series since 1996. In 2002 the response category 'I never drink alcohol now' was not included in the question but was added again in 2004

Table 3.14: Number of days on which pupils reported drinking alcohol in the week before the survey, by drinking frequency, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who drank alcohol in the week before the survey			
Number of days	Once a week or more %	Less frequently %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
One	52	89	67
Two	34	6	23
Three	9	4	6
Four or more	6	1	4
<i>Bases</i>	198	142	340
Girls			
One	46	81	63
Two	39	16	28
Three	10	2	6
Four or more	5	1	3
<i>Bases</i>	177	166	343
Both			
One	49	85	65
Two	37	11	25
Three	9	3	6
Four or more	5	1	4
<i>Bases</i>	357	308	683
15 year olds			
Boys			
One	43	85	54
Two	40	11	32
Three	10	3	8
Four or more	8	1	6
<i>Bases</i>	476	176	652
Girls			
One	40	86	56
Two	41	12	32
Three	12	1	8
Four or more	6	0	4
<i>Bases</i>	526	261	787
Both			
One	42	86	55
Two	41	12	32
Three	11	2	8
Four or more	6	1	5
<i>Bases</i>	1002	437	1439

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.15: Days on which pupils reported drinking alcohol in the last week, by drinking frequency, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who drank alcohol in the week before the survey			
Day	Once a week or more %	Less frequently %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
Monday - Thursday	15	15	15
Friday	62	31	49
Saturday	63	53	59
Sunday	23	13	19
<i>Bases</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>349</i>
Girls			
Monday - Thursday	20	17	19
Friday	64	36	51
Saturday	65	58	62
Sunday	16	9	13
<i>Bases</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>349</i>
Both			
Monday - Thursday	17	16	17
Friday	63	33	50
Saturday	64	56	60
Sunday	20	11	16
<i>Bases</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>698</i>
15 year olds			
Boys			
Monday - Thursday	22	5	17
Friday	65	39	58
Saturday	74	64	71
Sunday	17	10	15
<i>Bases</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>655</i>
Girls			
Monday - Thursday	15	9	13
Friday	75	34	62
Saturday	75	64	71
Sunday	17	8	14
<i>Bases</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>787</i>
Both			
Monday - Thursday	18	7	15
Friday	71	36	60
Saturday	74	64	71
Sunday	17	9	14
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>1142</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 3.16: Number of times drunk, by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Number of times drunk	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol					
	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Never	43	47	45	48	44	47
Once	22	21	22	22	22	22
2-3 times	17	19	17	16	17	18
4-10 times	8	8	9	8	9	8
More than 10 times	8	6	6	6	7	6
Bases	4043	1184	4340	1189	8383	2373
15 year olds						
Never	24	28	22	23	23	26
Once	15	16	16	17	16	16
2-3 times	24	22	25	25	24	24
4-10 times	16	14	18	19	17	17
More than 10 times	21	19	19	17	20	18
Bases	4514	1411	4701	1553	9215	2964

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.17: Frequency of drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion in the last 30 days, by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Frequency	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol					
	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
4 or more times	8	7	8	7	8	7
3 times	6	5	6	6	6	5
Twice	9	10	10	7	10	8
Once	13	11	12	11	12	11
Not in the last 30 days	22	23	24	27	23	25
Never	42	45	40	42	41	43
Bases	3969	1150	4313	1166	8282	2316
15 year olds						
4 or more times	16	18	17	17	17	17
3 times	10	8	11	13	11	11
Twice	15	11	15	14	15	13
Once	15	15	16	16	16	15
Not in the last 30 days	23	26	24	23	24	25
Never	20	22	17	18	19	20
Bases	4516	1399	4704	1534	9220	2933

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.18: Number of days on which pupils reported drinking alcohol in the week before the survey, by whether pupils had ever been drunk, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who reported drinking alcohol in the week before the survey			
Number of days	Never been drunk %	Drunk at least once %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
One	90	61	67
Two	6	27	23
Three	3	7	6
Four or more	1	4	4
<i>Bases</i>	67	273	340
Girls			
One	84	57	63
Two	13	32	28
Three	1	7	6
Four or more	1	4	3
<i>Bases</i>	77	265	342
Both			
One	87	59	65
Two	10	30	25
Three	2	7	6
Four or more	1	4	4
<i>Bases</i>	144	538	682
15 year olds			
Boys			
One	74	51	54
Two	21	34	32
Three	2	9	8
Four or more	3	6	6
<i>Bases</i>	91	559	650
Girls			
One	83	53	56
Two	12	34	32
Three	1	9	8
Four or more	4	4	4
<i>Bases</i>	78	708	786
Both			
One	78	52	55
Two	17	34	32
Three	2	9	8
Four or more	4	5	5
<i>Bases</i>	169	1267	1436

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.19: Days on which pupils reported drinking alcohol in the week before the survey, by whether pupils had ever been drunk, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who reported drinking alcohol in the week before the survey			
Day	Never been drunk %	Drunk at least once %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
Monday - Thursday	14	15	15
Friday	26	54	48
Saturday	48	60	58
Sunday	16	20	19
Bases	73	280	353
Girls			
Monday - Thursday	18	19	19
Friday	36	55	51
Saturday	51	64	61
Sunday	10	14	13
Bases	80	269	349
Both			
Monday - Thursday	16	17	17
Friday	31	55	50
Saturday	50	62	60
Sunday	13	17	16
Bases	153	549	702
15 year olds			
Boys			
Monday - Thursday	11	18	17
Friday	33	62	58
Saturday	70	71	71
Sunday	19	15	15
Bases	91	561	652
Girls			
Monday - Thursday	15	13	13
Friday	27	66	62
Saturday	59	72	71
Sunday	22	13	14
Bases	78	708	786
Both			
Monday - Thursday	13	15	15
Friday	30	64	60
Saturday	65	72	71
Sunday	20	14	14
Bases	169	1269	1438

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 3.20: Number of effects of drinking experienced in the last year, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of effects	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
None	58	56	57
One	15	18	16
Two - three	16	17	16
Four - five	7	6	7
Six or more	4	3	4
<i>Bases</i>	1068	1103	2171
15 year olds			
None	43	36	39
One	20	20	20
Two - three	22	26	24
Four - five	10	12	11
Six or more	5	6	5
<i>Bases</i>	1327	1490	2817

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- As the list of effects of drinking alcohol contained more items than in 2002, this data should not be compared to the equivalent table in the 2002 report

Table 3.21: Effects of drinking experienced at least once in the last year, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Effect of drinking alcohol	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Vomited	32	31	32
Had an argument	22	29	26
Had a fight	19	14	16
Been in trouble with the police	17	14	16
Tried drugs	9	9	9
Stayed off school	8	9	8
Taken home by police	6	6	6
Had an injury seen by doctor	6	3	5
Visited accident and emergency	2	2	2
Admitted to hospital	2	1	2
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1205</i>	<i>1203</i>	<i>2408</i>
15 year olds			
Vomited	42	50	46
Had an argument	32	47	40
Had a fight	20	17	19
Been in trouble with the police	20	20	20
Tried drugs	21	19	20
Stayed off school	8	11	10
Taken home by police	8	9	9
Had an injury seen by doctor	5	4	5
Visited accident and emergency	2	3	2
Admitted to hospital	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1431</i>	<i>1571</i>	<i>3002</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 3.22: Sources of purchased alcohol, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Source	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Never buy alcohol	60	55	58
Pub	1	1	1
Club or disco	1	1	1
Off-licence	7	8	8
Shop	12	13	12
Supermarket	2	3	3
Friend or relative	10	16	13
Someone else	10	13	12
<i>Bases</i>	1205	1203	2408
15 year olds			
Never buy alcohol	40	35	37
Pub	9	11	10
Club or disco	5	9	7
Off-licence	20	20	20
Shop	24	22	23
Supermarket	8	8	8
Friend or relative	16	21	19
Someone else	11	14	13
<i>Bases</i>	1431	1571	3002

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 3.23: Sources of purchased alcohol, by age group: Scotland 1996-2004

Source	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol				
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
13 year olds					
Off licence	12	17	10	8	8
Friends and relatives	n/a	11	20	13	13
Shops and supermarkets	13	13	10	13	13
Pub or bar	1	1	2	1	1
Club or disco	0	1	2	2	1
Someone else	8	12	15	13	12
<i>Bases</i>	612	492	682	8562	2408
15 year olds					
Off licence	33	28	25	23	20
Friends and relatives	n/a	15	20	19	19
Shops and supermarkets	22	19	15	26	26
Pub or bar	7	9	7	11	10
Club or disco	5	6	6	8	7
Someone else	10	13	13	13	13
<i>Bases</i>	392	714	678	9365	3002

Source: ONS 1996, 1998: NCSR 2000: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as pupils gave more than one answer
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the tables relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered

Table 3.24: Sources of alcohol, by drinking frequency: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Source	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol					
	Weekly drinker %		Less frequent drinker %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
Never buy alcohol	18	19	53	58	40	45
Pub	12	11	3	4	6	6
Club or disco	9	9	3	3	5	5
Off-licence	28	29	10	9	16	15
Shop	32	35	12	11	19	18
Supermarket	9	11	3	3	5	6
Friend or relative	21	23	14	14	17	17
Someone else	17	19	10	10	12	13
<i>Bases</i>	6166	1629	11665	3531	17831	5160

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as pupils gave more than one answer
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the tables relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered

Table 3.25: Number of drinking locations reported, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of locations	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
None	3	2	2
One	69	64	67
Two	15	18	17
Three or more	12	14	14
<i>Bases</i>	1205	1203	2408
15 year olds			
None	1	1	1
One	61	51	56
Two	17	20	19
Three or more	20	27	23
<i>Bases</i>	1431	1571	3002

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.26: Usual location of drinking, by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Location	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol					
	Boys %		Girls %		Both %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Pub or bar	3	2	2	2	2	2
Club or disco	7	5	10	7	8	6
At party with friends	19	22	23	26	21	24
At my home	43	50	41	47	42	49
At someone else's home	20	26	28	34	24	30
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	27	28	30	31	29	29
Somewhere else	13	13	11	11	12	12
<i>Bases</i>	4156	1205	4406	1203	8562	2408
15 year olds						
Pub or bar	11	10	12	11	11	10
Club or disco	10	9	18	17	14	13
At party with friends	31	37	40	44	36	41
At my home	30	38	29	36	30	37
At someone else's home	31	34	38	43	34	39
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	35	34	35	37	35	36
Somewhere else	8	9	7	6	7	8
<i>Bases</i>	4607	1431	4758	1571	9365	3002

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as pupils gave more than one answer
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the tables relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered

Table 3.27: Usual location of drinking by whether pupils had ever been drunk, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Location	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol		
	Never been drunk %	Drunk at least once %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
Pub or bar	3	2	3
Club or disco	3	8	5
At party with friends	14	30	22
At my home	63	39	50
At someone else's home	20	32	27
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	11	43	28
Somewhere else	12	14	13
<i>Bases</i>	552	632	1184
Girls			
Pub or bar	1	4	2
Club or disco	2	12	7
At party with friends	16	34	26
At my home	63	33	47
At someone else's home	27	40	34
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	11	50	31
Somewhere else	10	11	11
<i>Bases</i>	571	618	1189
Both			
Pub or bar	2	3	2
Club or disco	2	10	6
At party with friends	15	32	24
At my home	63	36	49
At someone else's home	24	36	30
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	11	46	30
Somewhere else	11	13	12
<i>Bases</i>	1123	1250	2373
15 year olds			
Boys			
Pub or bar	4	13	10
Club or disco	4	10	9
At party with friends	28	41	37
At my home	60	29	38
At someone else's home	23	39	35
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	10	44	35
Somewhere else	8	10	9
<i>Bases</i>	402	1009	1411
Girls			
Pub or bar	4	13	11
Club or disco	5	20	17
At party with friends	28	49	44
At my home	58	30	36
At someone else's home	27	48	43
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	6	46	37
Somewhere else	5	6	6
<i>Bases</i>	354	1199	1553
Both			
Pub or bar	4	13	11
Club or disco	5	16	13
At party with friends	28	45	41
At my home	59	30	37
At someone else's home	25	44	39
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	8	46	36
Somewhere else	6	8	8
<i>Bases</i>	756	2208	2964

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as pupils gave more than one answer
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the tables relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered

Table 3.28: Whom pupils were with when they drank alcohol, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Whom pupils drink with	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol				Bases
	Never %	Seldom %	Sometimes %	Often %	
13 year olds					
Boys					
Alone	87	7	4	2	1011
With same sex friends	24	14	28	34	1083
With opposite sex friends	35	17	28	21	1073
With parents	32	21	24	23	1094
With same sex sibling	67	12	12	9	1001
With opposite sex sibling	72	9	11	7	982
Girls					
Alone	90	6	3	1	1075
With same sex friends	18	14	25	43	1148
With opposite sex friends	33	15	26	25	1095
With parents	34	23	25	19	1121
With same sex sibling	67	13	12	8	1036
With opposite sex sibling	72	11	12	5	1033
Both					
Alone	89	6	3	1	2086
With same sex friends	21	14	27	39	2231
With opposite sex friends	34	16	27	23	2168
With parents	33	22	24	21	2215
With same sex sibling	67	12	12	9	2037
With opposite sex sibling	72	10	12	6	2015
15 year olds					
Boys					
Alone	78	15	5	2	1315
With same sex friends	8	8	28	56	1358
With opposite sex friends	13	14	37	35	1355
With parents	31	30	27	12	1359
With same sex sibling	63	13	17	8	1277
With opposite sex sibling	68	15	13	4	1278
Girls					
Alone	85	10	4	1	1495
With same sex friends	5	7	22	66	1538
With opposite sex friends	11	11	31	48	1504
With parents	32	30	29	10	1522
With same sex sibling	61	13	18	8	1412
With opposite sex sibling	64	14	17	5	1416
Both					
Alone	82	12	4	1	2810
With same sex friends	6	7	25	61	2896
With opposite sex friends	12	12	34	42	2859
With parents	31	30	28	11	2881
With same sex sibling	62	13	17	8	2689
With opposite sex sibling	66	14	15	4	2694

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.29: Whom pupils 'sometimes' or 'often' drink with by whether they had ever been drunk, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Whom pupils drink with	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol		
	Never been drunk %	Drunk at least once %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
Alone	5	8	6
With opposite gender friends	27	67	49
With same gender friends	41	80	62
With parents	57	38	47
With opposite gender sibling	17	21	19
With same gender sibling	20	23	21
<i>Bases</i>	552	632	1184
Girls			
Alone	3	5	4
With opposite gender friends	27	74	52
With same gender friends	48	86	68
With parents	55	33	44
With opposite gender sibling	14	20	18
With same gender sibling	20	22	21
<i>Bases</i>	571	618	1189
Both			
Alone	4	6	5
With opposite gender friends	27	70	50
With same gender friends	44	83	65
With parents	56	36	45
With opposite gender sibling	16	20	18
With same gender sibling	20	22	21
<i>Bases</i>	1123	1250	2373
15 year olds			
Boys			
Alone	5	7	6
With opposite gender friends	48	82	73
With same gender friends	65	92	84
With parents	53	34	39
With opposite gender sibling	17	17	17
With same gender sibling	21	26	25
<i>Bases</i>	402	1009	1411
Girls			
Alone	2	5	5
With opposite gender friends	43	90	79
With same gender friends	64	95	88
With parents	59	33	39
With opposite gender sibling	25	21	22
With same gender sibling	31	25	26
<i>Bases</i>	354	1199	1553
Both			
Alone	4	6	6
With opposite gender friends	45	86	76
With same gender friends	64	94	86
With parents	56	33	39
With opposite gender sibling	21	19	20
With same gender sibling	25	25	25
<i>Bases</i>	756	2208	2964

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as pupils gave more than one answer
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the tables relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered

Table 3.30: Number of pupils' friends who drink, by drinking frequency, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of friends	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol		
	Weekly drinker %	Less frequent drinker %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
All or almost all	60	21	30
More than half	20	21	21
Half	10	17	15
Less than half	7	20	17
Almost none	2	16	13
None	1	6	5
<i>Bases</i>	241	838	1079
Girls			
All or almost all	66	29	36
More than half	22	19	19
Half	8	17	15
Less than half	3	16	14
Almost none	0	15	12
None	0	4	3
<i>Bases</i>	214	901	1115
Both			
All or almost all	63	25	33
More than half	21	20	20
Half	9	17	15
Less than half	5	18	15
Almost none	1	15	12
None	1	5	4
<i>Bases</i>	455	1739	2194
15 year olds			
Boys			
All or almost all	78	40	56
More than half	15	29	23
Half	5	14	10
Less than half	1	10	6
Almost none	1	6	4
None	0	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	552	799	1351
Girls			
All or almost all	82	54	65
More than half	12	23	18
Half	5	12	9
Less than half	1	7	5
Almost none	0	4	2
None	0	0	0
<i>Bases</i>	598	911	1509
Both			
All or almost all	80	48	61
More than half	13	26	21
Half	5	13	9
Less than half	1	9	6
Almost none	1	5	3
None	0	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	1150	1710	2860

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.31: Number of pupils' friends who drink, by ever been drunk, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of friends	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol		
	Drunk at least once %	Never been drunk %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
All or almost all	41	14	29
More than half	23	17	20
Half	16	14	15
Less than half	11	25	17
Almost none	6	22	13
None	3	8	5
<i>Bases</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>1147</i>
Girls			
All or almost all	49	20	35
More than half	22	16	19
Half	13	17	15
Less than half	10	18	14
Almost none	5	22	13
None	1	6	3
<i>Bases</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>1167</i>
Both			
All or almost all	45	17	32
More than half	23	16	20
Half	15	16	15
Less than half	10	22	16
Almost none	5	22	13
None	2	7	4
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1226</i>	<i>1088</i>	<i>2314</i>
15 year olds			
Boys			
All or almost all	65	30	55
More than half	22	30	24
Half	8	14	10
Less than half	3	15	6
Almost none	2	9	4
None	0	2	1
<i>Bases</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>1383</i>
Girls			
All or almost all	72	39	64
More than half	18	21	18
Half	7	16	9
Less than half	3	13	5
Almost none	1	9	3
None	0	2	0
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1194</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>1544</i>
Both			
All or almost all	69	34	60
More than half	20	25	21
Half	7	15	9
Less than half	3	14	6
Almost none	1	9	3
None	0	2	1
<i>Bases</i>	<i>2184</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>2927</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.32: Perceived family attitudes to drinking, by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

All pupils who drank alcohol in the week before the survey						
Attitude	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
They don't like it	15	11	13	12	14	11
They don't mind	41	42	36	35	38	38
They don't know I drink alcohol	30	29	39	38	34	33
I don't know	14	18	13	15	14	17
<i>Bases</i>	1323	344	1402	338	2725	682
15 year olds						
They don't like it	16	14	18	20	17	17
They don't mind	52	58	44	45	48	51
They don't know I drink alcohol	21	17	27	22	24	19
I don't know	11	12	10	13	11	13
<i>Bases</i>	2379	648	2365	774	4744	1422

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 3.33: Perceived family attitudes to starting drinking, by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

All pupils who had never drunk alcohol						
Attitude	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
They would be upset or angry	73	70	75	71	74	71
They wouldn't mind	8	8	5	6	7	7
I don't know	20	22	20	23	20	23
<i>Bases</i>	1773	543	1805	481	3578	1024
15 year olds						
They would be upset or angry	57	51	63	65	60	57
They wouldn't mind	16	17	15	11	16	15
I don't know	26	32	23	24	25	29
<i>Bases</i>	641	217	492	154	1133	371

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 3.34: Whether pupils were allowed to drink alcohol at home by whether had ever had an alcoholic drink, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Allowed to drink at home	All pupils		
	Had alcoholic drink %	Never had alcoholic drink %	Total %
13 year olds			
Boys			
Yes, always	6	1	4
Yes, sometimes	76	39	64
No, never	18	60	32
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1189</i>	<i>593</i>	<i>1782</i>
Girls			
Yes, always	6	0	4
Yes, sometimes	78	44	67
No, never	17	55	29
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1188</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>1714</i>
Both			
Yes, always	6	1	4
Yes, sometimes	77	41	65
No, never	17	58	30
<i>Bases</i>	<i>2377</i>	<i>1119</i>	<i>3496</i>
15 year olds			
Boys			
Yes, always	15	2	13
Yes, sometimes	71	48	68
No, never	14	50	19
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1413</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>1645</i>
Girls			
Yes, always	11	2	10
Yes, sometimes	75	43	72
No, never	14	55	18
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1561</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>1729</i>
Both			
Yes, always	13	2	12
Yes, sometimes	73	46	70
No, never	14	52	18
<i>Bases</i>	<i>2974</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>3374</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.35: Usual location of drinking by whether allowed to drink at home, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol				
Location	Always %	Sometimes %	Never %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Pub or bar	1	3	2	3
Club or disco	8	5	5	5
At party with friends	22	23	22	22
At my home	74	56	15	50
At someone else's home	36	26	28	27
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	29	24	44	28
Somewhere else	21	12	16	13
<i>Bases</i>	73	903	213	1189
Girls				
Pub or bar	6	2	2	2
Club or disco	12	7	5	7
At party with friends	30	26	23	25
At my home	72	55	7	48
At someone else's home	36	34	32	33
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	22	27	50	30
Somewhere else	7	10	15	11
<i>Bases</i>	67	922	199	
Both				
Pub or bar	4	3	2	2
Club or disco	10	6	5	6
At party with friends	26	24	22	24
At my home	73	56	11	49
At someone else's home	36	30	30	30
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	26	26	47	29
Somewhere else	14	11	15	12
<i>Bases</i>	140	1825	412	2377
15 year olds				
Boys				
Pub or bar	16	19	8	10
Club or disco	9	8	12	8
At party with friends	40	36	37	37
At my home	60	39	13	38
At someone else's home	42	32	37	35
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	34	34	36	34
Somewhere else	9	9	13	9
<i>Bases</i>	210	1000	203	1413
Girls				
Pub or bar	22	11	4	11
Club or disco	25	17	8	17
At party with friends	49	44	40	44
At my home	61	38	6	37
At someone else's home	41	42	48	43
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	29	36	48	37
Somewhere else	3	6	7	6
<i>Bases</i>	177	1171	213	1561
Both				
Pub or bar	19	10	6	10
Club or disco	17	13	10	13
At party with friends	44	41	39	41
At my home	60	38	10	37
At someone else's home	42	38	43	39
Outdoors (street/park etc.)	32	35	42	36
Somewhere else	6	7	10	8
<i>Bases</i>	387	2171	416	2974

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as pupils gave more than one answer
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the tables relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered

Table 3.36: Perceived family attitudes to drinking among pupils who usually drank in their own homes, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who drank alcohol in their own home			
Attitude	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
They don't like it	5	9	7
They don't mind	71	63	67
They don't know I drink alcohol	10	13	11
I don't know	14	15	15
<i>Bases</i>	147	125	272
15 year olds			
They don't like it	7	9	8
They don't mind	80	72	76
They don't know I drink alcohol	7	9	8
I don't know	6	10	8
<i>Bases</i>	221	258	479

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.37: Drinking status by family affluence, age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Drinking status	All pupils							
	Low %		Medium %		High %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds								
Boys								
Drank in last week	21	19	22	20	26	20	23	20
Drank but not in last week	42	46	46	45	43	47	44	46
Never drank alcohol	37	34	32	36	31	33	33	34
<i>Bases</i>	1113	323	2764	809	1893	587	5770	1719
Girls								
Drank in last week	24	20	24	20	22	20	23	20
Drank but not in last week	45	49	47	52	46	44	46	49
Never drank alcohol	31	31	29	28	33	35	32	31
<i>Bases</i>	1236	325	2953	762	1908	603	6097	1690
Both								
Drank in last week	23	20	23	20	24	20	23	20
Drank but not in last week	44	48	46	48	44	46	45	47
Never drank alcohol	34	33	31	32	32	34	31	33
<i>Bases</i>	2349	648	5717	1571	3801	1190	11867	3409
15 year olds								
Boys								
Drank in last week	41	34	47	40	51	43	47	40
Drank but not in last week	41	49	41	46	37	42	40	46
Never drank alcohol	17	17	12	14	12	15	13	15
<i>Bases</i>	1080	319	2672	824	1365	467	5117	1610
Girls								
Drank in last week	43	46	47	44	45	47	46	45
Drank but not in last week	46	44	43	46	45	42	44	45
Never drank alcohol	11	10	10	9	10	10	10	10
<i>Bases</i>	1218	344	2651	867	1317	499	5186	1710
Both								
Drank in last week	42	40	47	42	48	45	46	43
Drank but not in last week	44	46	42	46	41	42	42	45
Never drank alcohol	14	14	11	12	11	13	12	12
<i>Bases</i>	2298	663	5323	1691	2682	966	10303	3320

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 3.38: Whether pupils had been drunk by family affluence, age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Drinking status	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol							
	Low %		Medium %		High %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds								
Boys								
Never	39	37	44	49	46	50	44	47
Been drunk at least once	61	63	56	51	54	50	56	53
<i>Bases</i>	720	212	1921	527	1329	402	3970	1141
Girls								
Never	41	37	45	49	48	54	45	48
Been drunk at least once	59	63	55	51	52	54	55	52
<i>Bases</i>	872	227	2118	548	1297	389	4287	1164
Both								
Never	40	37	45	49	47	52	45	48
Been drunk at least once	60	63	55	51	53	52	55	52
<i>Bases</i>	1592	439	4039	1075	2626	791	8257	2305
15 year olds								
Boys								
Never	23	27	25	28	25	32	24	29
Been drunk at least once	77	73	75	72	75	68	76	71
<i>Bases</i>	909	265	2355	711	1199	400	4463	1376
Girls								
Never	20	20	20	22	26	26	22	23
Been drunk at least once	80	80	80	78	74	74	78	77
<i>Bases</i>	1089	308	2395	786	1187	445	4671	1539
Both								
Never	21	24	23	25	26	29	23	26
Been drunk at least once	79	76	77	75	74	71	77	74
<i>Bases</i>	1998	573	4750	1497	3186	845	9134	2915

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 3.39: Drinking status by family structure, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Drinking status	All pupils				
	Single parent %	Step family %	Both parents %	Other %	Total %
13 year olds					
Boys					
Drank in last week	24	23	19	22	20
Drank but not in last week	45	45	46	44	46
Never drank alcohol	31	32	35	33	34
<i>Bases</i>	298	189	1226	63	1776
Girls					
Drank in last week	26	28	17	33	20
Drank but not in last week	50	51	48	47	49
Never drank alcohol	24	21	35	20	31
<i>Bases</i>	315	213	1148	45	1721
Both					
Drank in last week	25	25	18	27	20
Drank but not in last week	48	48	47	45	47
Never drank alcohol	27	26	35	28	33
<i>Bases</i>	613	402	2374	108	3497
15 year olds					
Boys					
Drank in last week	45	39	39	42	40
Drank but not in last week	42	47	46	48	46
Never drank alcohol	13	14	15	10	15
<i>Bases</i>	278	239	1080	52	1649
Girls					
Drank in last week	47	53	44	48	46
Drank but not in last week	43	42	45	39	44
Never drank alcohol	10	5	11	12	10
<i>Bases</i>	358	243	1095	33	1729
Both					
Drank in last week	46	46	41	45	43
Drank but not in last week	43	45	46	45	45
Never drank alcohol	11	9	13	11	12
<i>Bases</i>	636	482	2175	85	3378

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.40: Number of times pupils had been drunk by family structure, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Drinking status	All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol				
	Single parent %	Step family %	Both parents %	Other %	Total %
13 year olds					
Boys					
Never	36	43	50	36	47
Once	27	14	21	17	21
Two to three times	18	28	18	26	19
Four to ten times	11	7	6	14	8
More than ten times	8	8	4	7	6
<i>Bases</i>	204	130	808	42	1184
Girls					
Never	36	41	54	32	48
Once	24	23	21	21	22
Two to three times	21	17	15	11	16
Four to ten times	10	14	5	18	8
More than ten times	9	5	5	18	6
<i>Bases</i>	238	168	745	38	1189
Both					
Never	36	42	52	34	47
Once	26	19	21	19	22
Two to three times	20	21	16	19	18
Four to ten times	10	11	6	16	8
More than ten times	9	6	5	13	6
<i>Bases</i>	442	298	1553	80	2373
15 year olds					
Boys					
Never	23	25	31	26	28
Once	18	17	16	9	16
Two to three times	25	19	21	35	22
Four to ten times	12	19	14	11	14
More than ten times	21	20	17	20	19
<i>Bases</i>	244	210	911	46	1411
Girls					
Never	18	14	27	8	23
Once	17	16	17	8	17
Two to three times	28	25	24	35	25
Four to ten times	18	20	18	19	19
More than ten times	19	24	14	31	17
<i>Bases</i>	321	233	973	26	1553
Both					
Never	20	19	29	19	26
Once	17	16	17	8	16
Two to three times	27	22	23	35	24
Four to ten times	16	19	16	14	17
More than ten times	20	23	16	24	18
<i>Bases</i>	565	443	1884	72	2964

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.41: Perceived mother's knowledge about pupils' activities by drinking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Level of perceived knowledge	All pupils who have or see mother			
	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	68	51	32	48
Knowledge median or above	32	49	68	52
<i>Bases</i>	336	800	593	1729
Girls				
Knowledge below median	72	44	23	43
Knowledge median or above	28	56	77	57
<i>Bases</i>	342	825	528	1695
Both				
Knowledge below median	70	47	27	45
Knowledge median or above	30	53	73	55
<i>Bases</i>	678	1625	1121	3424
15 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	60	55	41	55
Knowledge median or above	40	45	59	45
<i>Bases</i>	625	726	235	1586
Girls				
Knowledge below median	57	41	23	46
Knowledge median or above	43	59	77	54
<i>Bases</i>	771	754	127	1691
Both				
Knowledge below median	58	48	34	50
Knowledge median or above	42	52	66	50
<i>Bases</i>	1396	1480	401	3277

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.42: Perceived father's knowledge about pupils' activities by drinking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Level of perceived knowledge	All pupils who have or see father			
	alcohol in last week %	Drank not in last week %	Drank but drank alcohol %	Never Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	50	34	24	34
Knowledge median or above	50	66	76	66
<i>Bases</i>	324	741	571	1636
Girls				
Knowledge below median	61	43	24	40
Knowledge median or above	39	57	76	60
<i>Bases</i>	312	767	495	1574
Both				
Knowledge below median	55	38	24	37
Knowledge median or above	45	62	76	63
<i>Bases</i>	636	1508	1066	3210
15 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	43	38	33	39
Knowledge median or above	57	62	67	61
<i>Bases</i>	594	676	226	1496
Girls				
Knowledge below median	51	43	30	45
Knowledge median or above	49	57	70	55
<i>Bases</i>	701	697	149	1547
Both				
Knowledge below median	47	40	32	42
Knowledge median or above	53	60	68	58
<i>Bases</i>	1295	1373	375	3043

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.43: Number of evening per week spent with friends by drinking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of evenings	All pupils			Total %
	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	
13 year olds				
Boys				
None	2	6	13	8
One - two	12	17	28	20
Three - four	29	32	31	31
Five - six	32	29	18	26
Seven	25	16	11	16
<i>Bases</i>	324	763	577	1664
Girls				
None	3	5	12	7
One - two	15	24	40	27
Three - four	29	34	28	31
Five - six	28	24	13	21
Seven	24	13	6	13
<i>Bases</i>	334	801	517	1652
Both				
None	3	6	12	7
One - two	13	20	34	23
Three - four	29	33	30	31
Five - six	30	26	16	24
Seven	25	15	8	15
<i>Bases</i>	658	1564	1094	3316
15 year olds				
Boys				
None	2	5	10	5
One - two	20	29	35	27
Three - four	34	36	37	35
Five - six	25	20	9	20
Seven	18	10	8	13
<i>Bases</i>	624	730	235	1589
Girls				
None	2	5	14	4
One - two	21	34	49	29
Three - four	38	41	30	39
Five - six	23	14	7	17
Seven	16	6	1	10
<i>Bases</i>	762	754	169	1685
Both				
None	2	5	12	5
One - two	21	32	41	28
Three - four	37	38	34	37
Five - six	24	17	8	19
Seven	17	8	5	12
<i>Bases</i>	1368	1484	404	3274

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.44: Proportion of 13 year old pupils reporting each leisure activity at least weekly by drinking status and gender: Scotland 2004

All 13 year old pupils				
Type of leisure activity	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	Total %
Boys				
See friends	95	91	86	90
Go to a friends house	88	83	75	81
Listen to music	91	85	79	84
Hang around the streets	79	59	33	74
Do a sport	80	85	83	84
Look around the shops	74	66	60	66
Read comics or magazines	54	54	56	54
Read books	27	34	47	38
Go to watch sport matches	55	54	45	51
Go to the cinema	49	44	37	43
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	62	69	72	68
Do nothing much	70	74	71	72
Go to concerts or gigs	18	9	7	10
Go to church, mosque or temple	12	12	17	14
<i>Bases</i>	358	813	605	1776
Girls				
See friends	97	95	85	92
Go to a friends house	89	84	72	81
Listen to music	96	94	91	93
Hang around the street	83	55	31	53
Do a sport	50	57	67	59
Look around the shops	86	85	75	82
Read comics or magazines	61	65	65	64
Read books	29	42	61	46
Go to watch sport matches	20	16	14	16
Go to the cinema	48	46	40	44
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	44	59	74	61
Do nothing much	29	29	26	28
Go to concerts or gigs	13	8	8	8
Go to church, mosque or temple	11	11	21	14
<i>Bases</i>	352	836	533	1721
Both				
See friends	96	93	85	91
Go to a friends house	88	83	74	81
Listen to music	94	89	85	89
Hang around the streets	81	57	32	54
Do a sport	65	71	76	71
Look around the shops	81	76	68	74
Read comics or magazines	57	60	60	59
Read books	28	39	54	42
Go to watch sport matches	37	35	30	34
Go to the cinema	49	44	39	44
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	53	63	68	64
Do nothing much	29	28	28	28
Go to concerts or gigs	16	9	7	10
Go to church, mosque or temple	12	11	18	13
<i>Bases</i>	710	1649	1138	3497

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 3.45: Proportion of 15 year old pupils reporting each leisure activity at least weekly by drinking status and gender: Scotland 2004

Type of leisure activity	All 15 year old pupils			
	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	Total %
Boys				
See friends	96	91	88	93
Go to a friends house	86	81	69	81
Listen to music	96	92	83	92
Hang around the street	68	52	30	55
Do a sport	78	80	71	78
Look around the shops	64	64	61	63
Read comics or magazines	49	47	49	49
Read books	27	31	43	32
Go to watch sport matches	48	50	38	47
Go to the cinema	37	35	38	36
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	63	68	74	68
Do nothing much	37	37	38	37
Go to concerts or gigs	15	8	8	11
Go to church, mosque or temple	7	11	20	12
<i>Bases</i>	657	751	241	1649
Girls				
See friends	96	93	83	94
Go to a friends house	92	85	65	86
Listen to music	97	97	94	97
Hang around the street	65	40	19	49
Do a sport	41	47	61	46
Look around the shops	84	82	72	82
Read comics or magazines	57	62	56	59
Read books	26	39	57	35
Go to watch sport matches	16	12	10	14
Go to the cinema	36	38	39	37
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	40	52	71	49
Do nothing much	32	41	46	37
Go to concerts or gigs	11	8	8	9
Go to church, mosque or temple	7	13	19	11
<i>Bases</i>	791	767	171	1729
Both				
See friends	96	92	86	93
Go to a friends house	89	83	67	84
Listen to music	97	95	88	95
Hang around the street	66	46	25	52
Do a sport	57	64	67	61
Look around the shops	74	67	66	72
Read comics or magazines	53	55	52	54
Read books	27	35	48	33
Go to watch sport matches	31	30	26	30
Go to the cinema	37	37	40	36
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	51	60	72	58
Do nothing much	34	39	41	37
Go to concerts or gigs	13	7	8	9
Go to church, mosque or temple	8	12	20	10
<i>Bases</i>	1448	1518	412	3378

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered

Table 3.46: Life satisfaction by drinking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Life satisfaction	All pupils			
	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	43	53	60	53
Lower life satisfaction score	57	47	40	47
<i>Bases</i>	311	699	514	1524
Girls				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	32	51	66	52
Lower life satisfaction score	68	49	34	48
<i>Bases</i>	318	774	483	1575
Both				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	38	52	62	52
Lower life satisfaction score	62	48	38	48
<i>Bases</i>	629	1473	997	3099
15 year olds				
Boys				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	52	59	59	56
Lower life satisfaction score	48	41	41	44
<i>Bases</i>	595	697	222	1514
Girls				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	45	56	62	52
Lower life satisfaction score	55	44	38	48
<i>Bases</i>	743	715	157	1615
Both				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	48	58	60	54
Lower life satisfaction score	52	42	40	46
<i>Bases</i>	1338	1412	379	3129

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.47: Number of times truanted in the current school year by drinking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of times truanted	All pupils			Total %
	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	
13 year olds				
Boys				
None	41	67	83	68
Once	13	13	8	11
Twice	11	9	3	7
Three times	7	3	2	4
Four times	6	3	1	3
Five times	4	1	1	2
Six to ten times	6	1	1	2
More than ten times	12	2	2	4
<i>Bases</i>	333	768	585	1686
Girls				
None	41	66	83	66
Once	19	13	10	13
Twice	8	8	4	7
Three times	6	4	2	4
Four times	5	2	0	2
Five times	4	1	0	2
Six to ten times	6	2	1	2
More than ten times	10	3	1	4
<i>Bases</i>	333	804	523	1660
Both				
None	41	66	83	67
Once	16	13	9	12
Twice	9	9	4	7
Three times	7	4	2	4
Four times	5	2	0	2
Five times	4	1	0	2
Six to ten times	6	2	1	2
More than ten times	11	3	1	4
<i>Bases</i>	666	1572	1108	3346
15 year olds				
Boys				
None	40	62	76	55
Once	12	11	8	11
Twice	9	9	3	8
Three times	9	4	4	6
Four times	5	3	3	4
Five times	5	2	1	3
Six to ten times	7	3	2	5
More than ten times	13	5	4	8
<i>Bases</i>	624	734	237	1595
Girls				
None	33	58	83	49
Once	12	14	6	12
Twice	14	9	4	10
Three times	7	6	2	6
Four times	7	3	-	5
Five times	5	3	1	4
Six to ten times	8	3	1	5
More than ten times	14	5	3	9
<i>Bases</i>	762	754	167	1683
Both				
None	36	60	78	52
Once	12	13	7	11
Twice	11	9	3	9
Three times	8	5	3	6
Four times	6	3	2	4
Five times	5	2	1	3
Six to ten times	8	3	1	5
More than ten times	13	5	4	8
<i>Bases</i>	1386	1488	404	3278

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.48: Number of times truanted in the current school year by whether pupils have ever been drunk, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of times truanted	All pupils			
	Drunk at least once %	Never been drunk %	Never drunk alcohol %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
None	46	74	83	68
Once	15	11	8	11
Twice	12	7	3	8
Three times	5	3	2	4
Four times	6	1	1	3
Five times	3	0	1	2
Six to ten times	5	1	1	2
More than ten times	8	2	2	4
<i>Bases</i>	590	525	585	1700
Girls				
None	44	74	83	66
Once	16	13	10	13
Twice	10	7	4	7
Three times	7	3	2	4
Four times	5	1	0	2
Five times	4	0	0	1
Six to ten times	4	2	1	2
More than ten times	10	1	1	4
<i>Bases</i>	590	548	523	1661
Both				
None	45	74	83	67
Once	15	12	9	12
Twice	11	7	4	7
Three times	6	3	2	4
Four times	5	1	0	2
Five times	4	0	0	2
Six to ten times	4	1	1	2
More than ten times	9	1	1	4
<i>Bases</i>	1180	1073	1108	3361
15 year olds				
Boys				
None	44	71	76	55
Once	12	10	8	11
Twice	10	8	3	8
Three times	7	4	4	6
Four times	5	2	3	4
Five times	4	2	1	3
Six to ten times	7	1	2	5
More than ten times	11	2	4	8
<i>Bases</i>	965	397	237	1599
Girls				
None	37	73	83	49
Once	13	10	6	12
Twice	13	8	4	11
Three times	7	4	2	6
Four times	6	2	0	5
Five times	5	1	1	4
Six to ten times	7	1	1	5
More than ten times	12	1	3	9
<i>Bases</i>	1164	350	167	1681
Both				
None	40	72	78	52
Once	13	10	7	11
Twice	11	8	3	10
Three times	7	4	3	6
Four times	6	2	2	4
Five times	4	2	1	3
Six to ten times	7	1	1	5
More than ten times	12	1	4	8
<i>Bases</i>	2129	747	404	3280

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.49: Ever been excluded from school since starting secondary school by drinking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Whether excluded	All pupils			Total %
	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	
13 year olds				
Boys				
Has been excluded	20	9	6	10
Never been excluded	80	91	94	90
<i>Bases</i>	342	755	575	1654
Girls				
Has been excluded	11	5	4	6
Never been excluded	89	95	96	94
<i>Bases</i>	330	802	523	1655
Both				
Has been excluded	15	7	5	8
Never been excluded	85	93	95	92
<i>Bases</i>	654	1557	1098	3309
15 year olds				
Boys				
Has been excluded	27	14	10	18
Never been excluded	73	86	90	82
<i>Bases</i>	622	733	236	1591
Girls				
Has been excluded	13	4	4	8
Never been excluded	87	96	96	92
<i>Bases</i>	758	753	167	1678
Both				
Has been excluded	19	9	8	13
Never been excluded	81	91	92	87
<i>Bases</i>	1380	1486	403	3269

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.50: Ever been excluded from school since starting secondary school by ever been drunk, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Ever been excluded	All pupils			
	Drunk at least once %	Never been drunk %	Never drank alcohol %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Has been excluded	16	7	6	10
Never been excluded	84	93	94	90
<i>Bases</i>	578	516	575	1669
Girls				
Has been excluded	10	3	4	6
Never been excluded	90	97	96	94
<i>Bases</i>	589	544	523	1656
Both				
Has been excluded	13	5	5	8
Never been excluded	87	95	95	92
<i>Bases</i>	1167	1060	1098	3325
15 year olds				
Boys				
Has been excluded	24	10	10	19
Never been excluded	76	90	90	81
<i>Bases</i>	962	395	236	1593
Girls				
Has been excluded	10	3	4	8
Never been excluded	90	97	96	92
<i>Bases</i>	1159	350	167	1676
Both				
Has been excluded	16	7	8	13
Never been excluded	84	93	92	87
<i>Bases</i>	2121	745	403	3269

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.51: How often do you see TV adverts for alcoholic drinks, by drinking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

How often see adverts	All pupils			
	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
A lot	48	45	35	42
Sometimes	37	44	51	45
Hardly ever	12	10	12	11
Never	2	1	2	2
Never watch TV	1	0	0	0
<i>Bases</i>	351	806	598	1755
Girls				
A lot	41	41	37	40
Sometimes	44	45	50	46
Hardly ever	15	13	12	13
Never	0	1	1	1
Never watch TV	0	0	0	0
<i>Bases</i>	343	831	532	1706
Both				
A lot	45	43	36	41
Sometimes	40	44	50	45
Hardly ever	13	12	12	12
Never	1	1	2	1
Never watch TV	1	0	0	0
<i>Bases</i>	694	1637	1130	3461
15 year olds				
Boys				
A lot	41	40	36	40
Sometimes	46	48	50	48
Hardly ever	11	10	12	11
Never	1	1	0	1
Never watch TV	1	1	2	1
<i>Bases</i>	652	743	240	1635
Girls				
A lot	42	41	37	41
Sometimes	45	48	50	47
Hardly ever	11	10	10	11
Never	1	1	2	1
Never watch TV	1	0	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	782	764	169	1715
Both				
A lot	41	40	36	40
Sometimes	46	48	50	47
Hardly ever	11	10	11	11
Never	1	1	1	1
Never watch TV	1	0	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	1434	1507	409	3350

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.52: Number of TV adverts for alcoholic drinks seen in the last week, by drinking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of adverts seen	All pupils			
	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
None	6	7	11	8
One	5	5	8	6
Two	14	13	13	13
Three	16	19	23	20
Four	14	15	14	15
Five	8	9	8	9
Six or more	36	32	24	30
Bases	346	797	589	1732
Girls				
None	7	7	8	7
One	6	6	7	6
Two	16	14	17	15
Three	22	20	22	21
Four	15	18	18	17
Five	8	9	9	9
Six or more	26	26	19	24
Bases	339	830	527	1696
Both				
None	7	7	10	8
One	6	5	6	6
Two	15	14	15	14
Three	19	19	22	20
Four	14	17	16	16
Five	8	9	9	9
Six or more	31	29	22	27
Bases	685	1627	1116	3428
15 year olds				
Boys				
None	8	8	10	8
One	4	4	5	4
Two	14	13	15	14
Three	20	23	25	22
Four	16	16	13	16
Five	8	8	6	7
Six or more	29	28	26	28
Bases	646	738	234	1618
Girls				
None	7	8	9	8
One	6	6	6	6
Two	19	14	18	17
Three	21	22	27	22
Four	20	20	14	19
Five	8	7	8	8
Six or more	19	24	17	21
Bases	779	759	167	1705
Both				
None	8	8	9	8
One	5	5	5	5
Two	17	13	16	15
Three	20	22	26	22
Four	18	18	13	17
Five	8	7	7	8
Six or more	23	26	22	24
Bases	1425	1497	401	3323

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.53: Whether pupils think the alcohol adverts they have seen are funny, by drinking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Think adverts are funny	All pupils			
	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Yes, always	9	6	3	5
Yes, usually	38	34	27	33
No not usually	37	38	40	39
No, never	14	20	29	22
Have not seen adverts	3	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	346	795	590	1731
Girls				
Yes, always	6	3	0	3
Yes, usually	31	23	16	23
No not usually	51	54	56	54
No, never	12	18	26	19
Have not seen adverts	1	2	2	1
<i>Bases</i>	346	824	530	1700
Both				
Yes, always	8	4	1	4
Yes, usually	34	29	22	28
No not usually	44	46	48	46
No, never	13	19	28	21
Have not seen adverts	2	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	692	1619	1120	3431
15 year olds				
Boys				
Yes, always	7	4	7	6
Yes, usually	46	48	39	46
No not usually	35	33	34	34
No, never	10	13	17	12
Have not seen adverts	2	1	3	2
<i>Bases</i>	645	737	233	1615
Girls				
Yes, always	4	1	1	2
Yes, usually	36	32	21	33
No not usually	48	53	55	51
No, never	11	13	22	13
Have not seen adverts	1	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	777	762	169	1708
Both				
Yes, always	5	3	5	4
Yes, usually	41	40	31	39
No not usually	42	43	43	43
No, never	10	13	19	13
Have not seen adverts	2	1	2	1
<i>Bases</i>	1422	1499	402	3323

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.54: Whether pupils think the alcohol adverts they have seen are exciting, by drinking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Think adverts are exciting	All pupils			
	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Yes, always	7	2	0	2
Yes, usually	15	10	5	9
No not usually	46	47	35	43
No, never	30	40	58	44
Have not seen adverts	3	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	338	782	581	1701
Girls				
Yes, always	4	1	1	2
Yes, usually	15	7	3	7
No not usually	54	49	36	46
No, never	26	42	58	44
Have not seen adverts	1	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	342	816	519	1677
Both				
Yes, always	5	2	0	2
Yes, usually	15	8	4	8
No not usually	50	48	36	44
No, never	28	41	58	44
Have not seen adverts	2	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	680	1598	1100	3378
15 year olds				
Boys				
Yes, always	4	2	3	3
Yes, usually	15	13	7	13
No not usually	53	52	40	51
No, never	25	31	46	31
Have not seen adverts	2	2	4	2
<i>Bases</i>	633	734	228	1595
Girls				
Yes, always	4	1	-	2
Yes, usually	12	10	5	10
No not usually	59	56	49	57
No, never	24	32	45	30
Have not seen adverts	1	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	767	756	168	1691
Both				
Yes, always	4	1	2	2
Yes, usually	13	11	7	12
No not usually	56	54	44	54
No, never	25	31	45	30
Have not seen adverts	2	1	3	2
<i>Bases</i>	1400	1490	396	3286

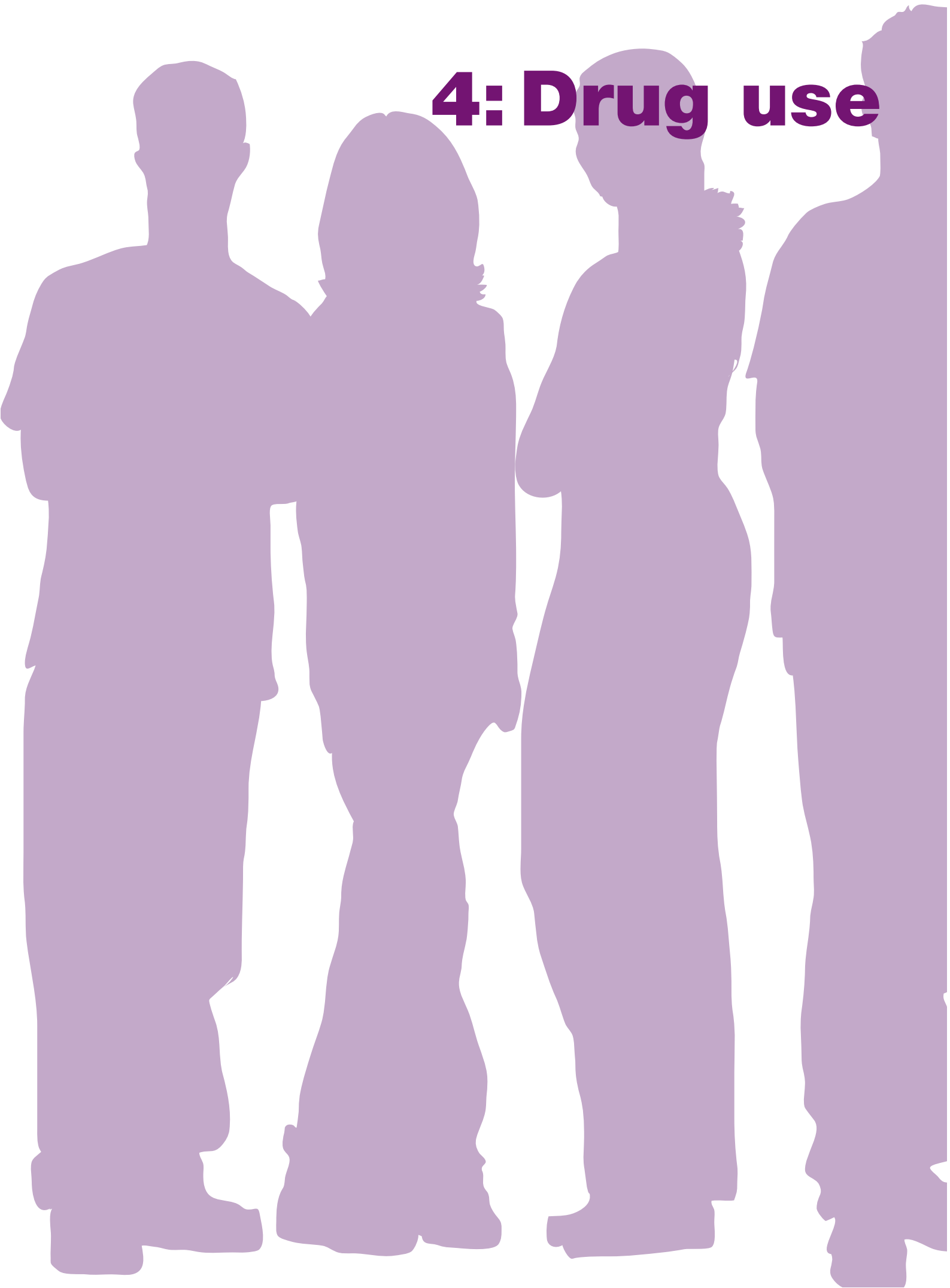
Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 3.55: Whether pupils wish they were like the people in alcohol adverts, by drinking status, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Wish were like people in adverts	All pupils			
	alcohol in last week %	Drank not in last week %	Drank but drank alcohol %	Never Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Yes, always	8	3	1	3
Yes, usually	9	3	2	4
No not usually	28	27	15	23
No, never	51	66	81	68
Have not seen adverts	3	1	1	2
<i>Bases</i>	331	781	584	1696
Girls				
Yes, always	5	2	0	2
Yes, usually	8	4	1	4
No not usually	34	26	14	24
No, never	52	68	84	69
Have not seen adverts	1	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	343	814	518	1675
Both				
Yes, always	6	2	0	2
Yes, usually	9	3	2	4
No not usually	31	26	14	23
No, never	51	67	82	69
Have not seen adverts	2	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	674	1595	1702	3371
15 year olds				
Boys				
Yes, always	6	2	2	3
Yes, usually	8	3	2	5
No not usually	35	31	19	31
No, never	48	64	74	59
Have not seen adverts	3	1	4	2
<i>Bases</i>	636	732	227	1595
Girls				
Yes, always	4	1	0	2
Yes, usually	4	4	1	4
No not usually	40	35	13	35
No, never	51	60	84	58
Have not seen adverts	1	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	767	758	167	1692
Both				
Yes, always	5	1	1	3
Yes, usually	6	3	2	4
No not usually	38	33	17	33
No, never	50	62	78	59
Have not seen adverts	2	1	3	2
<i>Bases</i>	1403	1490	394	3287

Source: SALSUS 2004

4: Drug use



4.1 Introduction

Two of the four key aims of Scotland's drugs strategy concern drug use among young people. Under the aim of helping "...young people resist drug misuse in order to achieve their full potential in society", the key objective or target is to achieve a reduction in "...the proportion of people under 25 reporting use of illegal drugs in the last month and previous year". Young people are also a particular focus of the key aim "...to stifle the availability of drugs on our streets" - a key objective is the reduction of "...access to drugs amongst 5-16 year olds". These aims and objectives inform local policies and Drug and Alcohol Action Teams' Corporate Action Plans as well as national policy.

Information on young people's drug use was first collected in this series of surveys in 1998, using a small number of questions to provide estimates of the proportion of pupils who used drugs and had been offered drugs. The same questions were repeated in 2000, 2002 and 2004. More detailed information was added in 2002 on sources of drugs, frequency of use, pupils' need for help or information, attitudes towards drugs and drug users and knowledge of drugs, and money spent on drugs. Almost all the questions used to obtain the information were drawn from the school survey undertaken in England in 1999.

A question on awareness of drugs used in 1998 and 2000 was not included in the 2002 or 2004 surveys. One other change was made, "Gas, glue or other solvents" was placed second on the drug list used to ask about drugs taken and drugs offered, because of evidence that pupils may not respond to items lower on the list. Any effect this might have had on the proportion of pupils reporting use of gas, glue and solvents has been carefully monitored. This item had already been changed a little in 2000 to cover "Gas, aerosols, glue and other solvents" rather than "Glue or solvents". As in 2000, pupils were given the opportunity to write in "other" drugs, which could then be coded into appropriate drug categories. Also, as in 1998 and 2000, the list of drugs included street names to improve the accuracy of pupils' responses and a bogus drug "semeron" to indicate any over-reporting¹. The format of the questions was considerably changed in the 2001 survey in England, but it was decided not to make similar changes to SALSUS in 2002 and in 2004.

In 2004, two questions on the ease with which pupils could obtain heroin and cocaine/crack (questions 85 and 86) were added to the survey. 'My step-mother or step-father' was added to possible sources of drugs (question 75) and two statements were discontinued from question 87 ('People who take drugs want to escape from reality' and 'People who take heroin are junkies'.)

4.2 Prevalence, trends and patterns of drug use

4.2.1 DRUG USE PREVALENCE

Pupils were presented with a list of drugs, with their street names, and asked to indicate whether they had taken each of them 'in the last month', 'in the last year', 'more than a year ago' or 'never'. Among 13 year olds only, more boys than girls reported that they had ever used drugs, 15% of boys compared with 12% of girls. There was no gender difference among 15 year olds: 35% of both boys and girls reported that they had ever used drugs (**Table 4.1**).

¹ 1% of pupils in SALSUS 2004 reported having been offered Semeron

4.2.2 DRUG USE IN THE LAST YEAR

Around a third of all 15 year olds (31%) and 11% of all 13 year olds reported that they had used drugs in the last year. As in 2002, among 13 year olds, slightly more boys than girls reported using drugs in the last year, but this difference was not statistically significant; 12% of boys and 10% of girls reported taking drugs in the last year. There was no gender difference among 15 year olds: 31% of both boys and girls reported using drugs in the last year (**Table 4.1**).

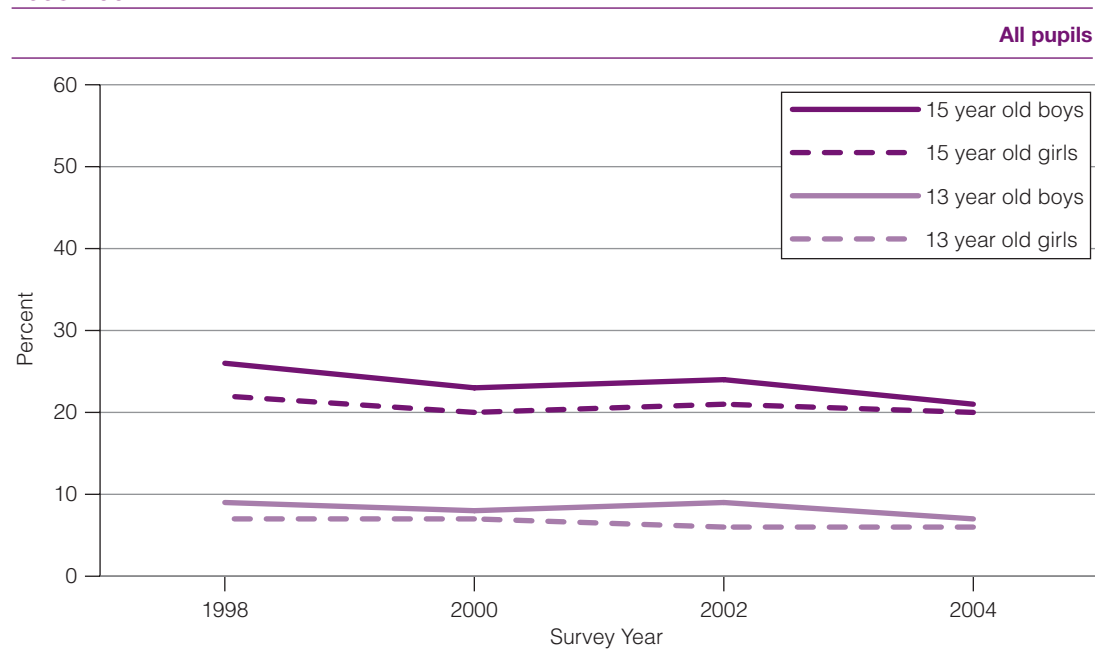
4.2.3 DRUG USE IN THE LAST MONTH

A fifth (20%) of 15 year olds reported that they had taken at least one of the drugs on the list of drugs 'in the last month' compared with 7% of 13 year olds. There were no significant gender differences in either age group in reported drug use in the last month (**Table 4.1**).

4.2.4 TRENDS IN DRUG USE

The percentage of pupils who reported having taken drugs in the last month can be used to monitor trends in the prevalence of drug use. Up to and including 2002, there had been no significant change in reported drug use in the last month, the last year or ever, since information was first reported on drug use in the 1998 survey. Between 2002 and 2004, prevalence of drug use in the last month among 15 year old boys declined from 24% to 21%, but although this is lower than the 1998 baseline figure of 26%, it is too early to tell whether this is a short-term change or the start of a trend. The small change among 13 year old boys was not statistically significant. There was no change in reported drug use among girls in either age group (**Figure 4.1 and Table 4.2**).

Figure 4.1: Percentage of pupils using drugs in the month before the survey: Scotland 1998-2004



Source: ONS 1998; NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002 and 2004

4.2.5 TYPE OF DRUGS USED

Cannabis was the most frequently reported drug used in the last month. Use of cannabis was reported by 20% of 15 year old boys, 18% of 15 year old girls, 7% of 13 year old boys and 5% of 13 year old girls. Very few pupils reported using any other drug. The next most reported category, stimulants, was reported by 4% of 15 year olds and 2% of 13 year olds. The use of volatile substances, gas, glue and other solvents, in the last month was reported by 1% of both 13 and 15 year olds (Table 4.3).

Fourteen percent (14%) of all 15 year olds reported that they had used cannabis and no other drugs in the last month, as had 4% of all 13 year olds. A lower proportion of pupils reported that they had used cannabis and other drugs² in the last month; 4% of 15 year olds and 2% of 13 year olds reported that they had done so, and only 1% of pupils in either age group had used other drugs but had not used cannabis (Table 4.4).

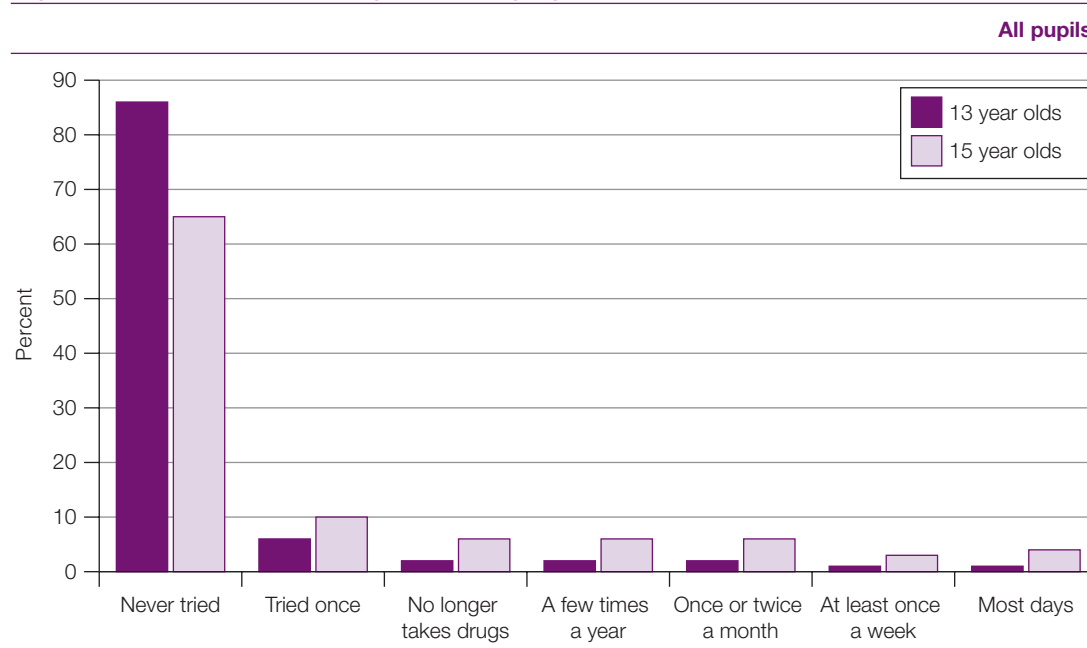
Drug use in the year before the survey followed a similar pattern to use in the month before the survey, with cannabis being the most commonly reported drug. Just over a quarter (28%) of 15 year olds and 10% of 13 year olds had used cannabis in the last year. Stimulant use in the last year was reported by 10% of 15 year olds and 3% of 13 year olds (Table 4.5).

4.2.6 FREQUENCY OF DRUG USE

2004 was the second survey year in which all pupils were asked how often, if ever, they usually used drugs. Most pupils reported that they had 'never even tried drugs': 65% of all 15 year olds and 86% of all 13 year olds. Ten percent (10%) of all 15 year olds and 6% of all 13 year olds reported that they had 'only taken drugs once' and a further 6% of all 15 year olds and 2% of all 13 year olds reported that 'I used to take drugs sometimes but I never do now'.

Six percent (6%) of all 15 year olds and 2% of all 13 year olds reported that they used drugs 'once or twice a month'. Three percent (3%) of all 15 year olds and 1% of all 13 year olds reported that they used drugs 'at least once a week' and the remaining 4% of 15 year olds and 1% of 13 year olds reported that they used drugs most days (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.6).

Figure 4.2: Frequency of drug use, by age group: Scotland 2004



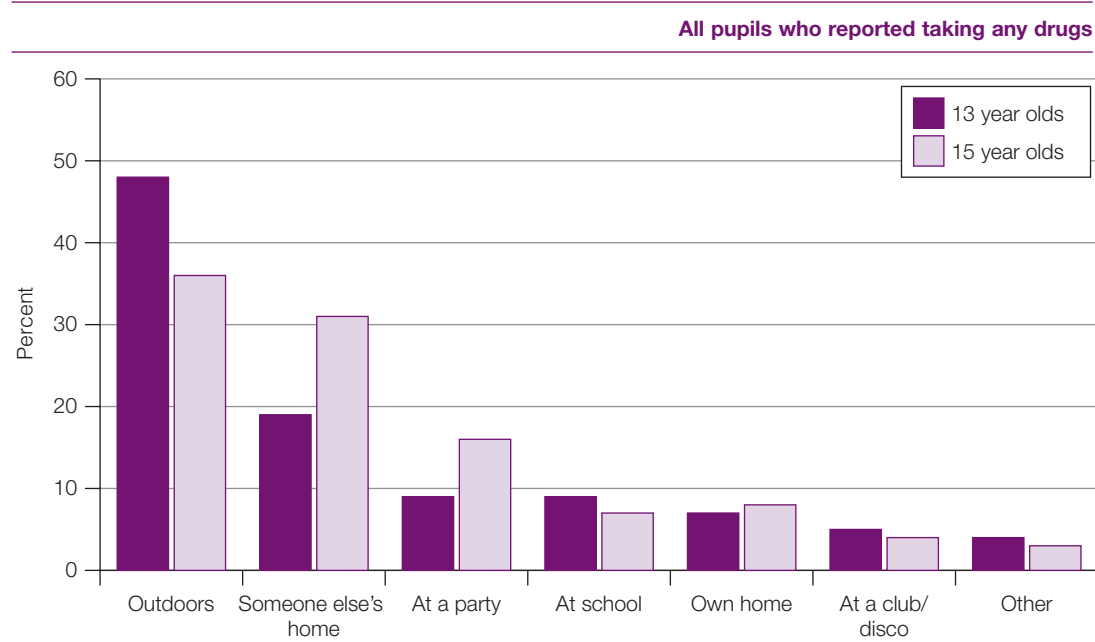
Source: SALSUS 2004

² This does not imply that pupils had used cannabis and other drugs on the same occasion

4.2.7 WHERE PUPILS WERE WHEN THEY LAST USED DRUGS

In the 2002 and 2004 surveys pupils who reported that they had ever used drugs were asked where they were the last time they took drugs. Two main places were reported, the most common was outdoors: 39% of 15 year olds boys and 49% of 13 year old boys who had ever used drugs reported this location as did 33% of 15 year old girls and 45% of 13 year old girls who had ever use drugs. The second most reported location of drug use was in someone else’s home, particularly among older pupils and girls. For example, among 15 year olds, over a third (36%) of girls and 26% of boys who had ever used drugs reported that they were in someone else’s home the last time they used drugs, and among 13 year olds 23% of girls and 16% of boys reported that they were in someone else’s home (Table 4.7 and Figure 4.3). In 2004, 13 year old pupils who reported taking drugs were more likely to report that they took drugs outdoors than they were in 2002: 48% reported this in 2004 compared with 37% in 2002 (Table 4.8).

Figure 4.3 Location of drug use, by age group: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

4.2.8 USING DRUGS WITH ALCOHOL

Pupils who had ever used drugs were asked if they had been drinking alcohol the last time they used drugs. Within each age group, girls were more likely than boys to report that they had been combining drugs and alcohol; 48% of 15 year old girls compared with 38% of 15 year old boys and 43% of 13 year old girls compared with 30% of 13 year old boys (Table 4.9). In 2004, 13 year old pupils who reported taking any drugs were more likely to report combining alcohol with drugs than they were in 2002: 30% of boys and 43% of girls reported this in 2004 compared with 24% of boys and 35% of girls in 2002 (Table 4.10).

4.2.9 AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS

4.2.9.1 Drugs ever offered

In order to estimate the number of pupils who had been offered drugs, pupils were given a list of drugs, with street names, and asked whether they had ever been offered each drug on the list. A third (33%) of 13 year olds and nearly twice as many 15 year olds (63%) reported that they had been offered at least one of the drugs listed. Among 13 year olds, boys were more likely to report being offered drugs than girls: 36% of boys reported that they had been offered drugs compared with 30% of girls. There was no gender difference among 15 year olds. As in previous surveys, a higher proportion of pupils reported having been offered drugs than reported using them, with older pupils being more likely than younger pupils to report using drugs. Although 33% of 13 year olds and 63% of 15 year olds had been offered drugs, just over one in ten (13%) of 13 year olds and 35% of 15 year olds had ever used drugs (**Tables 4.11 and 4.1**).

Overall, since 2000, there has been a reduction in the proportion of pupils reporting that they had ever been offered drugs. In 2000, 44% of 13 year olds and 70% of 15 year olds reported that they had been offered drugs compared with 33% of 13 year olds and 63% of 15 year olds in 2004. Gender differences have been found in previous surveys, though they have not always been significant in all age groups. In 2002 and 2004 the gender difference was significant only among 13 year olds (**Table 4.12**).

The drug that most pupils reported having been offered was cannabis. Over half (57%) of all 15 year olds and 26% of all 13 year olds had reported that they had been offered cannabis. Stimulants (cocaine, crack, ecstasy, amphetamines and poppers) were reported as being offered to 30% of 15 year olds and 11% of 13 year olds. Among 15 year olds, ecstasy and poppers were the most often reported stimulants: 18% reported being offered ecstasy or poppers. Among 13 year olds, ecstasy was the most commonly reported stimulant offered: 6% reported being offered this drug. Solvents (gas, glue etc.) were reported as being offered to 13% of 15 year olds and 8% of 13 year olds. A lower proportion of pupils reported having been offered opiates: 6% of 15 year olds and 4% of 13 year olds, and almost all of these reported having been offered heroin (**Table 4.13**).

Between 2000 and 2004 there was a drop in the proportion of pupils reporting that they had been offered particular types of drugs. The changes which were found to be statistically significant are listed here, and any other apparent decreases or increases seen in Tables 4.14 and 4.15 were smaller and not statistically significant. Among 13 year olds, a decline was found for stimulants (from 16% in 2000, to 11% in 2002 and 2004), for gas, glue and other solvents (from 15% in 2000 to 10% in 2002 to 8% in 2004), for psychedelics (from 11% in 2000 to 6% in 2002 and 5% in 2004) and for opiates (from 7% in 2000 to 4% in 2002 and 2004) (**Table 4.14**).

Among 15 year olds there was a decline between 2000 and 2004 in the proportion of pupils being offered psychedelics (24% in 2000, 14% in 2002 and 13% in 2004), opiates (11% in 2000, 6% in 2002 and 2004) and gas, glue and other solvents (24% in 2000, 14% in 2002 and 13% in 2004) (**Table 4.15**).

Most pupils who had been offered any of the drugs listed reported that they had refused drugs that had been offered to them, but a small proportion, 8% of 13 year olds and 7% of 15 year olds reported that they had never refused any drug that was offered to them (**Table 4.16**).

4.2.9.2 Ease of obtaining drugs

All pupils, irrespective of whether they had used drugs or not, were asked how easy or difficult it would be for them to get illegal drugs if they wanted to. Younger pupils were more likely than older pupils to say that they did not know how easy or difficult it would be, reflecting both the lower prevalence of drug use among the 13 year olds and the lower numbers of 13 year olds reporting that they had been offered drugs: 46% of 13 year olds reported that they did not know compared with 28% of 15 year olds. Around a quarter (24%) of 13 year olds and 15% of 15 year olds reported that it would be fairly difficult, very difficult or impossible to get drugs. The remaining pupils, 31% of 13 year olds and 58% of 15 year olds, felt it would be very easy or fairly easy to obtain drugs if they wanted to (**Table 4.17**). Between 2002 and 2004 there was a drop in the proportion of 15 year old pupils reporting that it was very easy or fairly easy to obtain illegal drugs, from 63% in 2002 to 58% in 2004 (**Table 4.18**).

In 2004, pupils were asked for the first time about how easy or difficult it would be to get heroin or cocaine or crack. When asked about heroin, 59% of 13 year olds and 54% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know how easy or difficult it would be. Thirty percent (30%) of 13 year olds and 27% of 15 year olds thought it would be fairly difficult, very difficult or impossible to get heroin. One in ten (10%) 13 year olds and almost two in ten (19%) 15 year olds thought it would be very easy or fairly easy or difficult to get heroin (**Table 4.19**).

When asked about cocaine or crack pupils responded in a similar way to the question on heroin. Fifty nine percent (59%) of 13 year olds and 52% of 15 year olds reported that they did not know how easy it would be to get cocaine or crack. Twenty nine percent (29%) of 13 year olds and 24% of 15 year olds thought it would be fairly difficult, very difficult or impossible to get cocaine or crack. Over one in ten (12%) 13 year olds and nearly a quarter (24%) of 15 year olds thought it would be very easy or fairly easy to get cocaine or crack (**Table 4.20**).

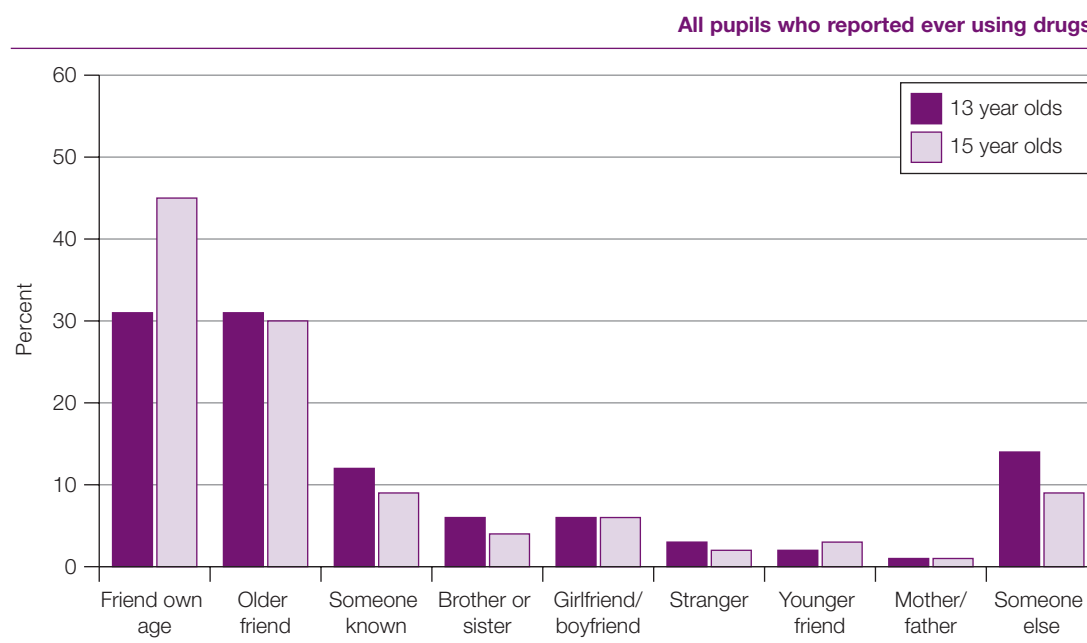
As would be expected, pupils who had never used drugs were the most likely to report that they did not know how easy it would be to get drugs (47%), although around a third (32%) felt that it would be very easy or fairly easy to get drugs if they wanted to. Reports of easy access to drugs rose in line with frequency of drug use, ranging from 68% of those who had tried drugs once to 95% of those who used drugs most days (**Table 4.21**).

4.2.10 SOURCE OF DRUGS

Pupils who had ever used drugs were asked 'The last time you used drugs, who did you get them from?'. Some pupils (19%) indicated that more than one person had supplied them with drugs. Most pupils reported that friends were their source of drugs. For 15 year olds the source was more likely to be a friend of their own age than an older friend: 45% reported obtaining drugs from a friend of their own age and 30% from an older friend. Younger pupils were as likely to have obtained drugs from an older friend (31%) as from a friend of their own age (31%). Around one in ten pupils (12% of 13 year olds and 9% of 15 year olds) reported that they got drugs from 'someone I knew of but didn't know personally' and a similar proportion (14% of 13 year olds and 9% of 15 year olds) reported 'someone else' as a source of drugs. Very few pupils gave any of the other listed sources; family member (sibling or parent), boyfriend/girlfriend or stranger (**Table 4.22 and Figure 4.4**). In 2004, a higher proportion of 13 year olds reported obtaining drugs from friends compared with 2002: in 2002 24% reported getting drugs from a friend of

their own age compared with 31% in 2004, and the figures for older friend were 25% in 2002 and 31% in 2004. There were no significant differences in reported source of drugs between 2002 and 2004 among 15 year olds (**Table 4.23**).

Figure 4.4: Source of drugs, by age group: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

4.2.11 WHETHER ALL DRUGS WERE USED, SOLD OR GIVEN AWAY

Pupils who had ever used drugs were asked 'The last time you used drugs, did you use them all yourself, or did you sell or give some away?' Over half of the pupils in both age groups reported that they 'gave some away': 60% of 13 year olds and 56% of 15 year olds, with 15 year old girls (60%) being more likely to have done so than 15 year old boys (51%). Among 15 year olds, a higher proportion of boys than girls reported that they sold some of their drugs; 8% of boys compared with 3% of girls. Among 13 year olds, there was no gender difference in this respect: 10% of both boys and girls reported selling some of their drugs (**Table 4.24**). Between 2002 and 2004 there was an increase in proportion of pupils from both age groups reporting that they gave some of their drugs away, from 53% in 2002 to 60% in 2004 among 13 year olds and from 49% in 2002 to 56% in 2004 among 15 year olds. Among 15 year olds, in 2004 pupils were less likely than in 2002 to report using all their drugs themselves: in 2004 39% reported this compared with 44% in 2002 (**Table 4.25**).

4.2.12 PUPILS' VIEWS ABOUT THEIR DRUG USE

In order to understand which groups of pupils were most likely to perceive their drug use as a problem, pupils who had used drugs were also asked 'Have you ever felt that you needed to get help because you were using drugs?' and 7% 13 year olds and 2% of 15 year olds agreed that they had (**Table 4.26**). However, when asked if they would know where to go for help if they needed it, most pupils who had used drugs reported that they would: 67% of 13 year olds and 73% of 15 year olds (**Table 4.27**).

Pupils who had used drugs were also asked: 'Would you like to stop using drugs altogether?'. Taking into account pupils' reported frequency of drug use, the pupils least likely to say that they would like to stop taking drugs were those who used drugs most

frequently: half (50%) of the pupils who used drugs most days and 40% of the pupils who used drugs at least once a week reported that they 'would not like to give up'. There was an increase between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion of pupils who reported using drugs most days agreeing that they would like to give up taking drugs now, from 6% in 2002 to 13% in 2004. There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of pupils in this group reporting that they would not like to give up, from 69% in 2002 to 50% in 2004. There was a similar decrease in this respect among pupils who reported taking drugs at least once a week, from 53% in 2002 to 40% in 2004 (**Tables 4.28 and 4.29**).

4.2.13 INFORMATION ON DRUGS

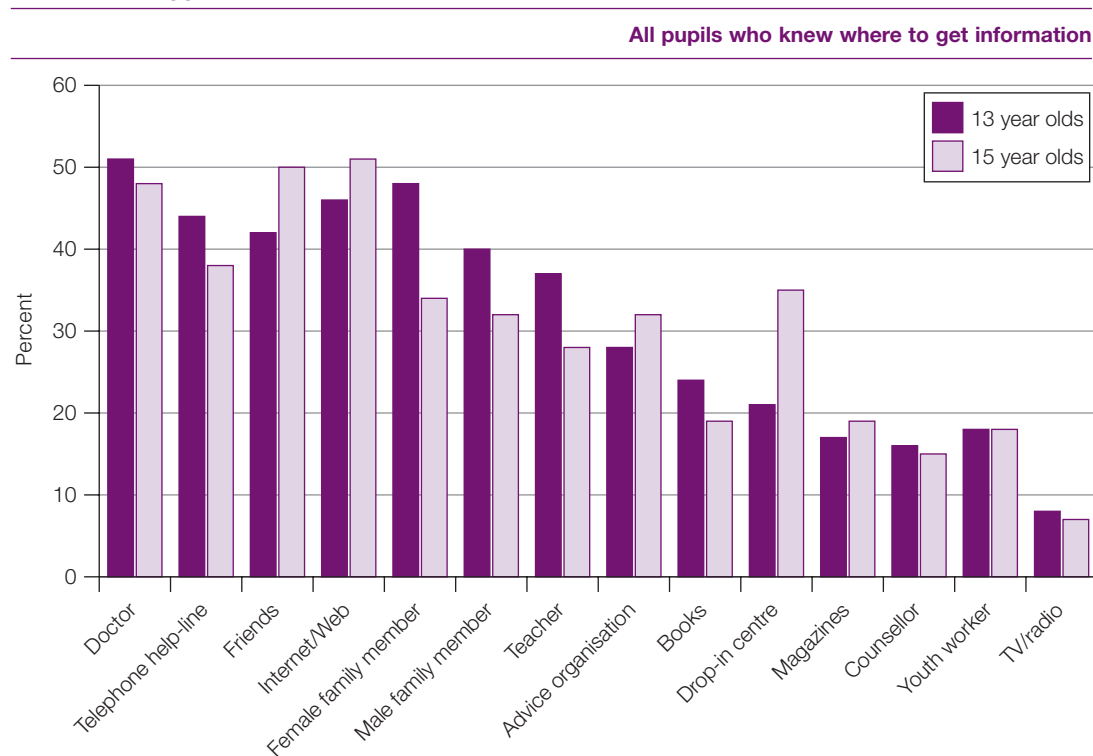
All pupils were asked whether they would know where to obtain more information about drugs. Almost three quarters (74%) of 13 year olds and over three quarters (79%) of 15 year olds reported that they knew where to get information (**Table 4.30**).

There was an increase between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion of pupils in both age groups reporting that they knew where to get more information on drugs. Among 13 year olds, 63% reported this in 2002 compared with 74% in 2004 and the figures for 15 year olds were 75% in 2002 compared with 79% in 2004 (**Table 4.31**).

Those pupils who knew where they would obtain information were asked to indicate whether they would obtain information from each of a list of people, organisations and media. The most frequently reported sources were doctors (51% of 13 year olds and 48% of 15 year olds), telephone help-lines (44% of 13 year olds and 38% of 15 year olds), the Internet (46% of 13 year olds and 51% of 15 year olds), friends (42% of 13 year olds and 50% of 15 year olds) and a female family member (48% of 13 year olds and 34% of 15 year olds) (**Table 4.32**).

There were differences in the reporting of some sources of drug information by age group and gender. Doctors were more likely to have been given as a source of information by boys than by girls in both age groups: 55% of 13 year old boys compared with 46% of 13 year old girls and 52% of 15 year old boys compared with 45% of 15 year old girls. Older pupils were more likely to report that they would go to friends for information: 50% of 15 year olds compared to 42% of 13 year olds. Older girls were the group most likely to feel that they would go to drop-in centres or to friends: 39% and 57% respectively. Telephone help-lines were given as a source by a higher proportion of younger pupils than older pupils: 44% of 13 year olds compared with 38% of 15 year olds, as was female family member: 48% of 13 year olds compared with 34% of 15 year olds. Very few boys gave magazines as a source of information: 10% of boys in both age groups, compared with over a quarter of girls in both age groups: 26% of 13 year olds and 27% of 15 year olds (**Figure 4.5 and Table 4.32**).

Figure 4.5: Where pupils would go for information on drugs, by age group: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

4.2.14 ATTITUDES TO DRUGS AMONG 15 YEAR OLDS

As in the 2002 survey report, in this and the following sections, 15 year olds are used as an example to explore any differences between pupils who used drugs in the last month and pupils who had never used drugs. Since the average age reported for first drug use was 14 (see section 5.4) and therefore, a relatively small proportion of 13 year olds had used drugs in the last month, the power to detect underlying differences within the 13 year old age group is reduced in some sections and discussion is therefore in relation to 15 year olds only. However, throughout these sections, the direction of associations discussed is the same for both age groups.

All pupils were asked to read a series of statements about drug use (covering attitudes towards drug users and dealers, health risks associated with drug taking and statements about reasons for taking drugs) and instructed to tick boxes to indicate whether they agreed with the statement, disagreed with the statement or did not know whether they agreed or disagreed. The statements and responses given by 15 year olds can be found in tables 4.33-4.34 (pages 169 - 170).

Although the majority of pupils agreed with the statements about the health risks of drugs, there was a difference between pupils who had used drugs in the last month and pupils who had never used drugs in the levels of knowledge expressed. While most pupils who had used drugs in the last month agreed with the statements about health risks, a high proportion of pupils who had never used drugs chose the 'don't know' option. For example, 85% of pupils who had used drugs in the last month agreed that heroin was more dangerous than cannabis but among pupils who had never used drugs only 49% agreed and 47% did not know (**Table 4.33**).

There were differences between 2002 and 2004 in beliefs and knowledge about drug use among pupils who had never used drugs³. For example, there was a decrease between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion of these pupils who reported agreeing with the statements 'Heroin is addictive' (from 71% in 2002 to 67% in 2004) and 'Injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (from 76% in 2002 to 72% in 2004). There was an increase between 2002 and 2004 in the proportion of pupils who had never used drugs reporting that they did not know whether 'heroin is addictive' (from 27% in 2002 to 31% in 2004) and whether 'injecting drugs can lead to HIV' (from 21% in 2002 to 25% in 2004). However there were no similar changes among pupils who reported using drugs in the last month.

Almost all (92%) 15 year old pupils who used drugs in the last month and 60% of those who had never used drugs agreed that 'most young people will try out drugs at some time'. Pupils who had used drugs in the last month had a more positive attitude towards drug use and drug users, for example, 59% of pupils who used drugs in the last month agreed that 'taking drugs is exciting' compared with 5% of pupils who had never used drugs while over half (63%) of pupils who had never used drugs disagreed with the statement. A higher proportion of pupils who had never used drugs agreed that 'people who use drugs are stupid': 62% compared with 14% of pupils who had used drugs. However, they were also more likely to agree that drug users needed help and advice (74%) than to agree that they should be punished (30%). Less than a fifth (19%) of pupils who used drugs in the last month agreed that young people who used drugs needed help and advice and 5% agreed that all people who take drugs should be punished. There was also a difference between pupils who used drugs in the last month and pupils who had never used drugs in their opinion of people who sell drugs: 69% of pupils who had never used drugs agreed that they should be punished compared with only 24% of pupils who used drugs in the last month (**Table 4.34**).

³ Figures for 2002 can be found in Table 4.22 in 2002 report

4.3 Family

4.3.1 FAMILY AFFLUENCE

The HBSC Family Affluence Scale⁴ was used in SALSUS as an objective measure of family material wealth. Family affluence was found to be related to drug use in both boys and girls: around a quarter of 15 year old boys (23%) from low affluence families reported using drugs in the last month compared with 16% from high affluence families. Among 15 year old girls, 25% from low affluence families had used drugs in the last month compared with 16% from high affluence families. There was a significant drop in the proportion of 15 year old boys from high affluence families reporting drug use in the last month, from 25% in 2002 to 16% in 2004. There was also a drop in reported drug use among 15 year old boys from low affluence families (from 27% to 23%) although this was smaller and not statistically significant. There was no significant change in reported drug use among girls. Previous research has also shown family affluence to be linked to adolescent health behaviour⁵ (**Table 4.35**).

4.3.2 FAMILY STRUCTURE

Family structure has been found to be an important factor in adolescent smoking⁶ and it was therefore of interest to examine the relationship between family structure and adolescent drug use. The proportion of pupils who reported using drugs was lowest in families with both parents at home. Eighteen percent (18%) of 15 year olds who lived with both parents reported using drugs in the month before the survey compared with 25% in one-parent families and 28% of pupils living with a parent and a step-parent. These findings are in line with other research⁷ which indicated that ‘family disruption’ was associated with higher levels of substance use among young people (**Table 4.36**).

4.3.3 PARENTAL MONITORING

In 2002 and 2004, questions on parental monitoring were included in the survey because previous research⁸ had indicated lower levels of parental monitoring had been found to be associated with problem behaviour in children. Pupils’ responses to a series of questions on how much knowledge they perceived their parents to have about their friends and activities (who their friends were, where they went to when they were out, what they spent their money on) were used to assess levels of parental monitoring. Each pupil was given a parental monitoring⁹ score, which was then compared with the overall median (mid-point) score for their age group and gender.

Pupils who reported using drugs in the last month were more likely to perceive lower than median levels of parental monitoring. Over two thirds (69%) of 15 year olds who used drugs in the last month had a lower than median level of monitoring by their mothers, compared with 43% of pupils who had never used drugs. The same pattern was found for father’s knowledge: 56% of 15 year olds who had used drugs in the last month had a

4 Mullan and Currie, 2000. See section 1.6 for further details of this measure

5 Holstein et al, 2004

6 Griesbach et al., 2003

7 Sutherland and Shepherd, 2001

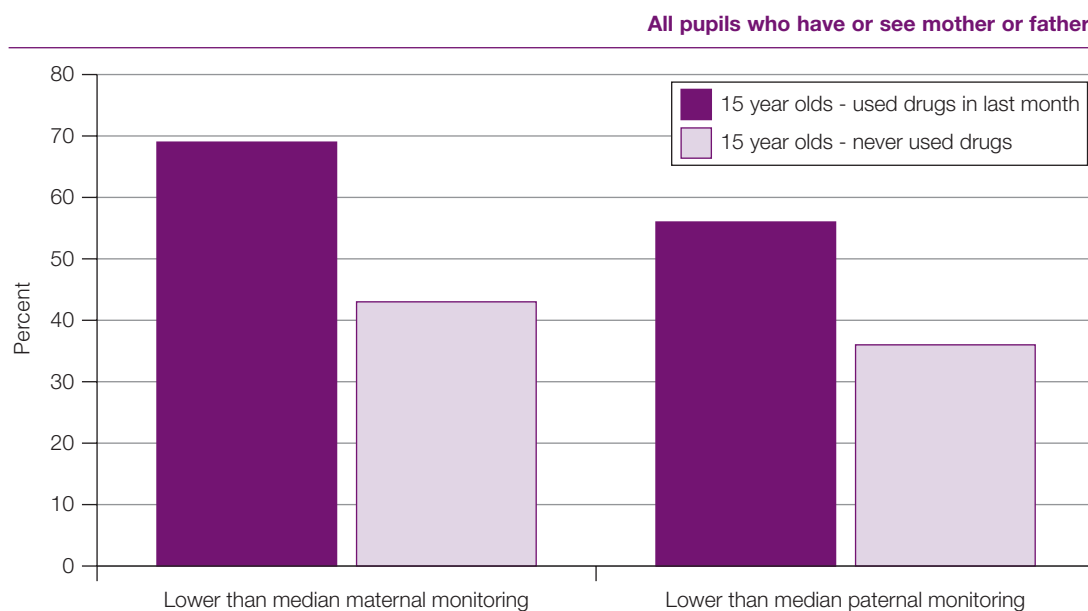
8 Smith et al., 2001

9 See section 1.6 for details of this measure

Drug use

lower than median level of monitoring compared with 36% of 15 year olds who had never used drugs. These findings reflect others¹⁰ which indicate that a lack of parental monitoring is associated with illicit drug use (Figure 4.6, Tables 4.37 and 4.38).

Figure 4.6: Proportion of 15 year old pupils who had lower than median parental monitoring scores, by drug use: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

¹⁰ Miller and Plant, 2003

4.4 Friends, leisure activities and life satisfaction

4.4.1 TIME SPENT WITH FRIENDS

Evidence from the HBSC series of surveys¹¹ suggests that the frequency of meeting with friends in the evenings is strongly associated with substance use. The findings presented earlier in this report indicate that pupils in this age group obtain drugs mostly from their friends and that a high proportion of pupils reported that they gave drugs away, presumably to their friends (see sections 4.2.11 and 4.2.12). All pupils were asked about the number of evenings per week they spent with friends.

Pupils who reported that they had used drugs in the last month were more likely to report that they spent every evening with their friends: 25% of 15 year olds who use had drugs in the last month compared with 7% of pupils in this age group who had never used drugs (**Table 4.39**).

4.4.2 LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Pupils were asked how often they engaged in a range of activities in which young people in this age group commonly participate. Previous research has indicated that adolescents who have the strongest 'street based' leisure orientation¹² also have the highest levels of substance use.

The major reported difference between pupils who used drugs in the month before the survey and pupils who had never used drugs was in the proportion of pupils reporting that they hang around the street at least weekly: 78% of pupils who used drugs in the last month compared with 41% of pupils who had never used drugs. Interviews conducted among 15 year olds in another study¹³ found that it was while hanging around the streets that they came into contact with and/or experimented with illegal drugs.

Pupils who had never used drugs were more likely to 'do a hobby, art or play a musical instrument' at least weekly. Among the 15 year olds, 62% of pupils who had never used drugs reported this compared with 46% of those who had used drugs in the last month. There were also differences in reported frequency of reading: pupils who had never used drugs were more likely to report reading books at least weekly. Over a third (37%) of those who had never used drugs reported reading books at least weekly compared with 24% of pupils who had used drugs in the last month.

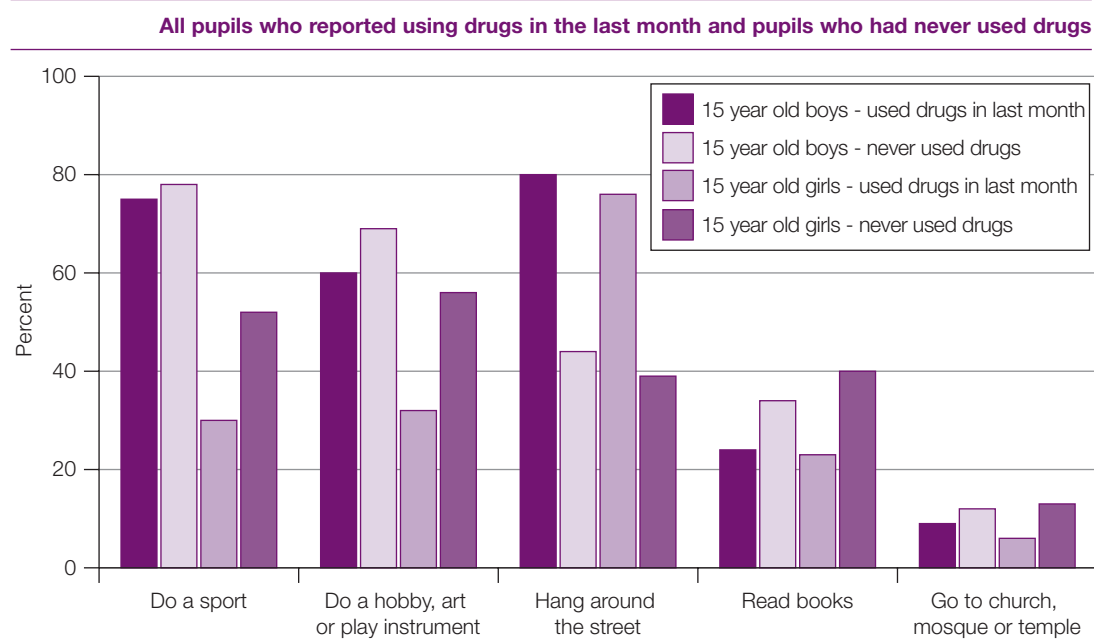
Girls who had used drugs in the last month were less likely to report taking part in a sport at least weekly: 30% reported this compared with 52% of those who had never used drugs. However, this difference was not found among boys, the majority of whom reported taking part in a sport at least weekly: 78% of those who had never used drugs and 75% of those who had used drugs in the last month (**Figure 4.7 and Table 4.41**).

11 Settertobulte et al, 2004

12 West and Sweeting, 2002

13 Pavis et al. 1997

Figure 4.7: Percentage of 15 year olds reporting each activity weekly or more often, by drug use: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

4.4.3 LIFE SATISFACTION

In order to explore the relationship between drug use and how pupils felt about their lives, pupils were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements, some negative and some positive about how they felt about their lives. For example ‘I like the way things are going for me’, ‘I would like to change many things in my life. Each pupil’s score was compared with the median (mid-point) score for their age and gender. Section 1.6.6 gives further details about this measure.

In general, among 15 year olds, those who used drugs in the last month reported being less satisfied with their lives than non-users, that is, they were more likely to have scores below the median (mid-point) found for their age group and gender: 66% of girls and 55% of boys who had used drugs in the last month reported lower than median levels of satisfaction compared with 42% of girls and 38% of boys who had never used drugs. There was a gender difference in life satisfaction only among pupils who reported using drugs in the month before the survey: girls in this group were more likely to report lower levels of life satisfaction than boys. Among 15 year olds who had never used drugs, the difference was smaller and not statistically significant. As described earlier in this report, since the SALSUS survey is cross-sectional rather than longitudinal, it should not be inferred that drug use was caused by lower life satisfaction, it may be the case that drug use was part of a lifestyle or life circumstances which led to feelings of dissatisfaction (Table 4.42).

4.5 Truancy and exclusion

Pupils were asked how many times they had 'skipped or skived school' (truanted) during the school year and whether they had been excluded since starting secondary school. It should be noted that pupils who were excluded at the time of the survey would not have been present in class when the survey was administered. It is also likely that more persistent truants would also have been absent. Therefore, although the figures reported in this section can give a general indication of the relationship between truancy or exclusion and drug use, they may not give a full picture of drug use among the pupils who are most likely to be out of school.

4.5.1 TRUANCY

Reports of truancy were higher among pupils who had used drugs in the last month: 78% of 15 year olds who had used drugs in the last month had also truanted in the current school year compared with 34% of 15 year olds who had never used drugs. Pupils who used drugs in the last month also reported a higher frequency of truancy: 26% of 15 year olds had truanted 10 times or more, compared with only 3% of 15 year olds who had never used drugs (**Table 4.43**).

4.5.2 EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

Exclusion from school at some time since starting secondary school was more frequently reported by pupils who had used drugs in the month before the survey than among pupils who had never used drugs: just under a third (30%) 15 year olds who had used drugs in the last month had been excluded compared with 7% of 15 year olds who had never used drugs (**Table 4.44**).

Table 4.1: Reported use of drugs in the last month, last year* or ever, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

	All pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
13 year olds			
Used drugs in last month	7	6	7
Used drugs in last year*	12	10	11
Used drugs ever	15	12	13
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1843</i>	<i>1756</i>	<i>3599</i>
15 year olds			
Used drugs in last month	21	20	20
Used drugs in last year*	31	31	31
Used drugs ever	35	35	35
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1702</i>	<i>1761</i>	<i>3463</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

*includes last month

Table 4.2: Trends in reported drug use in the last month, last year* and ever by age group and gender: Scotland 1998-2004

Age group and gender	All pupils				
	1998 %	2000 %	2002 %	2004 %	2004 Bases
Percentage reporting drug use in the last month					
13 year olds					
Boys	9	8	9	7	1723
Girls	7	7	6	6	1688
Total	8	8	8	7	3411
15 year olds					
Boys	26	23	24	21	1590
Girls	22	20	21	20	1630
Total	24	22	23	20	3220
Percentage reporting drug use in the last year (includes last month)					
13 year olds					
Boys	14	12	13	12	1743
Girls	9	10	10	10	1701
Total	11	11	11	11	3444
15 year olds					
Boys	36	32	35	31	1623
Girls	34	27	32	31	1679
Total	35	30	33	31	3302
Percentage reporting drug use ever					
13 year olds					
Boys	16	15	15	15	1755
Girls	11	11	11	12	1709
Total	13	13	13	13	3464
15 year olds					
Boys	42	35	38	35	1638
Girls	38	31	36	35	1693
Total	39	33	37	35	3331

Source: ONS 1998; NCSR 2000, SALSUS 2002 and 2004

*includes last month

Table 4.3: Reported use of individual drugs in the last month, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils						
Drug type	13 year olds			15 year olds		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Cannabis	7	5	6	20	18	19
Stimulants	1	2	2	5	4	4
Cocaine	1	0	0	1	1	1
Crack	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ecstasy	1	1	1	2	2	2
Amphetamines	1	1	1	2	1	1
Poppers	1	1	1	3	2	2
Psychedelics	1	0	1	1	1	1
LSD	0	0	0	1	0	0
Magic mushrooms	1	0	0	1	1	1
Opiates	1	1	1	1	0	1
Heroin	1	0	0	1	0	0
Methadone	0	0	0	1	-	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	1	1	1	2	1	1
Tranquillisers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Anabolic steroids	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semeron ¹⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1843</i>	<i>1756</i>	<i>3599</i>	<i>1702</i>	<i>1761</i>	<i>3463</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Notes:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given.
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 4.4: Type of drugs used in last month, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils			
Type of drug	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Cannabis only	5	4	4
Cannabis and other drugs	2	2	2
Other drugs only	0	1	1
No drugs	93	94	94
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1840</i>	<i>1755</i>	<i>3595</i>
15 year olds			
Cannabis only	15	14	14
Cannabis and other drugs	5	4	4
Other drugs only	0	1	1
No drugs	80	82	81
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1701</i>	<i>1761</i>	<i>3462</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

¹⁴ Dummy drug

**Table 4.5: Reported use of individual drugs in the last year, by age group and gender:
Scotland 2004**

Drug type	All pupils					
	13 year olds			15 year olds		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Cannabis	11	8	10	28	28	28
Stimulants	3	3	3	10	11	10
Cocaine	1	1	1	2	2	2
Crack	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ecstasy	1	1	1	3	3	3
Amphetamines	1	1	1	3	3	3
Poppers	1	1	1	7	6	7
Psychedelics	1	1	1	4	3	3
LSD	1	0	1	1	1	1
Magic mushrooms	1	1	1	3	2	2
Opiates	1	1	1	1	1	1
Heroin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Methadone	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gas, glue or other solvents	2	3	2	4	4	4
Tranquillisers	1	1	1	2	1	1
Anabolic steroids	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semeron	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1843</i>	<i>1756</i>	<i>3599</i>	<i>1702</i>	<i>1761</i>	<i>3463</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Notes:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given.
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 4.6: Frequency of reported drug use, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Frequency	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Never tried drugs	85	88	86
Only taken drugs once	7	6	6
Used to take drugs but not now	2	1	2
A few times a year	2	2	2
Once or twice a month	2	2	2
At least once a week	1	1	1
Most days	2	0	1
<i>Bases</i>	1746	1705	3451
15 year olds			
Never tried drugs	65	65	65
Only taken drugs once	9	11	10
Used to take drugs but not now	6	5	6
A few times a year	5	7	6
Once or twice a month	6	6	6
At least once a week	4	3	3
Most days	5	2	4
<i>Bases</i>	1622	1693	3315

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.7: Reported location of drug use, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Location	All pupils who reported taking any drugs		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Own home	5	9	7
Someone else's home	16	23	19
At a party	10	9	9
At a club/disco	4	6	5
At school	8	10	9
Outdoors	49	45	48
Other	5	2	4
<i>Bases</i>	291	220	511
15 year olds			
Own home	8	9	8
Someone else's home	26	36	31
At a party	15	16	16
At a club/disco	3	4	4
At school	9	4	7
Outdoors	39	33	36
Other	3	3	3
<i>Bases</i>	611	631	1242

Source: SALSUS 2004

Notes:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given.
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 4.8: Reported location of drug use, by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

All pupils who reported taking any drugs						
Location	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Own home	6	5	6	9	6	7
Someone else's home	13	16	19	23	16	19
At a party	7	10	10	9	8	9
At a club/disco	6	4	6	6	6	5
At school	5	8	6	10	6	9
Outdoors	38	49	35	45	37	48
Other	4	5	3	2	3	4
<i>Bases</i>	903	291	711	220	1614	511
15 year olds						
Own home	8	8	7	9	7	8
Someone else's home	27	26	38	36	32	31
At a party	15	15	15	16	15	16
At a club/disco	5	3	5	4	5	4
At school	7	9	6	4	6	7
Outdoors	40	39	35	33	38	36
Other	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Bases</i>	1989	611	1878	631	3867	1242

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Notes:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given.
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 4.9: Pupils who reported that they had been drinking alcohol the last time they used drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who reported taking any drugs			
Whether drank alcohol	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	30	43	36
No	70	57	64
<i>Bases</i>	262	205	467
15 year olds			
Yes	38	48	43
No	62	52	57
<i>Bases</i>	567	591	1158

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.10: Pupils who reported that they had been drinking alcohol the last time they used drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Whether drank alcohol	All pupils who reported taking any drugs					
	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Yes	24	30	35	43	29	36
No	76	70	65	57	71	64
Bases	948	262	710	205	1658	467
15 year olds						
Yes	39	38	46	48	42	43
No	61	62	54	52	58	57
Bases	2013	567	1873	591	3886	1158

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 4.11: Whether pupils had ever been offered any drug, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Ever offered any drug	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	36	30	33
No	64	70	67
Bases	1670	1612	3282
15 year olds			
Yes	63	63	63
No	37	37	37
Bases	1610	1639	3249

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.12: Whether pupils had been offered any drug, by age group and gender: Scotland 1998 – 2004

Age group and survey year	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
1998	40	35	38
2000	45	43	44
2002	38	31	34
2004	36	30	33
2004 Bases	1670	1612	3282
15 year olds			
1998	70	66	68
2000	71	68	70
2002	66	64	65
2004	63	63	63
2004 Bases	1610	1639	3249

Source: ONS 1998; NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 4.13: Whether pupils had been offered individual drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Drug type	All pupils					
	13 year olds			15 year olds		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Cannabis	30	23	26	59	56	57
Stimulants	11	10	11	29	31	30
Cocaine	6	4	5	10	10	10
Crack	4	3	4	5	4	5
Ecstasy	6	6	6	16	19	18
Amphetamines	3	3	3	10	10	10
Poppers	4	4	4	19	16	18
Psychedelics	6	5	5	15	12	13
LSD	3	2	2	7	5	6
Magic mushrooms	4	4	4	12	9	11
Opiates	4	4	4	6	6	6
Heroin	4	4	4	5	5	5
Methadone	2	1	2	2	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	8	8	8	13	13	13
Tranquillisers	3	3	3	6	6	6
Anabolic steroids	2	1	1	2	1	2
Semeron	1	1	1	2	1	2
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bases	1843	1756	3599	1702	1761	3463

Source: SALSUS 2004

Notes:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given.
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 4.14: Whether 13 year olds had been offered individual drugs, by gender: Scotland 2000 and 2004

Drug type	All 13 year old pupils								
	2000			2002			2004		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Cannabis	31	26	28	30	21	26	30	23	26
Stimulants	16	15	16	12	11	11	11	10	11
Cocaine	7	7	7	5	4	5	6	4	5
Crack	6	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	4
Ecstasy	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6
Amphetamines	5	6	6	4	3	3	3	3	3
Poppers	3	4	3	6	3	4	4	4	4
Psychedelics	12	9	11	7	5	6	6	5	5
LSD	5	5	5	4	2	3	3	2	2
Magic mushrooms	9	6	8	6	4	5	4	4	4
Opiates	6	8	7	5	4	4	4	4	4
Heroin	6	8	7	4	4	4	4	4	4
Methadone	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	13	17	15	11	10	10	8	8	8
Tranquillisers	4	6	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
Anabolic steroids	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Semeron	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Bases	629	560	1189	6126	6314	12440	1843	1756	3599

Source: NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Notes:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given.
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 4.15: Whether 15 year olds had been offered individual drugs, by gender: Scotland 2000 and 2004

Drug type	All 15 year old pupils								
	2000			2002			2004		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Cannabis	61	56	58	60	56	58	59	56	57
Stimulants	31	31	31	27	28	28	29	31	30
Cocaine	10	11	11	8	8	8	10	10	10
Crack	6	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	5
Ecstasy	20	23	22	17	20	19	16	19	18
Amphetamines	16	15	15	11	12	11	10	10	10
Poppers	8	11	10	14	12	13	19	16	18
Psychedelics	28	21	24	15	13	14	15	12	13
LSD	16	12	14	7	6	7	7	5	6
Magic mushrooms	23	15	20	13	9	11	12	9	11
Opiates	12	10	11	6	6	6	6	6	6
Heroin	10	9	10	5	5	5	5	5	5
Methadone	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2
Gas, glue or other solvents	24	24	24	14	15	14	13	13	13
Tranquillisers	11	12	11	8	8	8	6	6	6
Anabolic steroids	4	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	2
Semeron	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Other	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Bases</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>808</i>	<i>5356</i>	<i>5294</i>	<i>10650</i>	<i>1702</i>	<i>1761</i>	<i>3463</i>

Source: NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Notes:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given.
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 4.16: Whether pupils had ever refused drugs offered, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Ever refused drugs	All pupils who had ever been offered drugs		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	91	93	92
No	9	7	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>1020</i>
15 year olds			
Yes	92	94	93
No	8	6	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>993</i>	<i>1002</i>	<i>1995</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.17: Perceived ease of obtaining illegal drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Ease of obtaining drugs	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Very easy	14	9	12
Fairly easy	19	18	19
Fairly difficult	9	7	8
Very difficult	6	6	6
Impossible	9	10	10
Don't know	43	50	46
Bases	1761	1708	3469
15 year olds			
Very easy	30	21	26
Fairly easy	30	34	32
Fairly difficult	7	7	7
Very difficult	3	4	4
Impossible	4	4	4
Don't know	25	30	28
Bases	1647	1731	3378

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.18: Perceived ease of obtaining illegal drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Ease of obtaining drugs	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Very easy	16	14	10	9	13	12
Fairly easy	20	19	19	18	19	19
Fairly difficult	6	9	6	7	6	8
Very difficult	5	6	5	6	5	6
Impossible	8	9	8	10	8	10
Don't know	45	43	52	50	49	46
Bases	5808	1761	6103	1708	11911	3469
15 year olds						
Very easy	32	30	25	21	28	26
Fairly easy	33	30	37	34	35	32
Fairly difficult	5	7	6	7	6	7
Very difficult	2	3	2	4	2	4
Impossible	2	4	3	4	3	4
Don't know	25	25	27	30	26	28
Bases	5202	1647	5217	1731	10419	3378

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 4.19: Perceived ease of obtaining heroin, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Ease of obtaining heroin	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Very easy	4	3	3
Fairly easy	7	7	7
Fairly difficult	7	7	7
Very difficult	8	8	8
Impossible	16	14	15
Don't know	58	61	59
<i>Bases</i>	1754	1702	3456
15 year olds			
Very easy	7	5	6
Fairly easy	10	15	13
Fairly difficult	11	10	10
Very difficult	9	6	8
Impossible	10	9	9
Don't know	53	55	54
<i>Bases</i>	1642	1726	3368

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.20: Perceived ease of obtaining cocaine or crack, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Ease of obtaining cocaine or crack	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Very easy	5	4	4
Fairly easy	7	9	8
Fairly difficult	7	7	7
Very difficult	8	7	8
Impossible	15	13	14
Don't know	57	60	59
<i>Bases</i>	1755	1700	3455
15 year olds			
Very easy	8	8	8
Fairly easy	14	19	16
Fairly difficult	9	9	9
Very difficult	8	6	7
Impossible	9	7	8
Don't know	52	51	52
<i>Bases</i>	1643	1727	3370

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.21: Perceived ease of obtaining drugs, by frequency of drug use: Scotland 2004

All pupils							
Ease of obtaining drugs	Never tried drugs	Tried once	Used to take but not now	A few times a year	Once or twice a month	At least once a week	Most days
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very easy	11	28	44	38	48	61	79
Fairly easy	21	40	43	46	43	32	16
Fairly difficult	8	8	4	8	5	2	2
Very difficult	6	5	2	2	1	3	-
Impossible	9	3	0	-	1	1	1
Don't know	47	16	8	6	2	2	2
<i>Bases</i>	5043	545	240	262	260	149	151

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.22: Source of drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who reported ever using drugs			
Source of drugs			Total
	Boys	Girls	%
13 year olds			
Brother or sister	3	10	6
Friend own age	27	36	31
Older friend	32	31	31
Younger friend	2	2	2
Girlfriend/boyfriend	3	10	6
Mother/father	1	2	1
Stepmother/father	0	0	0
Someone known of, but not known personally	14	10	12
Stranger	4	3	3
Someone else	15	14	14
<i>Bases</i>	291	220	511
15 year olds			
Brother or sister	3	5	4
Friend own age	50	41	45
Older friend	26	35	30
Younger friend	4	2	3
Girlfriend/boyfriend	1	10	6
Mother/father	1	1	1
Stepmother/father	0	-	0
Someone known of, but not known personally	9	10	9
Stranger	2	1	2
Someone else	11	6	9
<i>Bases</i>	611	631	1242

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as pupils gave more than one answer.
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 4.23: Source of drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Source of drugs	All pupils who reported ever using drugs					
	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Brother or sister	4	3	5	10	5	6
Friend own age	24	27	25	36	24	31
Older friend	24	32	27	31	25	31
Younger friend	1	2	1	2	1	2
Girlfriend/boyfriend	1	3	8	10	4	6
Mother/father	1	1	3	2	2	1
Stepmother/father	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0
Someone known of, but not known personally	10	14	9	10	9	12
Stranger	3	4	1	3	2	3
Someone else	11	15	9	14	10	14
<i>Bases</i>	903	291	711	220	1614	511
15 year olds						
Brother or sister	3	3	5	5	4	4
Friend own age	46	50	41	41	43	45
Older friend	23	26	35	35	29	30
Younger friend	2	4	2	2	2	3
Girlfriend/boyfriend	1	1	9	10	4	6
Mother/father	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stepmother/father	n/a	0	n/a	-	n/a	0
Someone known of, but not known personally	11	9	8	10	9	9
Stranger	2	2	1	1	1	2
Someone else	11	11	9	6	10	9
<i>Bases</i>	1989	611	1878	631	3867	1242

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as pupils gave more than one answer.
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 4.24: Whether pupils used all their drugs, sold some or gave some away the last time they used drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who reported ever using any drugs			
Used all, sold or gave away drugs	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Used it all	31	28	30
Sold some	10	10	10
Gave some away	59	62	60
Bases	245	191	436
15 year olds			
Used it all	41	37	39
Sold some	8	3	5
Gave some away	51	60	56
Bases	541	563	1104

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.25: Whether pupils used all their drugs, sold some or gave some away the last time they used drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

All pupils who reported ever using any drugs						
Used all, sold or gave away drugs	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Used it all	37	31	36	28	36	30
Sold some	13	10	8	10	11	10
Gave some away	50	59	56	62	53	60
Bases	839	245	654	191	1493	436
15 year olds						
Used it all	43	41	44	37	44	39
Sold some	11	8	4	3	7	5
Gave some away	46	51	52	60	49	56
Bases	1908	541	1784	563	3692	1104

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 4.26: Whether pupils ever felt they needed help because of using drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who reported ever using drugs			
Ever needed help	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	6	7	7
No	94	93	93
<i>Bases</i>	257	200	457
15 year olds			
Yes	2	2	2
No	98	98	98
<i>Bases</i>	560	582	1142

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.27: Whether pupils know where to go for help with drug use if needed, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who reported ever using drugs			
Know where to go for help	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	65	69	67
No	35	32	33
<i>Bases</i>	256	200	456
15 year olds			
Yes	73	74	73
No	27	26	27
<i>Bases</i>	558	581	1139

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.28: Whether pupils would like to stop taking drugs, by frequency of drug use: Scotland 2004

All pupils who reported using drugs a few times a year or more frequently				
Whether would like to stop using drugs	A few times a year %	Once or twice a month %	At least once a week %	Most days %
Would like to give up now	24	13	11	13
Would like to give up in the future	20	24	23	18
Would not like to give up	22	37	40	50
not sure	34	26	26	19
<i>Base</i>	259	259	149	149

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.29: Whether pupils would like to stop taking drugs, by frequency of drug use: Scotland 2002 and 2004

All pupils who reported using drugs a few times a year or more frequently								
Whether would like to stop using drugs	A few times a year %		Once or twice a month %		At least once a week %		Most days %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
Would like to give up now	27	24	13	13	6	11	6	13
Would like to give up in the future	19	20	22	24	22	23	13	18
Would not like to give up	22	22	36	37	53	40	69	50
not sure	32	34	29	26	19	26	12	19
Base	1022	259	921	259	564	149	392	149

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 4.30: Whether pupils know where to get more information on drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils			
Know where to get information	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	74	74	74
No/don't know	26	26	27
Bases	1777	1721	3498
15 year olds			
Yes	79	78	79
No/don't know	21	22	22
Bases	1653	1736	3389

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.31: Whether pupils know where to get more information on drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

All pupils						
Know where to get information	Boys %		Girls %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds						
Yes	64	74	63	74	63	74
No/don't know	35	26	38	26	37	27
Bases	5831	1777	6124	1721	11955	3498
15 year olds						
Yes	75	79	75	78	75	79
No/don't know	26	21	24	22	25	22
Bases	5215	1653	5225	1736	10440	3389

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 4.32: Reported known sources of drug information, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Source of information	All pupils who reported that they know where to get information					
	13 year olds			15 year olds		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Doctor	55	46	51	52	45	48
Teacher	43	37	40	36	29	32
Counsellor	17	15	16	15	15	15
Youth worker	21	15	18	18	17	18
Telephone help-line	44	43	44	36	39	38
Advice organisation	29	27	28	32	31	32
Drop-in centre	21	21	21	31	39	35
Friends	34	50	42	42	57	50
Female family member	43	52	48	31	37	34
Male family member	45	29	37	34	21	28
Internet/Web	45	48	46	50	52	51
Books	22	26	24	18	19	19
TV/radio	9	8	8	7	8	7
Magazines	10	26	17	10	27	19
Base	1307	1266	2573	1307	1354	2661

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.33: 15 year old pupils' attitudes to drug use, by drug use status: Scotland 2004

Statement	All 15 year olds			
	Agree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	Bases
Used drugs in the last month				
Taking drugs harms your health	84	9	7	644
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	82	12	6	645
Heroin is addictive	75	4	21	644
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	85	5	11	640
Taking cocaine is dangerous	77	10	12	638
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	86	3	11	640
What adults tell us about drugs is true	45	32	23	640
Used drugs but not in last month				
Taking drugs harms your health	91	4	6	390
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	81	13	6	389
Heroin is addictive	71	2	26	390
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	75	6	19	389
Taking cocaine is dangerous	81	5	13	389
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	86	2	12	389
What adults tell us about drugs is true	53	24	23	382
Never used drugs				
Taking drugs harms your health	92	3	4	2133
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	81	12	7	2136
Heroin is addictive	67	2	31	2137
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	49	4	47	2135
Taking cocaine is dangerous	81	3	17	2138
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	72	3	25	2129
What adults tell us about drugs is true	55	17	28	2127

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.34: 15 year old pupils' perceptions of drug taking and people involved with drugs, by drug use status: Scotland 2004

Statement	All 15 year olds			Bases
	Agree %	Disagree %	Don't know %	
Used drugs in last month				
Taking drugs is exciting	59	30	11	647
Most young people will try out drugs at some time	92	5	3	646
People take drugs to relax	79	10	11	636
People my age who take drugs need help and advice	19	63	19	639
All people who sell drugs should be punished	24	60	16	639
People who take drugs are stupid	14	74	12	636
All people who take drugs should be punished	5	86	9	637
Used drugs but not in the last month				
Taking drugs is exciting	31	56	13	388
Most young people will try out drugs at some time	91	4	4	389
People take drugs to relax	69	11	19	388
People my age who take drugs need help and advice	43	35	22	389
All people who sell drugs should be punished	48	31	21	387
People who take drugs are stupid	35	50	15	386
All people who take drugs should be punished	11	76	13	388
Never used drugs				
Taking drugs is exciting	5	63	32	2125
Most young people will try out drugs at some time	60	23	17	2137
People take drugs to relax	49	17	34	2124
People my age who take drugs need help and advice	74	9	16	2132
All people who sell drugs should be punished	69	15	16	2133
People who take drugs are stupid	62	23	15	2129
All people who take drugs should be punished	30	47	23	2132

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.35: Drug use status by family affluence, age group and gender: Scotland 2002 and 2004

Drug use status	Low %		Medium %		High %		Total %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
13 year olds								
Boys								
Used drugs in last month	9	10	9	8	9	5	9	8
Used drugs but not in last month	5	7	5	5	5	6	5	6
Never used drugs	86	83	86	87	86	89	86	87
<i>Bases</i>	1082	313	2720	788	1851	577	5653	1678
Girls								
Used drugs in last month	8	9	6	5	5	6	6	6
Used drugs but not in last month	3	6	4	4	3	4	4	4
Never used drugs	89	84	90	91	92	90	90	89
<i>Bases</i>	1216	313	2894	752	1871	594	5981	1659
Both								
Used drugs in last month	8	10	8	7	7	6	8	7
Used drugs but not in last month	4	7	5	5	4	5	4	5
Never used drugs	87	84	88	89	89	89	88	88
<i>Bases</i>	2298	626	5614	1540	3722	1171	11634	3337
15 year olds								
Boys								
Used drugs in last month	27	23	23	23	25	16	24	21
Used drugs but not in last month	12	13	13	12	12	12	12	12
Never used drugs	61	64	64	65	63	72	63	67
<i>Bases</i>	1034	307	2595	800	1328	453	4957	1560
Girls								
Used drugs in last month	24	25	22	20	18	16	21	20
Used drugs but not in last month	13	15	13	11	10	11	13	12
Never used drugs	63	60	65	68	72	73	66	68
<i>Bases</i>	1170	330	2557	821	1275	473	5002	1624
Both								
Used drugs in last month	25	24	22	22	22	16	23	21
Used drugs but not in last month	13	14	13	12	11	12	12	12
Never used drugs	62	62	65	67	67	72	65	67
<i>Bases</i>	2204	637	5152	1621	2603	926	9959	3184

Source: SALSUS 2002 and 2004

Table 4.36: Drug use status by family structure, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Drug use status	All pupils				
	Single parent %	One parent & step-parent %	Both parents %	Other %	Total %
13 year olds					
Boys					
Used drugs in last month	10	7	7	13	8
Used drugs but not in last month	7	9	5	6	6
Never used drugs	83	84	88	81	87
<i>Bases</i>	276	180	1199	53	1708
Girls					
Used drugs in last month	10	12	4	12	6
Used drugs but not in last month	7	7	3	5	4
Never used drugs	83	81	92	84	89
<i>Bases</i>	303	207	1127	43	1680
Both					
Used drugs in last month	10	10	6	13	7
Used drugs but not in last month	7	8	4	5	5
Never used drugs	83	82	90	82	88
<i>Bases</i>	579	387	2326	96	3388
15 year olds					
Boys					
Used drugs in last month	23	26	20	17	21
Used drugs but not in last month	17	11	11	11	12
Never used drugs	59	63	69	72	67
<i>Bases</i>	275	234	1026	46	1581
Girls					
Used drugs in last month	26	30	16	16	20
Used drugs but not in last month	17	14	10	16	12
Never used drugs	58	56	74	68	68
<i>Bases</i>	344	221	1038	25	1628
Both					
Used drugs in last month	25	28	18	17	21
Used drugs but not in last month	17	13	11	13	12
Never used drugs	58	59	72	70	67
<i>Bases</i>	619	455	2064	71	3209

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.37: Perceived mother's knowledge about pupils' activities by drug use status, age group and gender – Scotland 2004

Level of perceived knowledge	All pupils who have or see mother			
	Used drugs in last month %	Used drugs but not in last month %	Never used drugs %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	77	75	42	46
Knowledge median or above	23	25	58	54
<i>Bases</i>	124	97	1455	1676
Girls				
Knowledge below median	79	75	38	42
Knowledge median or above	21	25	62	58
<i>Bases</i>	105	73	1482	1660
Both				
Knowledge below median	78	75	40	44
Knowledge median or above	22	25	60	56
<i>Bases</i>	229	170	2937	3336
15 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	69	59	50	55
Knowledge median or above	31	41	50	45
<i>Bases</i>	321	190	1023	1534
Girls				
Knowledge below median	68	57	37	46
Knowledge median or above	32	43	63	54
<i>Bases</i>	321	193	1090	1604
Both				
Knowledge below median	69	58	43	50
Knowledge median or above	31	42	57	50
<i>Bases</i>	642	383	2113	3138

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.38: Perceived father's knowledge about pupils' activities by drug use status, age group and gender – Scotland 2004

All pupils who have or see father				
Level of perceived knowledge	Used drugs in last month %	Used drugs but not in last month %	Never used drugs %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	63	53	30	33
Knowledge median or above	38	47	70	67
<i>Bases</i>	112	95	1381	1588
Girls				
Knowledge below median	69	64	37	40
Knowledge median or above	31	36	63	60
<i>Bases</i>	95	67	1384	1546
Both				
Knowledge below median	66	57	33	37
Knowledge median or above	34	43	67	63
<i>Bases</i>	207	162	2765	3134
15 year olds				
Boys				
Knowledge below median	54	51	33	39
Knowledge median or above	46	49	67	61
<i>Bases</i>	303	173	971	1447
Girls				
Knowledge below median	58	55	39	45
Knowledge median or above	42	45	61	55
<i>Bases</i>	280	182	1001	1463
Both				
Knowledge below median	56	53	36	42
Knowledge median or above	44	47	64	58
<i>Bases</i>	583	355	1972	2910

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.39: Number of evenings per week spent with friends by drug use status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of evenings	All pupils			
	Used drugs in last month %	Used drugs but not in last month %	Never used drugs %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
None	3	3	9	8
One - two	9	12	21	20
Three - four	17	35	32	31
Five - six	32	33	24	25
Seven	39	17	14	16
<i>Bases</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1420</i>	<i>1631</i>
Girls				
None	1	4	7	7
One - two	8	8	30	28
Three - four	19	26	32	31
Five - six	30	41	20	22
Seven	42	22	10	13
<i>Bases</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>1449</i>	<i>1627</i>
Both				
None	2	4	8	7
One - two	8	10	26	24
Three - four	18	31	32	31
Five - six	31	36	22	23
Seven	41	19	12	14
<i>Bases</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>2869</i>	<i>3258</i>
15 year olds				
Boys				
None	1	4	6	5
One - two	12	26	31	26
Three - four	33	32	37	35
Five - six	25	28	18	20
Seven	29	11	9	13
<i>Bases</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>1033</i>	<i>1538</i>
Girls				
None	1	2	6	5
One - two	14	25	36	31
Three - four	40	41	38	39
Five - six	25	23	13	16
Seven	21	10	7	10
<i>Bases</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>1089</i>	<i>1600</i>
Both				
None	1	3	6	5
One - two	13	26	34	29
Three - four	36	36	38	37
Five - six	25	25	15	18
Seven	25	10	7	11
<i>Bases</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>2122</i>	<i>3138</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.40: Proportion of 13 year old pupils reporting each leisure activity at least weekly, by drug use status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All 13 year old pupils				
Type of leisure activity	Used drugs in last month %	Used drugs but not in last month %	Never used drugs %	Total %
Boys				
See friends	96	98	89	90
Go to a friends house	90	88	79	80
Listen to music	94	91	83	84
Hang around the streets	89	81	48	53
Do a sport	75	86	84	84
Look around the shops	77	75	64	66
Read comics or magazines	45	63	54	54
Read books	22	27	39	38
Go to watch sport matches	53	54	50	50
Go to the cinema	50	47	41	42
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	57	74	69	69
Do nothing much	29	32	28	28
Go to concerts or gigs	28	16	9	11
Go to church, mosque or temple	14	10	14	14
<i>Bases</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1479</i>	<i>1708</i>
Girls				
See friends	100	95	91	92
Go to a friends house	88	86	80	81
Listen to music	92	97	93	93
Hang around the street	92	77	49	53
Do a sport	31	55	61	59
Look around the shops	84	81	82	82
Read comics or magazines	55	61	65	65
Read books	21	27	48	46
Go to watch sport matches	20	17	16	16
Go to the cinema	43	37	45	44
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	34	50	63	61
Do nothing much	31	31	28	28
Go to concerts or gigs	13	8	9	9
Go to church, mosque or temple	11	7	14	14
<i>Bases</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>1498</i>	<i>1680</i>
Both				
See friends	98	96	90	91
Go to a friends house	89	87	80	81
Listen to music	93	94	88	89
Hang around the streets	91	79	48	53
Do a sport	54	72	73	71
Look around the shops	80	78	73	74
Read comics or magazines	50	62	60	59
Read books	21	27	44	42
Go to watch sport matches	37	38	33	33
Go to the cinema	46	43	43	43
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	46	63	66	65
Do nothing much	30	31	28	28
Go to concerts or gigs	21	13	9	10
Go to church, mosque or temple	13	9	14	14
<i>Bases</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>2977</i>	<i>3388</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 4.41: Proportion of 15 year old pupils reporting each leisure activity at least weekly by drug use status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All 15 year old pupils				
Type of leisure activity	Used drugs in last month %	Used drugs but not in last month %	Never used drugs %	Total %
Boys				
See friends	98	94	91	93
Go to a friends house	90	81	78	81
Listen to music	96	95	90	92
Hang around the streets	80	69	44	54
Do a sport	75	79	78	78
Look around the shops	60	65	64	63
Read comics or magazines	43	51	50	48
Read books	24	27	34	31
Go to watch sport matches	44	45	49	47
Go to the cinema	31	31	39	36
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	60	66	69	67
Do nothing much	42	39	36	38
Go to concerts or gigs	19	13	7	10
Go to church, mosque or temple	9	10	12	11
<i>Bases</i>	335	193	1053	1581
Girls				
See friends	97	93	92	93
Go to a friends house	96	89	82	85
Listen to music	96	99	96	97
Hang around the street	76	58	39	48
Do a sport	30	38	52	46
Look around the shops	81	79	82	81
Read comics or magazines	52	60	62	60
Read books	23	29	40	35
Go to watch sport matches	14	14	14	14
Go to the cinema	27	34	41	38
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	32	38	56	49
Do nothing much	35	47	37	38
Go to concerts or gigs	11	9	8	9
Go to church, mosque or temple	6	6	13	11
<i>Bases</i>	325	193	1053	1581
Both				
See friends	98	93	91	93
Go to a friends house	93	85	80	83
Listen to music	96	97	93	94
Hang around the streets	78	63	41	51
Do a sport	53	59	65	62
Look around the shops	71	72	73	73
Read comics or magazines	47	56	56	54
Read books	24	28	37	33
Go to watch sport matches	29	29	31	30
Go to the cinema	29	32	40	37
Do a hobby, art or play musical instrument	46	52	62	58
Do nothing much	39	43	37	38
Go to concerts or gigs	15	11	7	9
Go to church, mosque or temple	7	8	12	11
<i>Bases</i>	660	392	2157	3209

Source: SALSUS 2004

Note:

- Columns may add up to more than 100 as more than one answer could be given
- As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Table 4.42: Life satisfaction by drug use status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Life satisfaction	All pupils			
	Used drugs in last month %	Used drugs but not in last month %	Never used drugs %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	36	36	56	53
Lower life satisfaction score	64	64	44	47
Bases	110	85	1269	1464
Girls				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	27	32	55	53
Lower life satisfaction score	73	68	45	47
Bases	95	66	1375	1536
Both				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	32	34	56	53
Lower life satisfaction score	68	66	44	47
Bases	205	151	2644	3000
15 year olds				
Boys				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	45	49	62	57
Lower life satisfaction score	55	51	38	43
Bases	305	171	968	1444
Girls				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	34	47	58	52
Lower life satisfaction score	66	53	42	48
Bases	297	185	1038	1520
Both				
Median or higher life satisfaction score	40	48	60	54
Lower life satisfaction score	60	52	40	46
Bases	602	356	2006	2964

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.43: Number of times truanted this school year by drug use status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Number of times truanted	All pupils			
	Used drugs in last month %	Used drugs but not in last month %	Never used drugs %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
None	31	48	73	69
Once	7	19	11	11
Twice	13	9	6	7
Three times	5	6	3	3
Four times	6	3	2	2
Five times	9	3	1	2
Six to ten times	5	2	1	2
More than ten times	24	8	2	4
<i>Bases</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>1435</i>	<i>1648</i>
Girls				
None	29	39	72	67
Once	15	19	12	13
Twice	8	13	7	7
Three times	6	6	3	4
Four times	4	7	2	2
Five times	7	6	1	1
Six to ten times	13	4	1	2
More than ten times	19	7	2	4
<i>Bases</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1457</i>	<i>1633</i>
Both				
None	30	44	72	68
Once	11	19	12	12
Twice	10	11	7	7
Three times	5	6	3	3
Four times	5	5	2	2
Five times	8	4	1	2
Six to ten times	9	3	1	2
More than ten times	22	8	2	4
<i>Bases</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>2892</i>	<i>3281</i>
15 year olds				
Boys				
None	26	43	68	56
Once	9	16	11	11
Twice	10	12	7	8
Three times	8	9	5	6
Four times	6	6	3	4
Five times	6	3	2	3
Six to ten times	11	4	3	4
More than ten times	25	6	3	8
<i>Bases</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>1035</i>	<i>1543</i>
Girls				
None	20	32	63	51
Once	9	15	12	12
Twice	15	15	8	10
Three times	7	7	6	6
Four times	8	8	3	5
Five times	4	6	3	4
Six to ten times	12	7	2	5
More than ten times	27	11	3	8
<i>Bases</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>1089</i>	<i>1599</i>
Both				
None	23	37	65	53
Once	9	15	11	11
Twice	12	14	8	9
Three times	7	8	5	6
Four times	7	7	3	4
Five times	5	5	2	3
Six to ten times	12	5	2	5
More than ten times	26	9	3	8
<i>Bases</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>2124</i>	<i>3142</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 4.44: Ever been excluded from school since starting secondary school by drug use status, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

				All pupils
Ever been excluded	Used drugs in last month %	Used drugs but not in last month %	Never used drugs %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Has been excluded	36	18	7	10
Never been excluded	64	82	93	90
<i>Bases</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1418</i>	<i>1624</i>
Girls				
Has been excluded	23	15	4	6
Never been excluded	77	85	96	94
<i>Bases</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1454</i>	<i>1629</i>
Both				
Has been excluded	30	17	6	8
Never been excluded	70	83	94	92
<i>Bases</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>2872</i>	<i>3253</i>
15 year olds				
Boys				
Has been excluded	40	21	11	18
Never been excluded	60	79	89	82
<i>Bases</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>1032</i>	<i>1537</i>
Girls				
Has been excluded	19	11	4	8
Never been excluded	81	89	96	92
<i>Bases</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>1087</i>	<i>1595</i>
Both				
Has been excluded	30	16	7	13
Never been excluded	70	84	93	87
<i>Bases</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>2119</i>	<i>3132</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

The background of the slide features four purple silhouettes of people standing in a line, facing each other as if in conversation. The silhouettes are positioned behind the main title text.

5: Smoking drinking and drug use

5.1 Introduction

In previous sections of this report, patterns of substance use have been described separately for smoking, drinking and drug use. This section describes the relationship between these behaviours, covering:

- The extent to which individual pupils use more than one substance
- The relative strength of smoking and drinking frequency as predictors of reported drug use
- Comparison between the age of first using cigarettes, alcohol or drugs
- Comparison between the amount of money spent on each substance
- The relationship between age of first drug use and age of first smoking or drinking
- Comparison of the strength and direction of the relationships between family occupational status and family structure and frequency of use of each substance
- The association between local area rurality and deprivation and frequency of smoking, drinking and drug use

It should be noted that the findings presented in the following sections do not imply evidence of 'simultaneous' substance use (i.e. the use of two or more substances on the same occasion).

5.2 Association between smoking, drinking and drug use

Among both 13 year olds and 15 year olds, regular or recent use of one substance was found to be strongly associated with regular or recent use of other substances. This reflects findings from previous surveys in this series and other research¹.

5.2.1 REGULAR SMOKING

Prevalence of regular smoking² was higher among pupils who were weekly drinkers³ or had used drugs in the last month than among all pupils. Six percent (6%) of all 13 year olds and 19% of all 15 year olds were regular smokers. However, among pupils who were weekly drinkers 28% of 13 year olds and 40% of 15 year olds were regular smokers. Regular smoking was higher among pupils who had used drugs in the last month than among all pupils, and higher than among weekly drinkers. Half (50%) of 13 year olds and 57% of 15 year olds who had used drugs in the last month were regular smokers (**Table 5.1**).

5.2.2 WEEKLY DRINKING

Prevalence of weekly drinking was higher among regular smokers or pupils who had used drugs in the last month than among all pupils. Thirteen percent (13%) of all 13 year olds and 34% of all 15 year olds were weekly drinkers. Among regular smokers, 61% of 13 year olds and 73% of 15 year olds were also weekly drinkers. Prevalence of weekly drinking among pupils who reported that they had used drugs in the last month was similar to that among regular smokers: 63% of 13 year olds and 73% of 15 year olds who reported that they had used drugs in the last month were weekly drinkers (**Table 5.1**).

¹ See, for example, Smit et al., 2002

² Regular smoking is defined as reported 'usually smoking one or more cigarettes a week'

³ For ease of reporting, 'weekly drinking' is defined as reported 'usually drinking about once a week or more frequently'

5.2.3 DRUG USE IN THE LAST MONTH

Prevalence of reported drug use in the last month was higher among pupils who were regular smokers or weekly drinkers than among all pupils. Seven percent (7%) of all 13 year olds and 20% of all 15 year olds reported that they had used drugs in the last month. Among regular smokers, 59% of 13 year olds and 64% of 15 year olds reported that they had used drugs in the last month. Among weekly drinkers, 34% of 13 year olds and 45% of 15 year olds reported that they had used drugs in the last month, a lower prevalence than among regular smokers (**Table 5.1**).

5.3 Patterns of regular smoking, weekly drinking and recent drug use

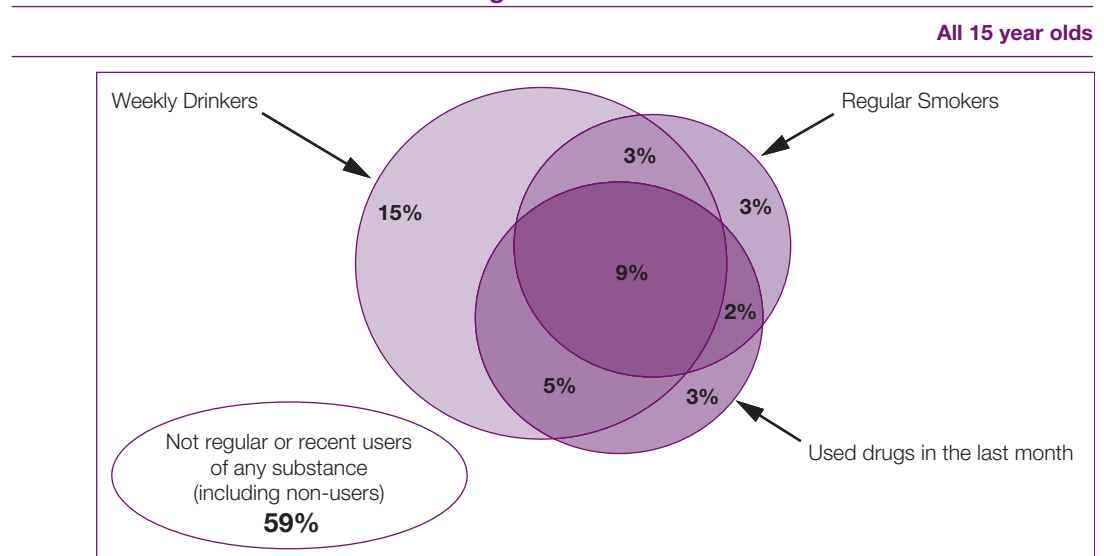
In previous reports, the extent to which individuals used one or more substance was reported using the measures 'regular smoking', 'drug use in the last month' and 'drinking twice or more in a week'. This current section uses the measure 'weekly drinking' (defined as reporting usually drinking about once a week or more frequently) used in other sections of the report to enable an assessment of the patterns of use of more than one substance in 2004.

The previous section considered regular or recent use of pairs of substances (i.e. 'regular smoking' with 'weekly drinking', 'regular smoking' with 'drug use in the last month' and 'weekly drinking' with 'drug use in the last month'), but within each pairing some individuals were included who used all three substances i.e. were regular smokers and drank alcohol at least once a week and had used drugs in the last month. In this section, all patterns of use are shown, including pupils who reported the use of all three substances and those who did not report any. For ease of presentation, pupils who reported using drugs in the last month are sometimes described as 'recent drug users'.

The majority (83%) of 13 year olds and more than half (59%) of 15 year olds were not regular smokers, did not drink alcohol at least once a week and had not used drugs in the last month. One in ten (10%) 13 year olds and one in five (21%) 15 year olds reported only one of these behaviours. A minority of pupils, 9% of 15 year olds and 3% of 13 year olds had used all three substances, i.e. they were regular smokers who also reported that they drank alcohol at least once a week and had also used drugs in the last month.

Figure 5.1 illustrates the reported prevalence of single and multiple substance use among 15 year olds (regular smoking, weekly drinking, recent drug use). The area of the three circles shows the relative prevalence of weekly smoking, weekly drinking and drug use in the last month, with the overlaps indicating the prevalence of particular combinations of substance use.

Figure 5.1: Proportion of 15 year old pupils who were regular smokers, weekly drinkers and/or recent drug users: Scotland 2004



Source SALSUS 2004

Smoking, drinking and drug use

As shown in figure 5.1, smoking and drug use were both more likely than drinking to be associated with the use of other substances. Most regular smokers and most pupils who reported using drugs in the last month also reported using another substance regularly or recently. By contrast, only about half of weekly drinkers also reported that they had used drugs in the last month or were regular smokers.

Only 3% of all 15 year olds smoked regularly and did not also report weekly drinking or recent drug use, whereas 14% of all 15 year olds smoked regularly and also reported weekly drinking and/or recent drug use. From figure 5.1, it can be seen that this 14% is made up of 3% of 15 year old pupils who reported being regular smokers and drinking weekly, 2% who reported being regular smokers and having used drugs in the last month and 9% of pupils who reported that they were regular smokers and weekly drinkers and recent drug users.

Similarly, only 3% of all 15 year olds had reported that they had used drugs in the last month without also reporting weekly drinking and/or being regular smokers, while a total of 16% of all 15 year olds had used drugs in the last month and were also either a regular smoker or weekly drinker or both. From figure 5.1, it can be seen that this 16% comprises 2% who were recent drug users and also regular smokers, 5% who were recent drug users and also weekly drinkers, and the 9% of pupils who reported that they were regular smokers and weekly drinkers and recent drug users.

In contrast, 15% of all 15 year olds were weekly drinkers but were neither regular smokers nor recent drug users while a total of 17% of all 15 year olds reported that they were weekly drinkers and were also regular smokers and/or had used drugs in the last month. This total comprises 5% who were weekly drinkers and also recent drug users, 3% who were weekly drinkers and also regular smokers, and the 9% of pupils who reported that they were regular smokers and weekly drinkers and recent drug users (**Figure 5.1 and Table 5.2**).

5.4 Assessing the relative strength of smoking and drinking frequency as predictors of drug use.

The previous sections indicate a clear association between drug use and smoking or drinking. In order to assess the relative strength of smoking and drinking as predictors⁴ of drug use among 13 and 15 year olds, a series of logistic regression models was constructed. The models estimate the odds of using drugs in the last year given current smoking status, drinking frequency and age group. Separate models were constructed for boys and girls. The larger sample size in the 2002 survey permitted prediction of drug use in the last month to be modelled for the first time, however the analyses here, based on a smaller sample, return the focus to prediction of drug use in the last year as in reports in this series prior to 2002 (Table 5.3).

Smoking and drinking were significant predictors for drug use in the last year among both boys and girls, with smoking being the strongest predictor. The odds of having taken drugs in the last year were four times higher for boys who were regular smokers than for all boys i.e the entire sample of boys, independent of their smoking status, drinking frequency or age. The equivalent odds for girls who were regular smokers were more than six times that of all girls. The odds of a boy or girl who usually drank at least once a week having taken drugs in the last year were over twice that of all boys, or all girls, independent of smoking status and age (odds ratio 2.3 for boys and 2.8 for girls). Smoking status was a stronger predictor of drug use in the last year than drinking frequency among both boys and girls, with some evidence that smoking may be a stronger predictor of drug use in the last year among girls than among boys. These findings are broadly comparable to those from 2002 and 2000.

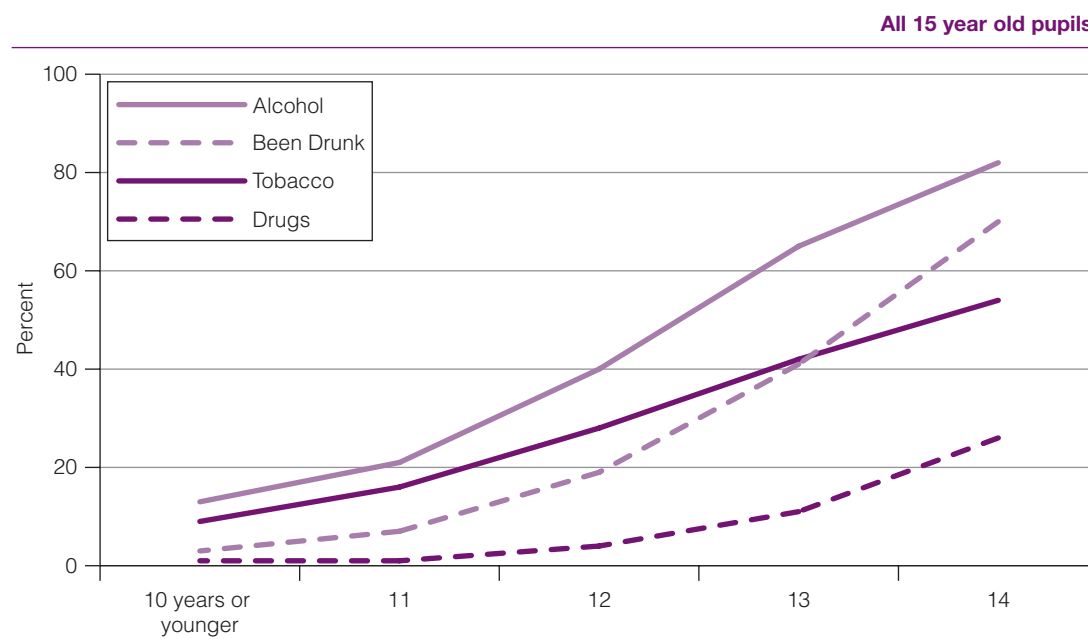
4 The analyses assess the association between current smoking and drinking frequency and drug use in the last year, this does not imply a causal relationship.

5.5 Age of first substance use

All pupils were asked to give the age at which they had first, if ever, drunk more than a small amount of alcohol, been drunk, smoked a cigarette (more than a puff) or used drugs. The average age reported by 15 year olds for first drinking or first smoking a cigarette was 12. Thirteen (13) was the average age reported for first having been drunk and 14 was the average age for reported first using drugs. There were no significant differences in age of first substance use between boys and girls (Table 5.4).

A higher proportion of 15 year olds reported that they had drunk alcohol by age 11 than reported having had a cigarette by this age, with a still lower proportion of pupils reporting having used drugs for the first time by age 11 (this represents initiation of substance use behaviour within the primary school sector). A higher proportion of pupils who reported being frequent users of these substances at age 15 reported initiation of each substance by age 11. Of those 15 year old pupils who gave an age for starting smoking, 16% reported first having a cigarette at age 11 or younger. Among regular smokers 36% reported first smoking by this age. One in five 15 year olds (21%) reported that they had first drunk alcohol at 11 years or younger, with 7% reporting that they had been drunk by this age. Among weekly drinkers 33% reported that they had first had a drink by age 11 or younger and 13% reported that they had been drunk by this age. Only 1% of those who gave an age for using drugs had first used drugs by age 11, but 7% of monthly drug⁵ users reported that they had first used drugs by age 11 or younger (Figure 5.2 and Table 5.5).

Figure 5.2: Proportion of 15 year olds who had used tobacco, alcohol or drugs or had been drunk by each age: Scotland 2004.



Source: SALSUS 2004

⁵ Monthly drug use is defined as reporting usually using drugs once a month or more frequently. This measure is used in sections where the focus is on frequency of use of each substance

5.6 Relationship between age of first drug use and age of first smoking or drinking

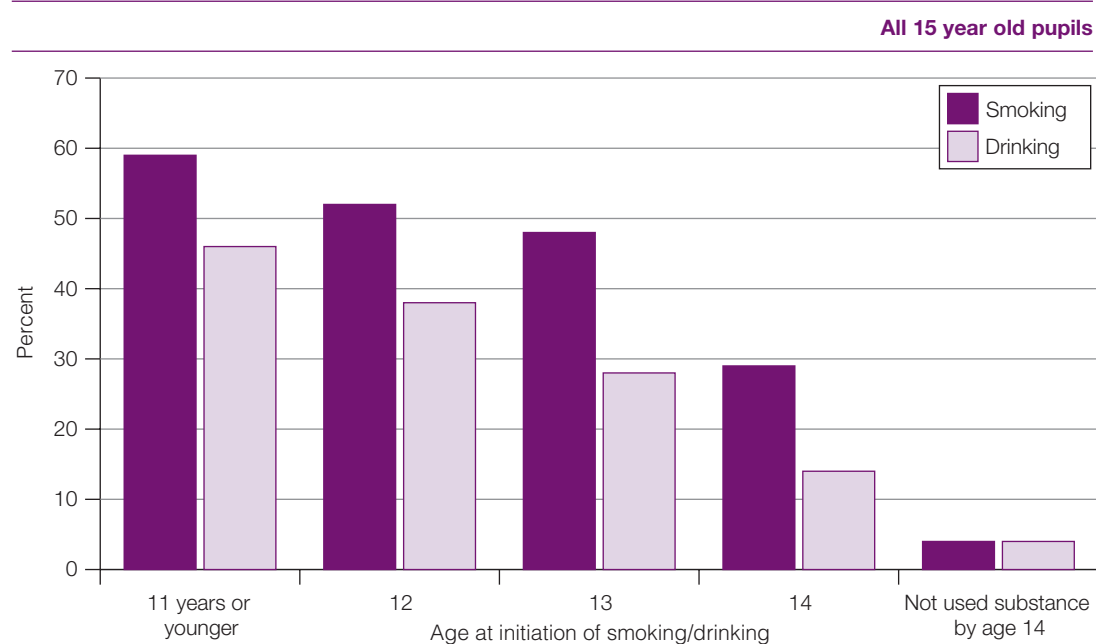
Most pupils who had smoked a cigarette, drunk alcohol or used drugs reported first smoking or drinking at an earlier age than they reported first using drugs. Among 15 year olds who had smoked or used drugs, 43% had first smoked at an earlier age than they had first used drugs and 2% had first used drugs before they had smoked. Thirty eight percent (38%) had smoked but never used drugs and 4% had used drugs but had never smoked (Table 5.6).

Among 15 year olds who had drunk alcohol or used drugs, 33% had first drunk alcohol before they had first used drugs and 1% had used drugs at an earlier age than first drinking. More than half (59%) had drunk alcohol but not used drugs and 1% had used drugs but had never used alcohol (Table 5.6).

Although the findings reported above suggest that, for most pupils, initiation of smoking and drinking occurs before initiation of drug use this does not imply causal relationships. However, it may indicate that pupils who initiate smoking and drinking at an earlier age are a group particularly at risk of subsequent drug use. Consequently, the proportion of 15 year old pupils who reported that they had used drugs before age 15 was compared by age of first smoking or drinking.

Pupils with a younger age of initiation of smoking were more likely to have used drugs before they were 15: more than half (59%) of those who initiated smoking at 11 years or less had used drugs before they were 15 compared with 29% who first smoked at age 14. Similarly, 46% of 15 year olds who had used alcohol by age 11 had used drugs before they were 15 compared with 14% of those who first drank alcohol at age 14. Only 4% of pupils who had not smoked or used alcohol by age 14 had used drugs before they were 15. Figure 5.3 shows the proportion of 15 year olds who had used drugs before they were 15, by age of initiation of smoking and drinking (Figure 5.3 and Tables 5.7 and 5.8).

Figure 5.3: Proportion of 15 year old pupils who had used drugs before age 15 by age of initiation of smoking and drinking: Scotland 2004



Source: SALSUS 2004

5.7 Money spent on substance use

The following section describes the proportion of pupils spending money on cigarettes, alcohol and drugs, and the amount of money spent on each substance. This information is presented together here, rather than separately in previous chapters, to allow comparison of money spent by young people on cigarettes, alcohol and drugs.

All pupils were asked 'How much money do you usually spend each week on tobacco, alcohol or drugs?'. As most pupils who reported using any substance were not frequent users, it may have been difficult for them to give an estimate of usual weekly spending. The analysis that follows has therefore been carried out on only those pupils who reported weekly, or more frequent, smoking, drinking or drug use ('weekly' substance users).

Some weekly substance users reported that they usually spent 'nothing', with younger pupils being more likely to report spending nothing on cigarettes or alcohol than older pupils. Among weekly substance users, spending 'nothing' each week was most common among weekly drinkers. Over a third (34%) of 13 year olds and 17% of 15 year olds who were weekly drinkers reported usually spending nothing on alcohol. Fourteen percent (14%) of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds who were weekly drug users reported that they usually spent 'nothing' on drugs each week. Weekly smokers were least likely to report spending nothing (11% of 13 year old and 5% of 15 year old weekly smokers reported this). This may suggest that regular expenditure is not necessary among this age group to sustain a relatively regular pattern of smoking, drinking or drug use. Previous sections in this report also indicate that cigarettes and drugs can be obtained by young people without spending money: around 40% of regular smokers reported that they were given cigarettes by friends and over 50% of pupils who had ever used drugs reported that they gave some drugs away on the last occasion on which they used drugs (**Table 5.9**).

The highest reported sums were spent on drugs. Forty one percent (41%) of 13 year olds and more than half (55%) of 15 year olds who reported weekly drug use reported spending £10 or more per week on drugs, with over 20% in both age groups reporting that they spend £20 or more each week on drugs (23% of 13 year olds and 21% of 15 year olds who were weekly drug users reported this). Twenty three percent (23%) of 13 year old weekly smokers spent £10 or more on tobacco, as did 36% of 15 year old weekly smokers. A lower proportion of weekly drinkers reported spending £10 or more on alcohol each week: 13% of 13 year olds and 29% of 15 year olds (**Table 5.9**).

5.8 Social factors related to smoking, drinking and drug use

As previous chapters in this report have shown, smoking, drinking and drug use among adolescents are associated with many other factors. Although it is not possible in a cross-sectional survey of this kind to imply the direction or causality of any relationship, some information has been collected in the surveys about factors which were unlikely to be the outcome of substance use behaviour among young people. For example, previous surveys (prior to 2002) in this series have used uptake of free school meals as an indicator of social disadvantage and found that this was related to smoking, drinking and drug use. Previous survey reports⁶ have also discussed the relationship between social class (as defined by parents' occupational status) and substance use through re-analysis of Scottish Health Survey data. In the SALSUS 2002 and 2004 surveys, pupils were asked about who they lived with at home (to ascertain their family structure) and their parents' jobs (to derive parents' occupational status)⁷.

A series of models was constructed to assess and compare the strength and direction of any relationship between family structure and parents' occupational status and pupils' reported frequency of smoking, drinking and drug use⁸. Separate models were constructed for boys and girls.

Pupils' family structure and parents' occupational status were related to smoking, drinking and drug use frequency, although the strength and direction of the relationships were different for each substance and gender. The findings are reported in detail below.

5.8.1 PARENTS' OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND PUPILS' SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOUR

Parents' occupational status was most strongly predictive of pupils' smoking status, and less clearly related to usual frequency of drinking or drug use. Boys and girls from families with parents of lower occupational status had higher odds of being regular smokers compared with pupils from families with parents of higher occupational status. For example, compared with pupils from families with parents in non-manual occupations (I/II/IIINM), pupils from families with parents in manual occupations (IIIM/IV/V) had nearly twice the odds of being regular smokers (odds ratios of 1.88 for boys and 1.98 for girls). In general these findings reflect those reported in 2002 and support findings from the 2000 survey report re-analysis of the Scottish Health Survey, where it was reported that smoking was higher among 12-15 year old children in families where the chief earner worked in a manual occupation.

The relationship between parents' occupational status and weekly drinking or monthly drug use was weaker and less straightforward. Parents' occupational status was a predictor of weekly drinking and monthly drug use among boys in 2004; however this relationship was weak, and in the 2002 report was not found to be statistically significant. Parents' occupational status was found to be a predictor of weekly drinking among girls. For example, girls with parents in manual occupations (IIIM/IV/V) had odds of weekly drinking 1.35 times that of girls from families with parents in non-manual occupations. Parents' occupational status was not related to the odds of monthly drug use among

⁶ See for example Boreham et al. 2001

⁷ See section 1.6.2 for a description of the questions about family structure and section 1.7.4 for a description of the questions on parents' occupations and derivation of socio-economic status

⁸ In 2002, South Asian ethnicity was found to be related to frequency of smoking and drinking, however the sample size in 2004 was insufficient to include ethnicity in the models as a predictor of frequency of substance use.

girls. In the 2002 report, parents' occupational status was found to be related to monthly drug use among girls, but the current analyses are in line with the findings of the 2000 survey. This suggests that any association between monthly drug use and socio-economic status among girls of this age is quite weak (**Tables 5.10 – 5.12**).

5.8.2 FAMILY STRUCTURE AND SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOUR

Family structure was more strongly related to frequency of substance use behaviour among girls than boys. Among girls, living with a single parent or with one parent and a step-parent increased the odds of being a regular smoker, drinking weekly and using drugs monthly compared with girls living with both parents, independent of parents' occupational status. This relationship was strongest for smoking and drug use. For example, girls who lived with a single parent or with one parent and a step-parent had more than twice the odds (odds ratio of 2.31 for single parent and 2.63 for a parent and a step-parent) of being a regular smoker than pupils living with both parents (**Tables 5.10 – 5.12**).

Among boys, family structure was a predictor of regular smoking and monthly drug use. For example, boys living in single parent families had 1.35 times the odds, and boys living with one parent and a step-parent had 1.62 times the odds of pupils living with both parents of being a regular smoker. Family structure was not a significant predictor of weekly drinking among boys, although in 2002 this relationship was statistically significant. This may suggest that any underlying relationship between pupils' family structure and frequency of drinking is quite weak (**Tables 5.10 – 5.12**).

5.8.3 AGE

Age group was a more important predictor of regular smoking, weekly drinking and monthly drug use than either parents' occupational status or family structure. Fifteen year old pupils had over three times the odds of 13 year olds of being regular smokers, weekly drinkers or monthly drug users, independent of family structure or parents' occupational status (**Tables 5.10 – 5.12**).

5.9 Local area deprivation and substance use

This section describes the relationship between area deprivation and reported regular smoking, weekly drinking and monthly drug use. All pupils were asked to provide the postcode sector of their home address and most pupils (69%) could provide a recognisable postcode sector⁹. A measure of deprivation of pupils' postcode sector of residence was assigned using the Carstairs 2001 index¹⁰. The Carstairs deprivation index measures deprivation of local areas based on indicators, such as car ownership and overcrowding, available from the 2001 census. Postcode sectors within Scotland are scored from 1, the least deprived postcode sectors, to 7, the most deprived postcode sectors. It should be noted that any measure of deprivation of local area is not equivalent to measures of individual circumstances such as family occupational status and family affluence used in previous sections of this report. Individuals living within a single area of relative deprivation may experience varying levels of deprivation related to family circumstances. As noted elsewhere in this report, lifestyle factors are inter-related but these more complex relationships between environment and individual and social factors are not explored in the analyses reported here.

Prevalence of regular smoking and weekly drinking was found to be higher among girls from postcode sectors with higher levels of deprivation, with this relationship being strongest for smoking. For example, 19% of girls living in areas with some of the highest levels of deprivation (deprivation categories 6 and 7) reported that they were regular smokers compared with 9% of girls living in areas with very low levels of deprivation (deprivation categories 1 and 2). Similarly, 28% of girls living in areas with the highest levels of deprivation reported that they were weekly drinkers compared with 17% of girls who lived in areas with very low levels of deprivation. However, similar associations were not found among boys.

Deprivation of home postcode sector was not associated with prevalence of drug use among boys or girls. Other research¹¹ has shown that deprivation is linked most strongly with extremes of problematic drug use and least with casual, recreational or intermittent drug use, the type of drug use found among this age group (**Tables 5.13 - 5.15**).

9 Postcode sector consists of the first part of the postcode and the leading digit of the second part (e.g. EH6 5), for reasons of respondent confidentiality the full postcode was not requested

10 McCloone (2004): Carstairs scores for Scottish postcode sectors from the 2001 census. MRC Social and Public Health Science Unit, University of Glasgow

11 Advisory Council for the Misuse of Drugs, 1998

5.10 Settlement size and substance use

This section compares prevalence of regular smoking, weekly drinking and monthly drug use among pupils attending schools in urban and rural settlements. Schools were defined as being in urban or rural areas using the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 6 point Urban/Rural scale¹². The SHS classification is based on the size of settlements and also how close each settlement is to a larger settlement. The scale can be used to cover both aspects of rurality together, or split to measure settlement size and accessibility separately. The findings below are based on settlement size, with schools within settlements with a population of less than 3,000 being defined as rural.

Among boys, weekly drinking was higher among pupils attending schools in rural areas: 28% of boys who attended schools in rural areas drank alcohol weekly compared with 22% of boys who attended schools in urban areas (settlements of greater than 3,000 people). Regular smoking was also higher among boys in rural areas: 13% of boys who attended schools in rural areas smoked regularly, compared with 9% of boys who attended schools in urban areas. Prevalence of monthly drug use was higher among boys attending schools in urban areas, but this difference was small and not statistically significant: 10% of boys who attended schools in urban areas reported that they used drugs monthly compared with 8% of boys who attended schools in rural areas. Among girls, prevalence of regular smoking, weekly drinking and monthly drug use was not associated with this indicator of rurality (**Tables 5.16 – 5.18**).

¹² Scottish Household Survey – Bulletin 6, NFO System Three and MORI Scotland, 2001.
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/shs/docs/shsb-00.asp>

Table 5.1: Regular smoking, reported weekly drinking and reported drug use in the last month, by age group and substance used: Scotland 2004

Substance used	All pupils			
	All pupils %	Regular smokers %	Weekly drinkers %	Used drugs in last month %
13 year olds				
Regular smoker	6	.	28	50
Weekly drinker	13	61	.	63
Used drugs in last month	7	59	34	.
<i>Bases</i>	3599	208	465	237
15 year olds				
Regular smoker	19	.	40	57
Weekly drinker	34	73	.	73
Used drugs in last month	20	64	45	.
<i>Bases</i>	3463	634	1164	660

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.2: Classification of regular smoking, weekly drinking and drug use in the last month by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Smoke and drink weekly and used drugs in the last month	2	3	3
Smoke and drink weekly only	1	2	1
Smoke weekly and used drugs in the last month only	1	1	1
Drink weekly and used drugs in the last month only	2	1	2
Smoke weekly only	1	2	1
Drink weekly only	8	6	7
Used drugs in last month only	2	1	2
Did not smoke or drink weekly or use drugs in the last month	83	84	83
<i>Bases</i>	1640	1611	3251
15 year olds			
Smoke and drink weekly and used drugs in the last month	8	11	9
Smoke and drink weekly only	2	5	3
Smoke weekly and used drugs in the last month only	2	2	2
Drink weekly and used drugs in the last month only	7	4	5
Smoke weekly only	2	4	3
Drink weekly only	15	14	15
Used drugs in last month only	4	2	3
Did not smoke or drink weekly or use drugs in the last month	60	59	59
<i>Bases</i>	1520	1552	3072

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.3: Odds ratios of taking drugs in the last year by gender: Scotland 2000 to 2004 (controlled for age)

All pupils									
Independent variables	2000			2002			2004		
	Odds Ratio	95% confidence interval	Bases	Odds Ratio	95% confidence interval	Bases	Odds Ratio	95% confidence interval	Bases
Boys									
Cigarette smoking behaviour	P<0.001			P<0.001			P<0.001		
Regular smoker	6.76	4.23 - 10.80	94	4.18	3.65 - 4.77	1075	4.04	3.12 - 5.23	292
Occasional smoker	2.57	1.69 - 3.92	88	2.84	2.39 - 3.38	458	2.53	1.79 - 3.56	111
Used to smoke	1.21	0.78 - 1.88	81	1.33	1.19 - 1.50	1146	1.59	1.27 - 2.00	300
Tried smoking	0.35	0.24 - 0.50	240	0.57	0.51 - 0.63	2570	0.61	0.51 - 0.74	747
Never smoked	0.14	0.09 - 0.21	519	0.11	0.10 - 0.13	5228	0.10	0.08 - 0.13	1759
Usual drinking frequency	P<0.001			P<0.001			P<0.001		
At least once a week	2.22	1.56 - 3.17	207	2.53	2.28 - 2.81	2898	2.30	1.90 - 2.78	733
About once a fortnight	1.94	1.25 - 2.99	111	1.64	1.44 - 1.88	1156	1.65	1.29 - 2.13	296
About once a month	1.36	0.80 - 2.30	79	1.21	1.05 - 1.40	1168	1.12	0.85 - 1.48	292
A few times a year	0.61	0.41 - 0.93	288	0.71	0.62 - 0.81	2879	0.61	0.49 - 0.77	974
Doesn't drink	0.28	0.16 - 0.50	337	0.28	0.23 - 0.35	2376	0.38	0.28 - 0.52	914
Girls									
Cigarette smoking behaviour	P<0.001			P<0.001			P<0.001		
Regular smoker	7.77	5.16 - 11.69	144	5.77	5.15 - 6.46	1700	6.50	5.20 - 8.13	463
Occasional smoker	2.11	1.35 - 3.29	105	2.22	1.92 - 2.56	708	2.29	1.74 - 3.01	195
Used to smoke	1.09	0.67 - 1.77	126	1.17	1.04 - 1.32	1606	1.53	1.21 - 1.91	385
Tried smoking	0.40	0.22 - 0.71	185	0.54	0.48 - 0.62	2330	0.59	0.47 - 0.75	690
Never smoked	0.14	0.06 - 0.33	369	0.12	0.10 - 0.15	4507	0.07	0.05 - 0.11	1489
Usual drinking frequency	P<0.001			P<0.001			P<0.001		
At least once a week	2.67	1.78 - 4.01	173	2.85	2.52 - 3.21	2794	2.83	2.29 - 3.50	727
About once a fortnight	2.08	1.32 - 3.31	126	1.71	1.48 - 1.98	1364	1.58	1.23 - 2.03	404
About once a month	0.82	0.47 - 1.45	123	1.16	1.00 - 1.36	1456	0.86	0.65 - 1.15	409
A few times a year	0.94	0.56 - 1.58	223	0.55	0.47 - 0.65	2998	0.61	0.46 - 0.81	916
Doesn't drink	0.23	0.10 - 0.55	284	0.32	0.23 - 0.44	2239	0.43	0.28 - 0.66	766

Source: SALSUS 2000-2004

Note:

- The prediction of drug use in the last year used in the current report returns to the focus of previous reports in this series until 2000. In the SALSUS 2002 report, drug use in the last month was modelled, as for the first time in this series of surveys sample size was sufficient to model predictors of this less frequent drug use behaviour. To allow comparison with previous years, results are shown for equivalent analyses, i.e. modelling drug use in the last year, using data from the surveys carried out in 2000 and 2002.

Table 5.4: Average age of first substance use among 15 year olds, by gender: Scotland 2004

	All 15 year old pupils who had used each substance					
	Gender			Bases		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Drink alcohol	12	13	12	1327	1477	2804
Get drunk	13	13	13	1009	1199	2208
Smoke a cigarette	12	12	12	762	1025	1787
Use drugs	14	14	14	566	598	1164

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.5: Proportion of 15 year old pupils reporting first substance use by age 11, by gender: Scotland 2004

	All 15 year old pupils					
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %	Boys Bases	Girls Bases	Total Bases
Drink alcohol	25	17	21	1568	1648	3216
Drink alcohol (weekly drinkers)	41	26	33	509	558	1067
Get drunk	9	4	7	1250	1370	2620
Get drunk (weekly drinkers)	16	9	13	491	538	1029
Smoke a cigarette	16	16	16	1494	1601	3095
Smoke a cigarette (regular smokers)	38	36	36	213	380	593
Use drugs	2	1	1	1619	1702	3321
Use drugs (monthly drug users)	9	4	7	232	183	415

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.6: Proportion of 15 year olds first using drugs before, at the same time or after first using cigarettes or alcohol: Scotland 2004

First used drugs before or after substance	All 15 year olds who had used any substance ^a	
	Other substance used	
	Cigarettes %	Alcohol %
Used substance but never used drugs	38	59
First used drugs after substance	43	33
First used at same age	13	5
First used drugs before substance	2	1
Used drugs, but never used substance	4	1
<i>Bases</i>	1821	2771

Source: SALSUS 2004

^a The base for cigarettes is all 15 year old pupils who had used either cigarettes or drugs, similarly for alcohol the base is all 15 year old pupils who had used either alcohol or drugs.

Table 5.7: Proportion of 15 year olds who had first used drugs by age 14, by age of first smoking cigarettes: Scotland 2004

Age first smoked cigarettes	All 15 year olds				
	11 years or younger %	12 years %	13 years %	14 years %	Not smoked by 14 years %
Used drugs by age 14	59	52	48	29	4
Bases	481	377	429	341	1404

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.8: Proportion of 15 year olds who had first used drugs by age 14, by age of first drinking alcohol: Scotland 2004

Age first drank alcohol	All 15 year olds				
	11 years or younger %	12 years %	13 years %	14 years %	Not tried alcohol by 14 years %
Used drugs by age 14	46	38	28	14	4
Bases	659	619	776	534	566

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.9: Money spent on substances each week by regular substance users, by age group: Scotland 2004

All pupils who were regular users (i.e. weekly or more frequently)		
	13 year olds %	15 year olds %
Regular smokers		
Nothing	11	5
Less than £1 per week	2	2
£1 or more but less than £5	39	25
£5 or more but less than £10	26	32
£10 or more but less than £20	16	30
£20 or more	7	6
<i>Bases</i>	192	593
Weekly drinkers		
Nothing	34	17
Less than £1 per week	2	1
£1 or more but less than £5	24	15
£5 or more but less than £10	27	39
£10 or more but less than £20	10	24
£20 or more	3	5
<i>Bases</i>	424	1085
Weekly drug users		
Nothing	14	19
Less than £1 per week	0	2
£1 or more but less than £5	6	6
£5 or more but less than £10	38	17
£10 or more but less than £20	18	34
£20 or more	23	21
<i>Bases</i>	65	216

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.10: Odds ratios predicting prevalence of being a regular smoker by gender: Scotland 2004

Independent variables	All pupils					
	Boys			Girls		
	Odds ratios	95% Confidence Interval	Bases	Odds ratio	95% Confidence Interval	Bases
Parental SES		P<0.001			P<0.001	
I/II/III/IV	1	-	1878	1	-	1930
III/IV/V	1.88	1.42 – 2.50	825	1.98	1.56 – 2.49	808
unemployed	2.07	1.41 – 3.06	291	1.62	1.18 – 2.22	341
Family Structure		P<0.05			P<0.001	
Both parents	1	-	2105	1	-	2076
Single parent	1.35	0.97 – 1.88	510	2.31	1.80 – 2.97	601
Step family	1.62	1.14 – 2.29	379	2.63	1.99 – 3.47	402
Age		P<0.001			P<0.001	
13 years	1	-	1546	1	-	1532
15 years	3.09	2.33 – 4.11	1448	4.27	3.37 – 5.41	1547

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.11: Odds ratios predicting prevalence of being a weekly drinker by gender: Scotland 2004

Independent variables	All pupils					
	Boys			Girls		
	Odds ratios	95% Confidence Interval	Bases	Odds ratio	95% Confidence Interval	Bases
Parental SES		P<0.05			P<0.01	
I/II/IIINM	1		1908	1		1983
IIIM/ IV/V	1.35	1.11 – 1.64	837	1.35	1.11 – 1.65	826
unemployed	1.05	0.77 – 1.42	293	1.41	1.07 – 1.85	353
Family Structure		NS			P<0.001	
Both parents	1		2136	1		2127
Single parent	1.27	1.01 – 1.60	512	1.33	1.07 – 1.65	625
Step family	1.03	0.80 – 1.34	390	1.83	1.43 – 2.33	410
Age		P<0.001			P<0.001	
13 years	1		1566	1		1572
15 years	3.50	2.91 – 4.21	1472	3.73	3.10 – 4.48	1590

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.12: Odds ratios predicting prevalence of using drugs monthly by gender: Scotland 2004

Independent variables	All pupils					
	Boys			Girls		
	Odds ratios	95% Confidence Interval	Bases	Odds ratio	95% Confidence Interval	Bases
Parental SES		P<0.05			NS	
I/II/IIINM	1		1862	1		1959
IIIM/ IV/V	1.42	1.07 - 1.89	818	1.18	0.85 – 1.64	812
unemployed	1.55	1.05 – 2.30	289	1.28	0.84 – 1.96	343
Family Structure		P<0.01			P<0.001	
Both parents	1		2083	1		2099
Single parent	1.17	0.83 – 1.64	505	2.19	1.56 – 3.06	612
Step family	1.73	1.24 – 2.41	381	2.59	1.80 – 3.75	403
Age		P<0.001			P<0.001	
13 years	1		1527	1		1554
15 years	3.47	2.61 – 4.60	1442	4.15	2.95 – 5.84	1560

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.13: Weekly smoking by local area deprivation category and gender: Scotland 2004

Local Area Deprivation Category (Carstairs 2001)	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Least deprived areas (deprivation categories 1 & 2)	5	9	7
Deprivation categories 3,4 & 5	10	14	13
Most deprived areas (deprivation categories 6 and 7)	8	19	14
<i>Bases</i>	2226	2489	4715

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.14: Weekly drinking by local area deprivation category and gender: Scotland 2004

Local Area Deprivation Category (Carstairs 2001)	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Least deprived areas (deprivation categories 1 & 2)	20	17	19
Deprivation categories 3,4 & 5	25	22	24
Most deprived areas (deprivation categories 6 and 7)	19	28	23
<i>Bases</i>	2251	2556	4807

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.15: Monthly drug use by local area deprivation category and gender: Scotland 2004

Local Area Deprivation Category (Carstairs 2001)	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Least deprived areas (deprivation categories 1 & 2)	8	5	6
Deprivation categories 3,4 & 5	9	7	8
Most deprived areas (deprivation categories 6 and 7)	8	6	7
<i>Bases</i>	2187	2504	4691

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.16: Weekly smoking by settlement size where school was attended and gender: Scotland 2004

SHS Urban/Rural Classification	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Urban (settlements over 3K)	9	15	12
Rural (settlements less than 3K)	13	16	15
<i>Bases</i>	3429	3375	6804

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.17: Weekly drinking by settlement size where school was attended and gender: Scotland 2004

SHS Urban/Rural Classification	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Urban (settlements over 3K)	22	24	23
Rural (settlements less than 3K)	28	23	26
<i>Bases</i>	3468	3466	6934

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 5.18: Monthly drug use by settlement size where school was attended and gender: Scotland 2004

SHS Urban/Rural Classification	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Urban (settlements over 3K)	10	7	8
Rural (settlements less than 3K)	8	8	8
<i>Bases</i>	3368	3398	6766

Source: SALSUS 2004

The background of the slide features four purple silhouettes of people standing in a line, facing each other as if in conversation. The silhouettes are solid purple and lack facial features or clothing details. The text '6: Health education' is overlaid on the right side of the image, partially overlapping the silhouettes of the second and third people from the left.

6: Health education

6.1 Introduction

Current national advice on drug education (education about alcohol, tobacco, solvents, controlled drugs, and safe use of medicine) is provided in a number of documents¹. In the latest Drug Education in Schools Survey² (2002/3), 99% of secondary schools in Scotland reported that they provided education on controlled drugs. In 2001/2 this figure was 98% and in 2000/1, 93%. The majority (94%) of schools in the 2002/3 survey said that they provided drug education in line with national advice. Over half (56%) of schools with drug education programmes had revised them within the last 2 years and a further 40% within the last 2 to 5 years.

Pupils have been asked about health education lessons since the survey series began, though surveys in 1990 and 1992 did not include these questions and the surveys in 2000 and 2002 asked about substance use education only rather than the wider range of health topics covered previously. In 2000, pupils were asked 'In the last twelve months have you had any lessons, videos or discussions in class on the following topics: smoking, alcohol, heroin, crack or cocaine, solvent abuse/glue sniffing, ecstasy, drugs in general?'

In SALSUS 2002, because of pressure on space in the questionnaire, pupils were asked only about 'smoking', 'alcohol', 'solvent abuse/glue sniffing' and 'drugs'. In 2004, the questions on 'heroin', 'crack or cocaine' and 'ecstasy' were again included and the phrase 'drugs in general' replaced 'drugs'. In 2002, pupils were also asked 'How useful have you found the lessons, videos or discussions you have had during the last 12 months about drugs?' This question, drawn from the 1999 school survey in England, was repeated in 2004.

6.2 Pupils' recall of lessons on substance use

Pupils were asked, 'In the last 12 months have you had any lessons, videos or discussions in class on the following topics: smoking; alcohol; heroin; crack/cocaine; solvent abuse/glue sniffing; ecstasy; drugs in general?'. The answers to these questions may reflect the pupils' recall of lessons rather than the provision of such lessons in school.

The highest proportion of pupils recalling lessons was found for drugs in general, with no difference between age groups: 78% of both 13 year olds and 15 year olds reported that they had lessons on drugs. A lower proportion of pupils recalled lessons on specific drug types. Around half of all pupils recalled lessons on heroin, crack or cocaine, solvent abuse or glue sniffing or ecstasy. Among 13 year olds, 52% recalled lessons on solvent abuse or glue sniffing and on ecstasy while 51% recalled lessons on heroin or cocaine or crack. Among 15 year olds, 53% recalled lessons on ecstasy, 48% recalled lessons on solvent abuse/glue sniffing and on heroin, and 47% recalled lessons on cocaine or crack. Pupils were more likely to report 'don't know' for specific drug types than for more general topics, for example 13% of both 13 and 15 year olds did not know whether they had had lessons on solvent abuse compared with 6% of both 13 and 15 year olds who did not know whether they had had lessons on drug in general (**Tables 6.1 to 6.5**).

¹ How Good is our School? (The Scottish Office, 1996) – performance indicator 1.2 (quality of course or programme).
A Route to Health Promotion – self evaluation using performance indicators (Aberdeen City Council, HEBS, HMI, 1999).
HELP UP-DATE on drug and nutrition education (LT Scotland Curriculum File No 9)
5-14 national guidelines on health education.

² Drug Education in Schools (Scottish Executive Education Department, September 2003)

There was no significant difference between 13 and 15 year olds in their recall of lessons on alcohol: 75% of 13 year olds and 77% of 15 year olds recalled having had such lessons. However, for lessons on smoking, recall was higher among 13 year olds. Around three-quarters (76%) of 13 year olds reported having had lessons on smoking in the last 12 months compared with 66% of 15 year olds. Among 15 year olds, a higher proportion of boys recalled having had lessons on smoking: 68% of boys compared with 64% of girls. This gender difference was not found among 13 year olds (**Tables 6.6 and 6.7**).

6.3 Substance use and health education

There have been arguments for and against lessons on substance use in schools debating whether such lessons encourage or discourage substance use. There is concern that raising pupils' awareness of cigarettes, drugs and alcohol may encourage pupils to use them. There is also a view that young people need to be aware of the effects of using cigarettes, drugs and alcohol in order to make informed choices about their use. Comparing the recall of lessons by substance users and non-users may help to indicate the effect of such lessons. In 2004, 15 year old girls who had never used drugs were more likely to recall lessons on drugs in general than those who had used drugs in the month before the survey (79% compared with 68%). However, among 15 year old boys and among 13 year olds the differences were smaller and not statistically significant. No significant differences were found between regular smokers and non-smokers or between pupils who reported drinking in the week before the survey and pupils who had never drunk alcohol in their recall of lessons, discussion or videos (**Tables 6.8 to 6.10**).

Pupils were asked how useful they had found the lessons on drugs. As the question did not specify solvents, it is not clear whether pupils would have taken this to include lessons on solvents. Most pupils who reported that they recalled having lessons on drugs also reported that they had found the lessons useful: 78% of these 13 year olds and 71% of these 15 year olds found the lessons 'very' or 'fairly' useful (**Table 6.11**).

Pupils who recalled having lessons were more likely to report that they would know where to go for information on drugs: 76% of 13 year olds and 81% of 15 year olds who recalled lessons, compared with 63% of 13 year olds and 70% of 15 year olds who did not recall having lessons (**Table 6.12**).

Table 6.1: Pupils' recall of lessons on drugs in general, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Recalled lessons	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	79	77	78
No	16	16	16
Don't know	5	7	6
<i>Bases</i>	1736	1686	3422
15 year olds			
Yes	80	76	78
No	14	17	16
Don't know	5	6	6
<i>Bases</i>	1635	1711	3346

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 6.2: Pupils' recall of lessons on heroin, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Recalled lessons	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	53	49	51
No	35	36	36
Don't know	12	14	13
<i>Bases</i>	1689	1643	3332
15 year olds			
Yes	49	47	48
No	38	39	38
Don't know	13	15	14
<i>Bases</i>	1608	1669	3277

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 6.3: Pupils' recall of lessons on crack or cocaine, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Recalled lessons	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	53	49	51
No	36	36	36
Don't know	11	15	13
<i>Bases</i>	1685	1643	3328
15 year olds			
Yes	47	47	47
No	39	38	38
Don't know	14	15	14
<i>Bases</i>	1609	1674	3283

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 6.4: Pupils' recall of lessons on solvent abuse or glue sniffing, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Recalled lessons	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	55	50	52
No	34	36	35
Don't know	11	14	13
<i>Bases</i>	1687	1650	3337
15 year olds			
Yes	49	46	48
No	38	40	39
Don't know	13	14	13
<i>Bases</i>	1605	1675	3280

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 6.5: Pupils' recall of lessons on ecstasy, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Recalled lessons	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	55	49	52
No	34	35	35
Don't know	11	15	13
<i>Bases</i>	1688	1647	3335
15 year olds			
Yes	53	53	53
No	34	34	34
Don't know	12	13	13
<i>Bases</i>	1611	1672	3283

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 6.6: Pupils' recall of lessons on alcohol, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Recalled lessons	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	75	74	75
No	19	19	19
Don't know	6	7	6
<i>Bases</i>	1728	1683	3411
15 year olds			
Yes	77	76	77
No	17	18	18
Don't know	5	6	6
<i>Bases</i>	1631	1706	3337

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 6.7: Pupils' recall of lessons on smoking, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Recalled lessons	All pupils		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Yes	76	76	76
No	18	18	18
Don't know	6	7	6
<i>Bases</i>	1732	1686	3418
15 year olds			
Yes	68	64	66
No	25	27	26
Don't know	7	9	8
<i>Bases</i>	1626	1703	3329

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 6.8: Pupils' recall of lessons on drugs by drug use status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Recalled lessons	All pupils			
	Used drugs in last month %	Used drugs but not in last month %	Never used drugs %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Yes	74	78	80	79
No	21	15	15	16
Don't know	5	7	5	5
<i>Bases</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>1430</i>	<i>1642</i>
Girls				
Yes	72	73	78	78
No	23	21	15	15
Don't know	5	7	7	7
<i>Bases</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>1448</i>	<i>1626</i>
Both				
Yes	73	76	79	78
No	22	17	15	16
Don't know	5	7	6	6
<i>Bases</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>2878</i>	<i>3268</i>
15 year olds				
Boys				
Yes	77	78	81	80
No	18	17	13	14
Don't know	5	5	6	5
<i>Bases</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>1032</i>	<i>1538</i>
Girls				
Yes	68	75	79	77
No	25	19	15	17
Don't know	6	6	6	6
<i>Bases</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>1089</i>	<i>1596</i>
Both				
Yes	73	77	80	78
No	22	18	14	16
Don't know	5	5	6	6
<i>Bases</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>2121</i>	<i>3134</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 6.9: Pupils' recall of lessons on alcohol by drinking frequency, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Recalled lessons	All pupils			Total %
	Weekly drinker %	Less frequent drinker %	Does not drink %	
13 year olds				
Boys				
Yes	75	79	71	76
No	21	16	22	19
Don't know	5	4	8	6
<i>Bases</i>	222	811	582	1615
Girls				
Yes	73	75	72	74
No	21	18	20	19
Don't know	6	7	8	7
<i>Bases</i>	206	888	514	1608
Both				
Yes	74	77	71	75
No	21	17	21	19
Don't know	5	6	8	6
<i>Bases</i>	428	1699	1096	3223
15 year olds				
Boys				
Yes	80	74	79	77
No	17	19	16	18
Don't know	4	7	5	5
<i>Bases</i>	527	796	234	1557
Girls				
Yes	76	76	80	76
No	18	18	13	17
Don't know	5	6	7	6
<i>Bases</i>	572	906	166	1644
Both				
Yes	78	75	80	77
No	17	18	15	18
Don't know	5	7	6	6
<i>Bases</i>	1099	1702	400	3201

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 6.10: Pupils' recall of lessons on smoking activities by smoking status, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Recalled lessons	All pupils			
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smoker %	Non-smoker %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Yes	75	70	76	76
No	21	21	18	18
Don't know	4	9	6	6
Bases	76	33	1565	1674
Girls				
Yes	78	73	76	76
No	19	18	18	18
Don't know	4	8	7	7
Bases	112	71	1439	1622
Both				
Yes	77	72	76	76
No	20	19	18	18
Don't know	4	9	6	6
Bases	188	104	3004	3296
15 year olds				
Boys				
Yes	65	69	69	69
No	28	27	24	25
Don't know	8	4	6	6
Bases	213	81	1276	1570
Girls				
Yes	63	68	64	64
No	28	25	26	27
Don't know	8	7	10	9
Bases	375	129	1135	1639
Both				
Yes	64	69	67	66
No	28	26	25	26
Don't know	8	6	8	8
Bases	588	210	2411	3209

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 6.11: Pupils' perception of the usefulness of lessons on drugs, by age group and gender: Scotland 2004

All pupils who recalled having lessons on drugs			
Usefulness of lessons	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
13 year olds			
Very useful	35	30	32
Fairly useful	43	49	46
Not very useful	11	12	12
Not useful at all	5	3	4
Don't know	6	7	7
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1340</i>	<i>1285</i>	<i>2625</i>
15 year olds			
Very useful	21	19	20
Fairly useful	50	53	51
Not very useful	18	19	19
Not useful at all	7	5	6
Don't know	4	4	4
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1290</i>	<i>1293</i>	<i>2583</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

Table 6.12: Pupils' knowledge of sources of drugs information by recall of drugs lessons, age group and gender: Scotland 2004

Know where to get information	All pupils			
	Recalled lessons %	Did not recall lessons %	Don't know %	Total %
13 year olds				
Boys				
Yes	77	60	68	74
No	12	23	19	14
Don't know	11	17	13	12
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1361</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>1723</i>
Girls				
Yes	76	67	68	74
No	10	17	10	11
Don't know	14	16	23	15
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1299</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>1678</i>
Both				
Yes	76	63	68	74
No	11	20	14	13
Don't know	12	17	19	13
<i>Bases</i>	<i>2660</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>3401</i>
15 year olds				
Boys				
Yes	82	69	62	79
No	10	21	17	12
Don't know	8	10	21	9
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1305</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>1624</i>
Girls				
Yes	80	70	71	78
No	8	18	9	10
Don't know	11	12	19	12
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1298</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>1703</i>
Both				
Yes	81	70	67	79
No	9	19	13	11
Don't know	10	11	20	11
<i>Bases</i>	<i>2603</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>3327</i>

Source: SALSUS 2004

7: Appendices



Appendix A: Survey Design

4.1 Sample design

The SALSUS 2004 sample was designed to produce robust Scottish national prevalence estimates over a broad range of lifestyle and substance use factors.

The target population was school children in years S2 and S4 of secondary schools, (aged 13 and 15 years approximately), or at an equivalent level in independent schools.

The sample covered pupils from both local authority funded, and independent sector schools. Children from special schools (for children with learning disabilities) were not included in the target population. Schools with fewer than 20 pupils were also excluded.

In the first stage of sampling schools were selected from the Scottish Executive schools database (SEED 2003) with probability proportional to the number of classes, and could be selected more than once (and thus contribute more than one class to the final sample). This gave larger schools a higher probability of inclusion.

In the second sampling stage one class was selected for each time a school was drawn in the sample. The probability of being in the selected class was lower in larger schools than in smaller schools, and in this way the overall probability of inclusion in the sample was equal for all children.

4.1.1 STRATIFICATION OF THE SAMPLE FRAME

The sample was required to be representative of pupils in Scotland, providing separate estimates for each age group. Additionally, previous surveys in this series have shown that children's behaviour may vary according to the characteristics of their school, leading to the following stratification with proportional allocation¹:

1. By Education Authority :
2. Within 28 of these authorities by school type:
 - State funded school
 - Independent school
3. Within these school types by age group:
 - S2
 - S4

¹ SALSUS 2002 had unequal allocation by Education Authority to enable local level reporting, and weighting of data was required to provide nationally representative estimates. This contrasts with SALSUS 2004 which is designed as a self-weighting nationally representative sample

4.2 Probabilities of selection

Each pupil within a stratum was required to have the same probability of being selected to take part in the SALUS survey. The probability of selection (or sampling fraction) within a strata ($F_{stratum}$) is the product of two stages of sampling – the probability of being in a selected school (f_{school}), and the probability of being in a selected class within that school (f_{class}), i.e

$$F_{stratum} = f_{school} * f_{class}$$

f_{school} = the probability of selecting the school

f_{class} = the probability of being in selected class in the school

$$f_{school} = n_{ss} \frac{n_{school}}{n_{stratum}}$$

Where

n_{school} = number of classes in school

$n_{stratum}$ = Total no. of classes in stratum

n_{ss} = number of classes to be sampled in stratum

$$f_{class} = \frac{1}{n_{school}}$$

The overall probability of selection for any class (and therefore any pupil) is the product of these two sampling fractions:

$$F_{stratum} = \frac{n_{ss}}{n_{stratum}} \frac{n_{school}}{n_{school}} * \frac{1}{n_{school}} = \frac{n_{ss}}{n_{stratum}}$$

4.3 Sampling within selected schools

Schools were asked to select the required number of mixed-ability classes in each year group to complete the questionnaire.

4.4 Fieldwork procedures

Questionnaires were sent to schools in class packs. Each class pack contained questionnaires, blank envelopes for each pupil to put their completed questionnaires into, instructions for the teacher administering the questionnaires and a form on which the teacher was asked to record the number of pupils normally in the class, the number of pupils taking part in the survey and reasons for non-participation (e.g. absence due to illness, truancy or exclusion, parental or pupil request to be excluded). Copies of instructions and forms can be found in the SALSUS 2004 protocol. Questionnaires were administered to pupils in the selected classes by teachers during class time and in exam conditions.

Anonymity for pupils was assured by providing each pupil with an envelope and instructions to put their completed questionnaire into the envelope and seal it before handing it back to the teacher. Pupils were told not to write their names anywhere on the questionnaire.

4.5 Precision of results and measurement of change

Estimates in this report are subject to sampling error, since the data are from only one of many possible samples of pupils that could have been drawn from the target population.

Sampling error shows the amount by which the value of a sample estimate of a variable can be expected to differ from the true value of that variable in the population. With a simple random sample (srs) this can be calculated as:

$$se(p)_{srs} = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} \text{ where } n = \text{the sample size and } p = \text{estimated value of variable.}$$

Since pupils are clustered within schools, sampling errors are not the same as they would be if a simple random sample of the same size had been taken. Pupils within a class or within a school are more likely to resemble each other and therefore their value for any variable is potentially not independent. Sampling error must take account of this fact.

The formula for calculating sampling errors of differences in percentages p_1 and p_2 between surveys (assuming simple random samples) is:

$$\sqrt{\frac{p_1(100-p_1)}{n_1} + \frac{p_2(100-p_2)}{n_2}}$$

Attention is drawn to differences only if they are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, i.e. there is less than a 5% chance that any reported difference is not reflecting a true difference in the target population but is due to random sampling fluctuation.

It is important to recognise that sampling error is only one of the sources of error which affect the accuracy of survey results. Other sources of inaccuracy are response bias, and over/under reporting, both of which are hard to quantify. Since this survey sampling methodology used in the 2002 and 2004 surveys differed from that used in the past it is not clear whether these sources of error have remained constant and it is possible that this could affect comparisons between 2002 and 2004 and previous years, although not between the 2002 and 2004 surveys.

4.6 Sampling errors

Tables A2-A6 present the true standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for six key variables, taking account of the complex sample design. Since the survey used a multi-stage sample design which involved both clustering and stratification it would be incorrect to calculate standard errors using the formulae which assume a simple random sample design. The calculation of the true standard errors and design effects (defts) was carried out using the Complex Samples module of the SPSS² statistical package according to Kish's methodology^{3,4}.

4.7 Non-response weighting

As described in Chapter 1, the achieved sample had slightly higher response from S2 pupils than from S4 pupils. This difference was small and unlikely to make a difference to survey estimates. The achieved sample was representative of school funding type, with 95% of the achieved sample attending state funded schools. One local education authority was not represented in the achieved sample, however this authority represented only a small proportion of the total eligible population, and again this under-representation is unlikely to affect survey estimates. Accordingly the data in this report are not weighted.

² SPSS for Windows, Release 12.0.2, 2004, Chicago: SPSS Inc.

³ Kish, L (1965) Kish, L. Survey Sampling, Wiley, New York,.

⁴ Levy P,S and Lemeshow S,L. Sampling of Populations, Wiley, New York, 1999.

Table A1: True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the prevalence of regular smoking, by age and gender: Scotland 2004

All Pupils						
	Sample size	(p)	True standard error of p	95%confidence Interval		Deft
				Lower	Upper	
13 Year olds						
Boys	1783	5.0	0.64	3.9	6.5	1.24
Girls	1686	7.0	0.83	5.5	8.8	1.33
Both	3469	6.0	0.53	5.0	7.1	1.30
15 year olds						
Boys	1646	14.3	0.93	12.5	16.2	1.08
Girls	1689	23.6	1.26	21.2	26.2	1.22
Both	3335	19.0	0.84	17.4	20.7	1.23

Table A2: True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the proportion of pupils who drink at least once a week, by age and gender: Scotland 2004

All Pupils						
	Sample size	(p)	True standard error of p	95%confidence Interval		Deft
				Lower	Upper	
13 Year olds						
Boys	1800	13.7	1.11	11.7	16.1	1.36
Girls	1730	12.6	0.97	10.8	14.6	1.21
Both	3530	13.2	0.81	11.6	14.9	1.43
15 year olds						
Boys	1668	33.8	1.27	31.3	36.3	1.10
Girls	1736	34.6	1.19	32.3	37.0	1.04
Both	3404	34.2	0.97	32.3	36.1	1.20

Table A3: True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the proportion of pupils who drank in the last week, by age and gender: Scotland 2004

All Pupils						
	Sample size	(p)	True standard error of p	95%confidence Interval		Deft
				Lower	Upper	
13 Year olds						
Boys	1787	20.3	1.23	18.0	22.9	1.30
Girls	1730	20.5	1.06	18.5	22.6	1.09
Both	3517	20.4	0.82	18.8	22.0	1.20
15 year olds						
Boys	1668	40.1	1.33	37.5	42.8	1.11
Girls	1745	45.7	1.50	42.7	48.6	1.26
Both	3413	43.0	1.12	40.8	45.2	1.32

Table A4: True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the proportion of pupils who have ever used drugs, by age and gender: Scotland 2004

All Pupils						
	Sample size	(p)	True standard error of p	95%confidence Interval		Deft
				Lower	Upper	
13 Year olds						
Boys	1755	14.9	1.11	12.8	17.2	1.30
Girls	1709	11.9	0.95	10.1	13.9	1.21
Both	3464	13.4	0.82	11.9	15.1	1.42
15 year olds						
Boys	1638	35.2	1.43	32.4	38.0	1.21
Girls	1693	34.7	1.40	32.0	37.5	1.21
Both	3331	34.9	1.13	32.7	37.2	1.37

Table A5: True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the proportion of pupils who have used drugs in the last year, by age and gender: Scotland 2004

All Pupils						
	Sample size	(p)	True standard error of p	95%confidence Interval		Deft
				Lower	Upper	
13 Year olds						
Boys	1743	12.3	1.06	10.3	14.5	1.35
Girls	1701	10.1	0.83	8.5	11.8	1.14
Both	3444	11.2	0.75	9.8	12.8	1.40
15 year olds						
Boys	1623	30.7	1.41	28.0	33.5	1.23
Girls	1679	30.9	1.34	28.3	33.6	1.19
Both	3302	30.8	1.09	28.7	33.0	1.36

Table A6: True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the proportion of pupils who have used drugs in the last month, by age and gender:

All Pupils						
	Sample size	(p)	True standard error of p	95%confidence Interval		Deft
				Lower	Upper	
13 Year olds						
Boys	1723	7.5	0.88	5.9	9.4	1.39
Girls	1688	6.4	0.61	5.3	7.7	1.03
Both	3411	6.9	0.57	5.9	8.2	1.31
15 year olds						
Boys	1590	21.1	1.27	18.7	23.7	1.24
Girls	1630	19.9	1.12	17.8	22.2	1.13
Both	3220	20.5	0.93	18.7	22.4	1.31

Appendix B: Questionnaire

Abbreviations used for source of questions

The following appendix contains the questionnaire with the questions labelled to show their origins. Studies are abbreviated as follows:

HBSC	Health Behaviour in School aged Children: a WHO Collaborative Cross-National Study (HBSC), 2001/2, Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit, University of Edinburgh
NCSR	Survey of Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among School Children In Scotland, 2000, National Centre for Social Research
ONS	Survey of Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among School Children in England, 1999, Office for National Statistics
Orkney YLS	Orkney Youth Lifestyle Survey, MVA, Edinburgh, 2001
ESYTC	Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, Centre for Law and Society, University of Edinburgh
HEBS	Health Education Board for Scotland
WS11-16	West of Scotland 11-16 Study
GALS	Grampian Adult Lifestyle Survey 1998, Health Promotions
Unger et al	Unger et al (2003) Alcohol advertising exposure and adolescent alcohol use: a comparison of exposure measures. Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, University of Southern California School of Medicine

First — a few details about yourself

1 Are you a boy or a girl?

1 Boy

2 Girl

2 What class are you in?

1 Secondary 2

2 Secondary 4

3 What month were you born?

1 Jan (01)

2 Feb (02)

3 Mar (03)

4 Apr (04)

5 May (05)

6 June (06)

7 July (07)

8 Aug (08)

9 Sept (09)

10 Oct (10)

11 Nov (11)

12 Dec (12)

4 What year were you born?

1 1987

2 1988

3 1989

4 1990

5 1991

6 1992

5 Do you know the postcode for your home address?
If you do, tick yes and write it down, if not tick no

1 Yes, my postcode is

2 No

3

These next questions are about cigarettes

6 Do you smoke cigarettes at all nowadays?

1 Yes

2 No

Source: HBSC Modified

7 Now read the following statements carefully and tick the box next to the one which best describes you

1 I have never smoked → Go to Q8

2 I have only ever tried smoking once → Go to Q9

3 I used to smoke sometimes but I never smoke a cigarette now → Go to Q9

4 I sometimes smoke cigarettes now but I don't smoke as many as one a week → Go to Q14

5 I usually smoke between one and six cigarettes a week → Go to Q10

6 I usually smoke more than six cigarettes a week → Go to Q10

Source: NCSR

8 Just to check, read the statements below carefully and tick the box next to the one which best describes you

1 I have never tried smoking a cigarette, not even a puff or two → Go to Q9

2 I did once have a puff or two of a cigarette, but I never smoke now → Go to Q9

3 I do sometimes smoke cigarettes → Go to Q14

Source: NCSR

9 How do you think your family would feel if you started smoking?

1 They would stop me

2 They would try and persuade me not to smoke

3 They would do nothing

4 They would encourage me to smoke

5 I don't know

Go to Q22 on page 7

Source: NCSR

10 How long is it since you started smoking at least one cigarette a week?

1 Less than 3 months

2 3-6 months

3 6 months to 1 year

4 More than one year

Source: NCSR

11 How easy or difficult would you find it to give up smoking altogether if you wanted to?

1 Very difficult

2 Fairly difficult

3 Fairly easy

4 Very easy

Source: NCSR

12 **Would you like to give up smoking?**
 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Don't know
 Source: NCSR Modified

13 **Have you ever tried to give up smoking?**
 1 Yes
 2 No
 Source: NCSR

14 **How does your family feel about you smoking?**
 1 They stop me
 2 They try to persuade me not to smoke
 3 They do nothing
 4 They encourage me to smoke
 5 I don't know
 6 They don't know I smoke
 Go to Q16
 Source: NCSR

15 **How do you think your family would feel if they knew that you smoked?**
 1 They would stop me
 2 They would try to persuade me not to smoke
 3 They would do nothing
 4 They would encourage me to smoke
 5 I don't know
 Source: NCSR

16 **Are you allowed to smoke at home if you want to?**
 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Don't know
 Source: NCSR

17 **How many cigarettes do you usually smoke in a week?**
 I usually smoke ...cigarettes a week
 Source: HBSC Modified

18 **Where do you USUALLY get your cigarettes from? (Please tick more than one box if you OFTEN get cigarettes from different people or places.)**
 I buy them from a supermarket
 I buy them from a newsagent, tobacconist or a sweet shop
 I buy them from a garage shop
 I buy them from some other type of shop
 I buy them from a machine
 I buy them from friends or relatives
 I buy them from someone else
 I buy them on the Internet
 Friends give them to me
 My brother or sister gives them to me
 My mother or father gives them to me
 I take them
 I get them in some other way
 (please write in below where or how you get them)
 Source: NCSR Modified

19 When you smoke how often are you in the following situations?

	(1) Never	(2) Seldom	(3) Sometimes	(4) Often
Alone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With your father	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With your mother	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With your brother	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With your sister	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: HBSC

20 How many cigarettes did you smoke on each day in the last seven days ending yesterday. If you did not smoke on a day write 0.

Last Monday I smoked	<input type="checkbox"/>	cigarettes
Last Tuesday I smoked	<input type="checkbox"/>	cigarettes
Last Wednesday I smoked	<input type="checkbox"/>	cigarettes
Last Thursday I smoked	<input type="checkbox"/>	cigarettes
Last Friday I smoked	<input type="checkbox"/>	cigarettes
Last Saturday I smoked	<input type="checkbox"/>	cigarettes
Last Sunday I smoked	<input type="checkbox"/>	cigarettes

Source: NCSR

21 Have you ever called Smokeline, the free telephone helpline for advice on smoking?

Yes, within the last 12 months
 Yes, more than 12 months ago
 No

Source: HBSC Modified

8

EVERYONE ANSWER NOW

22 How many of your friends smoke?

1 All or almost all
 2 More than half
 3 Half
 4 Less than half
 5 Almost none
 6 None

Source: HBSC

23 Do any of the following people smoke? Please tick one box for each line

	(0) Don't have or don't see this person	(1) Smokes daily	(2) Smokes sometimes	(3) Does not smoke	(4) Don't know
Mother	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Father	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brother	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sister	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Best friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: HBSC

9

24 Have you seen adverts for cigarettes in any of these places over the last six months?

Please tick one box for each line

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't know
On posters/billboards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On television	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In magazines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In newspapers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
At the cinema	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In tobaccoist/kiosk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In other shop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On the Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: HEBS Modified

25 For each of the statements below, please tick the box that best describes how often you have felt like this in the past few weeks.

Please tick one box for each line

	(1) Never	(2) Sometimes	(3) Often	(4) Almost always
I like the way things are going for me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My life is going well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to change many things in my life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I wish I had a different kind of life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have a good life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I feel good about what's happening to me	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: HBSC

These next questions are about alcohol

26 Have you ever had a proper alcoholic drink — a whole drink, not just a sip?
Please don't count drinks labelled low alcohol

1 Yes No

2 Yes No

Source: NCSR

27 How often do you USUALLY have an alcoholic drink?

1 Almost every day

2 About once a week

3 About twice a week

4 About once a fortnight

5 About once a month

6 Only a few times a year

7 I never drink alcohol now

Source: NCSR

28 When did you last have an alcoholic drink? (Tick one box)

1 Today

2 Yesterday

3 Some other time during the last seven days

4 1 week, but less than 2 weeks ago

5 2 weeks, but less than 4 weeks ago

6 1 month, but less than six months ago

7 6 months ago or more

Go to next question

Go to Q 43 on page 14

Source: NCSR

29 On which of these days during the last 7 days did you have an alcoholic drink? (Please tick all that apply)

1 Monday

2 Tuesday

3 Wednesday

4 Thursday

5 Friday

6 Saturday

7 Sunday

Source: ONS

30 During the last 7 days, how much beer, lager and cider have you drunk? Please don't count drinks labelled low alcohol.

1 Have not drunk beer, lager or cider in the last 7 days

2 Less than half a pint

3 Half a pint or more

Go to Q33

Go to Q33

Go to next question

Source: NCSR

31 Write in the boxes below the number of pints, half pints, large cans, small cans and bottles of beer, lager and cider drunk in the last 7 days.

pints

half pints

large cans

small cans

bottles

Source: NCSR

32 Do you usually drink normal strength or strong beer? If you usually drink both normal and strong beer, please tick the type you drank most recently.

1 Normal strength beer

2 Strong beer

Source: NCSR

33 During the last 7 days how much shandy have you drunk?

1 Have not drunk shandy in the last 7 days

2 Less than half a pint

3 Half a pint or more

Go to Q35

Go to Q35

Go to next question

Source: NCSR

34 Write in the boxes below the number of pints, half pints, large cans and small cans of shandy drunk in the last 7 days.

pints
 half pints
 large cans
 small cans

Source: NCSR

35 During the last 7 days, how much wine have you drunk?

1 Have not drunk wine in the last 7 days Go to Q37
 2 Less than a glass Go to Q37
 3 One glass or more Go to next question

Source: NCSR

36 Write in the box below the number of glasses of wine drunk in the last 7 days.

Glasses

Source: NCSR

37 During the last 7 days, how much martini and sherry have you drunk?

1 Have not drunk martini or sherry in the last 7 days Go to Q39
 2 Less than a glass Go to Q39
 3 One glass or more Go to next question

Source: NCSR

38 Write in the box below, the number of glasses of martini and sherry drunk in the last 7 days.

Glasses

Source: NCSR

39 During the last seven days, how much spirits and liqueurs (e.g. whisky, vodka, gin, tequila, Baileys, Tia Maria) have you drunk? By a glass we mean a single pub measure.

1 Have not drunk spirits or liqueurs in the last 7 days Go to Q41
 2 Less than a glass Go to Q41
 3 One glass or more Go to next question

Source: NCSR

40 Write in the box below, the number of glasses of spirits and liqueurs (e.g. whisky, vodka, gin, tequila, Baileys, Tia Maria) drunk in the last 7 days.

Glasses

Source: NCSR Modified

41 During the last 7 days, how much alcopops or pre-mixed alcoholic drinks (e.g. Bacardi Breezer, Reef, Smirnoff Ice, V2, WKD) have you drunk?

1 Have not drunk alcopops or pre-mixed alcoholic drinks in the last 7 days Go to Q43
 2 Less than a bottle Go to Q43
 3 One bottle or more Go to next question

Source: NCSR Modified

42 Write in the boxes below the number of cans and bottles of alcopops or pre-mixed alcoholic drinks (e.g. Bacardi Breezer, Reef, Smirnoff Ice, V2, WKD) drunk in the last 7 days.

Cans
 Bottles

Source: NCSR Modified

43 Have you ever had so much alcohol that you were really drunk?

- 1 No, never
- 2 Yes, once
- 3 Yes, 2-3 times
- 4 Yes, 4-10 times
- 5 Yes, more than 10 times

Source: HBSC

44 During the last 30 days, how many times did you have five or more drinks on the same occasion?

- 1 4 or more times
- 2 3 times
- 3 twice
- 4 once
- 5 I have not had 5 or more drinks on the same occasion in the last 30 days
- 6 I have never had 5 or more drinks on the same occasion

Source: HBSC

45 In the past year, as a result of drinking alcohol have you

(Please tick one box for each)

- | | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | No | Once | Twice or more |
| Had an argument | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Had a fight | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Visited an A&E department | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Been admitted to hospital overnight | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Had an injury that needed to be seen by a Doctor | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Been taken home by police | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stayed off school | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Been sick (vomited) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tried any drugs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Been in trouble with the police | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Source: Oikney YLS Modified

EVERYONE WHO HAS EVER HAD AN ALCOHOLIC DRINK ANSWER NOW.

46 When you drink alcohol, where are you USUALLY?

- 1 In a pub or bar
- 2 In a club or disco
- 3 At a party with friends
- 4 At my home
- 5 At someone else's home
- 6 Out on the street, in a park or other outdoor area
- 7 Somewhere else

Source: NCSR

47 When you drink alcohol how often are you in the following situations?

- | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Never | Seldom | Sometimes | Often |
| Alone | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| With female friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| With male friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| With your father | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| With your mother | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| With your step-parent | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| With your brother | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| With your sister | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Source: HBSC Modified from smoking

48 How many of your friends drink alcohol?

- 1 All or almost all
- 2 More than half
- 3 Half
- 4 Less than half
- 5 Almost none
- 6 None

Source: HBSC Modified from smoking

49 **If you buy alcohol, where do you USUALLY buy it?**

I never buy alcohol

In a pub or bar

In a club or disco

From an off-licence

From a shop

From a supermarket

From a friend/relative

From someone else

Source: NCSR

50 **How does your family feel about you drinking alcohol?**

1 They don't like it

2 They don't mind

3 They don't know I drink alcohol

4 I don't know

▲ **Go to Q52**

Source: ONS

51 **If you do not drink alcohol, how do you think your family would feel if you started drinking alcohol?**

1 They would be upset or angry

2 They wouldn't mind

3 I don't know

Source: ONS

EVERYONE ANSWER NOW

52 **Are you allowed to drink alcohol at home?**

1 Yes, always

2 Yes, sometimes

3 No, never

Source: HBSC

53 **When you watch TV, how often do you see adverts for alcoholic drinks, like beer, wine, alcopops or spirits? (Please tick one box)**

1 A lot

2 Sometimes

3 Hardly ever

4 Never

5 I never watch TV

Source: Unger et al (2003)

54 **In the past week, how many TV adverts have you seen for alcoholic drinks, like beer, wine, alcopops or spirits? (Please tick one box)**

0 (none)

1 advert

2 adverts

3 adverts

4 adverts

5 adverts

6 or more adverts

Source: Unger et al (2003)

55 When you see alcohol adverts on TV

	(1) Yes, always	(2) Yes, usually	(3) No, not usually	(4) No, never	(5) Never, saw any
Do you think they are funny?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you think they are exciting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you wish you were like the people in the adverts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: Unger et al (2003) Modified

FAMILY AND WHERE YOU LIVE

56 Now we'd like to ask you about who you live with. Not everyone lives with both their parents. Sometimes people live with just one parent, sometimes they have two homes or two families. Please fill in column A for your main or your only home. Fill in column B if you have a second home (not including holiday or summer houses).

A		B	
Please tick all the people who live here.		Please tick all the people who live here.	
Adults:			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mother	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mother
<input type="checkbox"/>	Father	<input type="checkbox"/>	Father
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stepmother (or father's girlfriend)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stepmother (or father's girlfriend)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stepfather (or mother's boyfriend)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stepfather (or mother's boyfriend)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Grandmother	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grandmother
<input type="checkbox"/>	Grandfather	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grandfather
<input type="checkbox"/>	I live in a foster or children's home	<input type="checkbox"/>	I live in a foster or children's home
<input type="checkbox"/>	Someone or somewhere else: please write it down	<input type="checkbox"/>	Someone or somewhere else: please write it down
Children:			
Please say how many brothers and sisters live here (including half, step or foster brothers and sisters). Please write in the number or write 0 (zero) if there are none.		Please say how many brothers and sisters live here (including half, step or foster brothers and sisters). Please write in the number or write 0 (zero) if there are none.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of brothers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of brothers
<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of sisters	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of sisters
57 Do you stay here			
<input type="checkbox"/>	1 All the time	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Half the time
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Most of the time	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Regularly but less than half the time
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 Half the time	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 At weekends
		<input type="checkbox"/>	4 Sometimes
		<input type="checkbox"/>	5 Hardly ever

Source: HBSC

These next questions are about your parents' jobs

58 Father
Does your father have a job?
1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't know
4 Don't have or don't see father

58 Mother
Does your mother have a job?
1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't know
4 Don't have or don't see mother

If YES, please say in what place he works (for example: hospital, bank, restaurant)
.....

Please write down exactly what job he does there (for example: teacher, bus driver)
.....

If NO, why does your father not have a job? (Please tick the box that best describes the situation)
1 He is sick, or retired, or a student
2 He is looking for a job
3 He takes care of others, or is full-time in the home
4 I don't know

58
Does your mother have a job?
1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't know
4 Don't have or don't see mother

If YES, please say in what place she works (for example: hospital, bank, restaurant)
.....

Please write down exactly what job she does there (for example: teacher, bus driver)
.....

If NO, why does your mother not have a job? (Please tick the box that best describes the situation)
1 She is sick, or retired, or a student
2 She is looking for a job
3 She takes care of others, or is full-time in the home
4 I don't know

Source: HBSC

59 Are you: (please tick all that apply)

Bangladeshi
 Black - African
 Black - Caribbean
 Black - other
 Chinese
 Indian
 Pakistani
 White
 Other (please say what)

Source: HBSC

60 How well off do you think your family is?

1 Very well off
2 Quite well off
3 Average
4 Not very well off
5 Not at all well off

Source: HBSC

64 **How much does your mother really know about ?** Please tick one box for each line

She knows a lot (1) She knows a little (2) She doesn't know anything (3)

don't have or don't see mother

Who your friends are

How you spend your money

Where you are after school

Where you go at night

What you do with your free time

Source: HBSCT

65 **How much does your father really know about ?** Please tick one box for each line

He knows a lot (1) He knows a little (2) He doesn't know anything (3)

don't have or don't see father

Who your friends are

How you spend your money

Where you are after school

Where you go at night

What you do with your free time

Source: HBSCT

66 **When you went out during the last year, how often did your mother know ?** Please tick one box for each line

Always (1) Usually (2) Sometimes (3) Never (4)

don't have or don't see mother

Where you were going

Who you were going out with

What you were doing

What time you would be home

Source: ESYTC

61 **How much money of your own do you have most weeks to spend as you like?**

Nothing (1) Less than £1 a week (2) £1 or more but less than £5 a week (3) £5 or more but less than £10 a week (4) £10 or more but less than £20 a week (5) £20 or more a week (6)

Source: ONS

65 **Does your family own a car, van or truck?**

No (1) Yes, one (2) Yes, two or more (3)

Source: HBSCT

66 **When you went out during the last year, how often did your father know ?** Please tick one box for each line

Always (1) Usually (2) Sometimes (3) Never (4)

don't have or don't see mother

Where you were going

Who you were going out with

What you were doing

What time you would be home

Source: ESYTC

67 During the past 12 months, how many times did you travel away on holiday with your family?

0 Not at all
 1 Once
 2 Twice
 3 More than twice

Source: HBSC

68 Do you have your own bedroom for yourself?

1 No
 2 Yes

Source: HBSC

69 How many computers (PCs or Macs) does your family own?

0 None
 1 One
 2 Two
 3 More than two

Source: HBSC

The next questions are about drugs

70 Have you ever been offered any of the following drugs?
 Please tick one box for each line

	(1) Yes	(2) No
Cannabis , (Marijuana, Dope, Hash, Blow, Joints)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gas, Glue or other solvents (Tipp-Ex, Lighter Fuel, Aerosols) (to inhale or sniff)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amphetamines (Speed, Whizz, Sulph)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LSD (Acid, Tabs, Trips)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy (E , Eccies, XTC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Semeron (Sems, Semmies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poppers (Amyl Nitrates, Liquid Gold, Rush)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tranquillisers (Downers, Jellies, Valium, Temazepam, Eggs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin (Smack, Skag, Gear, H)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Magic Mushrooms (Shrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Methadone (Linctus, Physoptone, Meth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crack (Rock, Stone)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine (Coke, Chatfie, C)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anabolic Steroids (Roids)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other drugs that would not be given to you by a doctor or chemist (please tick box and write below the name of the drug)

Source: NCSR

71 Have you ever used or taken any of the drugs listed above (even if only once)?

1 Yes
 2 No

Source: NCSR

Go to Q81 on page 29

72 When was the last time you ever used or took any of the following?
Please tick one box for each line

	(1) In the last month	(2) In the last year	(3) More than a year ago	(4) Never
Cannabis (Marijuana, Dope, Hash, Blow, Joints)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gas, Glue or other solvents (Tipp-Ex, Lighter Fuel, Aerosols) (to inhale or sniff)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amphetamines (Speed, Whizz, Sulph)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LSD (Acid, Tabs, Trips)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy (E , Ecies, XTC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Semeron (Sams, Semmies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poppers (Amyl Nitrates, Liquid Gold, Rush)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tranquillisers (Downers, Jellies, Vallium, Temazepam, Eggs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin (Smack, Skag, Gear, H)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Magic Mushrooms (Shrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Methadone (Linctus, Physeptone, Meth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crack (Rock, Stone)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine (Coke, Charlie, C)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anabolic Steroids (Roids)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other drugs that would not be given to you by a doctor or chemist (please tick box and write below the name of the drug)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: NCSR

73 How often do you usually use drugs?

- 1 I have ever only taken drugs once
- 2 I used to take drugs sometimes but I never do now
- 3 I take drugs a few times a year
- 4 I take drugs once or twice a month
- 5 I take drugs at least once a week
- 6 I take drugs most days

Source: ONS Modified

74 The last time you used drugs, were you also drinking alcohol?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Source: ONS

75 The last time you used drugs, who did you get them from?

- 1 My brother or sister
- 2 A friend of my own age
- 3 A friend older than me
- 4 A friend younger than me
- 5 My boyfriend / girlfriend
- 6 My mother or father
- 7 My step-mother or step-father
- 8 Someone I knew of, but didn't know personally
- 9 A stranger
- 10 Someone else

Source: ONS Modified

76 The last time you used drugs, did you use them all yourself or did you sell or give some to someone else?

1 Used it all myself

2 Sold some of it

3 Gave some of it away

Source: ONS

77 Where were you the last time you used drugs?

1 At home

2 In someone else's home

3 At a party

4 At a club, disco or rave

5 At school

6 Out on the street, in a park or other outdoor area

7 Other place (please tick in the box and write in below where you were)

Source: ONS Modified

78 Would you like to stop using drugs altogether?

1 Yes, I would like to give up now

2 Yes, I would like to give up in the future

3 No

4 Not sure

Source: ONS

79 Have you ever felt that you needed to get help because you were using drugs?

1 Yes

2 No

Source: ONS

80 If you felt that you needed to get help because you were using drugs, would you know where to go?

1 Yes

2 No

Source: ONS

EVERYONE ANSWER NOW

81 Have you ever refused a drug that was offered to you?

1 Yes

2 No

3 Never been offered any drugs

Source: ONS

82 Would you know where to go if you wanted to get more information about drugs?

1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Don't know

Source: ONS

83 If yes, where would you go? (Please tick more than one box if you would go to more than one person or place for information).

Your doctor
 Advice organisations
 Magazines
 Drop-in centre
 Counsellor
 Teacher
 Telephone helpline
 Youth worker
 Female family member
 Male family member
 Friends
 Books
 TV/Radio
 Internet/Web

Source: GALS

84 How easy would it be for you to get illegal drugs if you wanted to?

1 Very easy
 2 Fairly easy
 3 Fairly difficult
 4 Very difficult
 5 Impossible
 6 Don't know

Source: ONS

85 How easy would it be for you to get heroin if you wanted to?

1 Very easy
 2 Fairly easy
 3 Fairly difficult
 4 Very difficult
 5 Impossible
 6 Don't know

Source: ONS Modified

86 How easy would it be for you to get cocaine or crack if you wanted to?

1 Very easy
 2 Fairly easy
 3 Fairly difficult
 4 Very difficult
 5 Impossible
 6 Don't know

Source: ONS Modified

87 Please read the following statements about drugs and say if you agree or disagree with each one. Tick one box for each statement

	(1) Agree	(2) Disagree	(3) Don't know
Taking drugs is exciting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking drugs harms your health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I know enough about the dangers of drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most young people will try out drugs at some time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin is addictive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What adults tell us about drugs is true	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People take drugs to relax	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin is more dangerous than cannabis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All people who sell drugs should be punished	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking cocaine is dangerous	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People my age who take drugs need help and advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People who take drugs are stupid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Injecting drugs can lead to HIV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All people who take drugs should be punished	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: ONS Modified

88 At what age did you first do the following things? If there is something you have not done, choose the never category.

Drink alcohol (more than a small amount)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	I was <input type="checkbox"/> years old
		Write in the box how old you were
Get drunk	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	I was <input type="checkbox"/> years old
		Write in the box how old you were
Smoke a cigarette (more than a puff)	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	I was <input type="checkbox"/> years old
		Write in the box how old you were
Use drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	I was <input type="checkbox"/> years old
		Write in the box how old you were

Source: HBSC

89 How much money do you usually spend each week on tobacco, alcohol or drugs? Please tick one box for each line

	(0) nothing	(1) Less than £1 a week	(2) £1 or more but less than £5 a week	(3) £5 or more but less than £10 a week	(4) £10 or more but less than £20 a week	(5) £20 or more a week
Tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: ONS Modified

90 How many evenings a week do you usually spend out with your friends?

0 evenings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	evenings		

Source: HBSC

91 In the last 12 months have you had any lessons, video or discussions in class on the following topics? Please tick one box for each line

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't know
Smoking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crack/cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Solvent abuse/glue sniffing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugs in general	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: NCSR Modified

92 How useful have you found the lessons, videos or discussions you have had during the last 12 months about drugs?

1 Have not had any in the last year
 2 Very useful
 3 Fairly useful
 4 Not very useful
 5 Not useful at all
 6 Don't know

Source: NCSR

93 During this school year, how many times did you skip or skive school?

0 Not at all
 1 Once
 2 Twice
 3 3 times
 4 4 times
 5 5 times
 6 Between 6 and 10 times
 7 More than 10 times

Source: HBSC

94 Have you been excluded since you started secondary school?

1 Yes — answer questions in box
 2 No — go to next question

i. How many times were you excluded? (tick ONE box on EACH line)

	(0) Never	(1) Once or twice	(2) 3 or 4 times	(3) 5 times or more
in first year	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
in second year	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
in third year	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
in fourth year	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ii. What is the longest single period you have been excluded for?

1 1 or 2 days
 2 Up to one week
 3 Up to 2 weeks
 4 More than 2 weeks

ONS Modified

95 Here is a list of things that teenagers sometimes do in their free time, when they are not at school. What about you? Please tick one box for each line When I'm not at school I . . .

	(1) Every day	(2) Most days	(3) Weekly	(4) Less often	(5) Never
see my friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
listen to tapes or music	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
look around the shops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
read comics or magazines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
read books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
go to watch sport matches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
go to the cinema	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
hang around the street	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
do a hobby, art or play a musical instrument	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
do a sport, e.g. football, swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
go to a friend's house	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
go to concerts or gigs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
go to the church, mosque or temple	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
do nothing much	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WS11-16 Modified

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR FILLING IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

IF YOU HAVE TIME LEFT YOU MAY TURN OVER THE PAGE AND TRY THE WORD SEARCHES.

The words listed below can be found in the grid. They read forwards, backwards as well as diagonally. Some words may overlap each other. How many can you find?

Films and film stars

F	I	N	D	I	N	G	N	E	M	O	P	L	M	E	L	G	I	B	S	O	N	S	G	R
W	Q	T	Y	I	O	P	B	L	M	R	Q	X	B	N	M	Y	I	O	A	H	J	L	O	P
E	R	T	Y	H	G	F	D	I	A	L	D	W	J	F	G	T	Y	U	I	L	K	J	H	G
P	D	G	H	N	M	V	B	Z	Q	A	Q	T	O	Y	S	T	O	R	Y	W	E	R	F	G
I	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	A	F	N	F	B	H	Y	M	I	K	E	M	Y	E	R	S	J
R	X	D	F	G	T	L	A	B	U	D	S	D	N	F	F	G	T	J	E	E	D	G	J	E
A	D	F	G	Y	P	T	U	E	T	O	H	J	N	B	E	F	F	H	F	W	F	H	V	C
T	A	B	Y	M	F	R	G	T	T	B	T	J	Y	R	K	W	U	L	T	K	T	C	T	L
E	R	G	T	I	H	A	T	H	E	L	O	R	D	O	F	T	H	E	R	I	N	G	S	X
S	Y	R	G	H	K	T	H	T	O	W	G	E	T	B	N	U	W	Y	U	I	E	W	V	
O	B	M	Y	E	J	Y	U	N	O	Y	L	P	H	W	I	G	A	H	T	U	O	A	A	
F	T	H	C	M	W	G	J	R	O	M	T	Y	P	E	U	U	H	N	O	T	B	R	T	E
T	R	X	A	Z	A	Y	K	L	W	M	I	I	M	R	K	D	G	M	H	N	G	R	I	
H	U	L	T	R	U	W	K	E	M	U	I	M	F	B	M	N	R	C	O	M	M	E	E	O
E	I	E	R	W	U	K	Q	A	P	F	E	H	A	A	G	N	W	Q	C	I	U			
C	V	B	S	E	Y	G	H	K	T	Q	D	F	A	X	L	N	R	S	H	J	L	L	S	
A	H	T	L	Q	E	Y	P	O	Y	H	W	O	G	R	I	R	T	E	A	E	O	A	T	
R	S	Y	A	T	J	K	J	O	U	F	L	H	J	Z	A	P	G	E	A	O	E	O		
R	J	L	N	G	M	J	M	R	T	O	P	O	E	E	P	G	A	O	R	H	I	N	R	M
I	S	E	C	X	C	P	V	B	H	T	M	V	F	R	G	Y	R	S	D	D	E	U	T	
B	Q	R	E	R	S	R	T	E	R	E	Y	U	Z	X	D	H	O	I	P	E	Y	W	F	
E	D	Y	T	O	M	B	F	G	M	A	E	R	H	G	F	U	T	Y	N	K	I	O	L	S
A	H	B	N	Q	P	W	O	A	H	S	K	V	W	R	J	I	M	C	A	R	E	Y		
N	K	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	T	O	M	C	R	U	I	S	E	Z	S	D	T	E	Y	E
B	K	R	T	Y	U	J	D	B	R	Q	H	D	N	M	V	D	T	J	T	J	K	A	A	D
Y	T	H	E	M	A	S	K	Y	I	Q	W	E	R	E	L	I	J	A	H	W	O	D	Z	
J	Y	S	D	F	G	H	J	Y	X	W	E	H	D	R	J	P	U	Y	U	H	M	F	S	C
M	A	S	T	E	R	A	N	D	C	O	M	M	A	N	D	E	R	E	E	F	E	G	T	M
U	N	T	H	F	T	U	L	P	L	V	D	R	S	T	R	E	B	O	R	A	I	L	U	J
J	C	A	M	E	R	O	N	D	I	A	Z	Y	N	A	M	D	I	K	E	L	O	C	I	N
J	J	Y	O	S	E	V	E	R	U	N	A	E	K	G	T	H	T	H	J	D	F	G	D	
M	A	R	T	I	N	E	M	C	C	U	T	C	H	E	O	N	Y	J	R	Z	Q	J	Z	
A	U	S	T	I	N	P	O	W	E	R	S	N	A	N	S	O	R	B	E	C	R	E	I	P

- Finding Nemo: Cate Blanchett
- Johnny Depp: Elf
- Harry Potter: Emma Thompson
- Monsters Inc.: The Matrix
- Nicole Kidman: SWAT
- Brother Bear: Keanu Reeves
- Jim Carrey: Judy Garland
- Tom Cruise: Elizabeth Hurley
- Elijah Wood: George Clooney
- Pirates of the Caribbean: Mike Myers
- Orlando Bloom: Master and Commander
- Marlene McCutcheon: Pierce Brosnan
- Lord of the Rings: Ewan McGregor
- Hugh Grant: Ewan McGregor
- Julia Roberts: Liv Tyler
- The Mask: Austin Powers
- Mel Gibson: Cameron Diaz
- Toy Story: Toy Story

Compiled by P Akhtar, CAHRU

Pop Groups and Artists

H	E	L	J	U	D	B	U	S	T	E	D	U	O	L	A	S	L	R	I	G	W	T	U	K
Q	L	H	E	J	Y	R	S	K	T	G	K	R	G	T	J	B	D	E	Y	E	K	L	I	A
M	A	Q	O	R	H	I	E	H	F	J	G	Y	W	J	B	D	E	Y	E	K	L	I	A	
R	T	V	G	F	H	N	B	N	J	U	S	T	I	N	T	I	M	B	E	R	L	A	K	E
C	J	W	F	G	H	N	B	N	J	U	S	T	I	N	T	I	M	B	E	R	L	A	K	E
R	R	C	W	F	G	E	J	K	L	Y	F	C	H	W	R	F	L	K	J	T	B	A		
J	R	R	W	H	X	Y	T	R	E	B	I	L	M	B	E	M	E	Y	T	U	O	L	S	
T	U	A	S	F	S	S	Y	E	U	I	K	N	F	B	D	G	R	K	Q	Y	M	H	T	
K	T	G	W	I	U	E	M	I	N	E	M	K	E	T	A	N	D	J	M	Z	C	U	E	
R	G	G	W	I	U	E	M	I	N	E	M	K	E	T	A	N	D	J	M	Z	C	U	E	
M	A	O	N	N	A	E	Y	T	K	I	O	E	R	T	I	R	H	X	K	Z	K	U	V	
Q	W	A	E	H	E	R	K	S	K	I	S	P	R	E	L	K	O	U	T	J	I	J	E	
W	H	A	F	F	H	S	B	W	K	Y	S	T	E	S	E	E	Y	T	B	U	K	T	R	
Z	F	I	F	R	E	S	V	B	N	M	Y	L	K	C	S	H	G	C	D	S	A	T	B	T
S	D	D	V	C	E	I	N	A	L	E	M	V	I	G	H	R	Q	C	B	E	H	E	E	
T	R	T	Y	D	H	J	S	W	E	B	L	U	E	N	B	V	I	X	D	G	N	Y	E	
J	J	E	W	W	U	R	K	J	T	I	P	I	H	B	E	L	S	H	S	D	G	R	N	
A	S	D	F	G	H	U	J	T	J	I	P	I	H	B	E	L	S	H	S	D	G	R	N	
R	D	F	E	W	S	F	G	Q	W	E	O	T	Y	I	O	D	I	D	O	F	G	R	N	
G	Q	T	F	E	E	E	G	J	R	T	I	R	O	I	R	I	P	S	D	F	H	B	W	
W	U	G	I	H	S	C	G	K	E	T	R	E	E	O	T	Y	E	A	H	R	H	T	Z	
S	E	A	L	A	S	H	N	J	Y	S	J	T	E	R	M	S	D	P	H	D	R	H	E	W
Q	E	U	T	F	E	J	O	F	L	C	V	M	E	U	E	J	P	A	J	R	J	I	J	
W	N	H	S	H	N	R	Y	I	E	R	L	F	T	E	E	J	S	U	L	I	U			
G	E	R	E	H	K	R	E	Z	M	X	C	V	B	S	M	N	B	R	S	E	L	T	E	E
D	S	D	W	G	R	O	B	I	E	W	I	L	L	I	A	M	S	K	Y	Y	M	W	H	
S	W	E	R	T	A	Y	U	I	N	O	U	Y	R	F	G	M	Q	O	C	G	W	S	H	
G	H	G	R	Y	D	H	A	O	R	U	U	U	T	R	U	U	F	G	B	J	F	J		
W	U	I	G	A	R	E	T	H	G	A	T	E	S	V	M	P	N	H	N	J	Y	H	N	Z
H	N	O	O	U	Y	R	F	G	U	H	N	J	Y	V	M	G	U	Y	R	F	V	M	F	
E	S	J	T	E	R	M	S	D	E	C	N	A	L	A	V	Y	L	O	H	V	M	I	J	
O	Z	Y	O	S	B	O	U	R	N	E	U	Y	R	S	J	T	E	R	M	S	D	Y	F	
D	D	H	A	C	G	K	E	T	T	S	J	T	E	R	M	S	D	T	E	D	G	J	R	I

- Madonna: Brinley Spears
- Craig David: Eminem
- Holly Valance: Kylie Minogue
- Missy Elliott: Girls Aloud
- Seal: Justin Timberlake
- Queen: The Beatles
- West Life: Beyonce
- Blue: Melanie C
- Gareth Gates: Atomic Kitten
- East Seventeen: East Seventeen
- Busted: Busted
- Pink: Pink
- Robbie Williams: Robbie Williams
- Liberty X: Liberty X
- Stereophonics: Stereophonics
- Red Hot Chili Peppers: Red Hot Chili Peppers
- Darkness: Darkness
- Will Young: Will Young
- Ozzy Osbourne: Ozzy Osbourne
- Dido: Dido

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SPORTS PERSONALITIES AND ATHLETES

R	E	K	A	B	E	O	Z	F	G	R	A	L	L	Y	M	C	O	I	S	T	F	T	U
T	G	T	R	W	Q	M	I	C	H	A	E	L	S	C	H	U	M	A	C	H	E	R	S
H	W	Q	M	I	C	H	F	Y	O	Y	R	E	M	E	N	I	R	E	H	T	A	K	
U	E	B	J	O	J	E	D	A	L	E	N	I	A	U	D	U	E	B	J	T	I	U	O
H	B	P	D	F	A	V	I	D	C	O	U	L	A	R	D	Y	I	M	W	M	U	I	
U	G	A	T	I	L	H	R	W	S	Z	T	Y	I	O	P	F	K	T	Y	A	U	H	Q
G	T	U	T	H	W	Q	M	Q	E	T	T	J	T	U	E	B	J	I	W	N	J	E	F
H	W	L	G	Q	R	F	H	S	H	S	U	W	Q	W	E	R	T	H	J	N	L	N	P
G	D	A	J	W	F	D	A	V	I	D	B	E	C	H	A	M	P	U	M	E	M	E	N
R	A	R	E	Y	L	D	W	R	T	N	L	E	R	T	J	Y	U	A	W	A	E	A	
A	Z	A	S	Y	L	D	R	E	R	T	E	S	D	J	H	R	J	I	H	N	R	N	
B	X	D	R	Y	U	E	B	J	U	E	S	U	E	R	A	R	Y	L	D	E	H	Z	I
T	F	C	J	R	D	R	E	R	T	L	N	H	K	N	M	Q	J	T	L	R	Z	H	P
R	J	L	U	E	B	J	S	S	E	G	E	P	N	I	A	U	E	B	J	A	N	S	R
W	T	I	T	I	E	R	T	Y	G	E	J	A	M	I	E	B	A	U	L	C	H	U	E
T	K	F	J	E	B	F	M	E	R	T	B	S	S	Z	D	U	E	Z	X	D	Y	I	F
Y	Y	F	T	G	E	C	T	J	E	L	G	E	T	E	H	N	G	O	U	A	T	Y	O
R	R	E	R	E	K	T	G	O	E	R	T	R	G	L	D	F	G	H	J	L	G	H	I
M	F	D	F	E	D	F	S	M	D	N	Y	K	E	K	G	J	N	G	O	R	A	H	K
H	R	O	N	A	L	D	O	E	R	J	N	J	A	D	Y	G	J	F	N	G	F	F	
F	G	N	W	K	D	N	D	F	G	H	Y	A	H	D	F	H	L	D	O	C	F	F	A
D	A	Y	L	D	T	F	I	N	G	O	R	G	W	G	O	G	H	H	W	T	E	L	D
S	E	R	J	O	G	H	A	J	T	H	H	W	I	G	E	C	H	H	W	A	H	H	W
E	D	H	Y	E	R	J	O	T	I	Y	L	D	L	M	L	A	H	L	D	O	R	J	E
T	H	A	Y	L	D	W	S	R	G	H	H	W	L	W	R	K	R	T	Y	K	M	L	D
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	U	R	E	E	R	J	I	E	R	J	I	L	D	O	S	J	K
Y	H	H	W	Y	L	R	R	W	E	R	A	J	U	K	S	N	L	J	T	E	R	J	
T	L	E	N	O	X	L	E	W	I	S	J	M	E	R	J	H	S	H	R	Y	L	D	
T	W	G	N	G	O	R	I	H	O	H	H	W	S	E	R	Y	O	E	Y	O	H	H	W
H	E	E	R	J	E	V	D	O	F	G	H	W	Q	M	T	Y	L	D	O	N	Y	L	D
W	E	H	E	R	J	R	A	W	D	S	S	W	G	R	H	W	Q	M	Z	G	Z	Y	J
N	G	O	R	H	H	W	N	S	V	E	N	G	O	R	A	N	E	R	I	K	S	O	N
E	V	A	C	A	D	N	A	E	L	D	F	C	O	L	I	N	M	C	C	R	A	E	F

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|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Zoe Baker | Chris Hoy | Hermann Maier | Lennox Lewis |
| Colin McCree | Lance Armstrong | Paula Radcliffe | Tiger Woods |
| Sven Goran Eriksson | Tim Henman | Lesley McKenna | Ronaldo |
| David Coulthard | Michael Schumacher | Rio Ferdinand | Jamie Baulch |
| David Beckham | Jensen Button | Juan Pablo Montoya | Jonny Wilkinson |
| Sonia O Sullivan | Katherine Merry | Serena Williams | Leanda Cave |
| Duaine Ladejo | Ally McCoist | Jamie Delgado | |

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