



# **CAYMAN ISLANDS STUDENT DRUG USE SURVEY (CISDUS) 2012**

Comparative Survey about drug use among  
middle and high school students

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9/20/2013

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It must be acknowledged that a study of this magnitude would not have been possible without the cooperation and support of many individuals and organisations alike. Since its inception, many have provided valuable input into this study. We are especially grateful to the Ministry of Education and the Department of Education for their assistance in with the schools of the Cayman Islands. Special thanks to the many volunteers, concerned individuals and organisations, who took time out of their busy schedules to administer the survey.

We are also indebted to the dedicated work of Ms. Luisa McLaughlin, Ms. Joan West-Dacres and Mr. Simon Miller who developed the CISDUS into a recognized study in the Cayman Islands.

Most importantly, the high level of cooperation by school principals, parents and students has played a major role in ensuring the success of this project. We hereby gratefully acknowledge the contributions made by all involved in this project.

Mrs. Dorothy Crumbley, Chair  
National Drug Council

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## SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

This report contains in-depth results from the 2012 survey of middle and high school students in the Cayman Islands. A total of 2,928 students in all schools completed questionnaires. The core section of the survey include questions on smoking, drinking, other drug use, perceptions of harm resulting from drug use, access to drugs and various demographic indicators related to the respondents.

### No Reported Drug Use

- ❖ The majority of students of the Cayman Islands reported no use of any substances in their lifetime (53.0%). The persons most influential to students for not consuming any substance described in CISDUS were parents (47.0%) and friends (25.2%).

### Alcohol:

- ❖ About six of every ten students (60.6%) reported that they had an alcoholic beverage at some time in their life. The annual prevalence was 40.2% (about four of every ten students had an alcoholic beverage in the past year) and 36.6% (more than one-third of all students) were currently consuming alcoholic beverages.
- ❖ A quarter of students (25.8%) reported drinking alcohol only on social events. About 16% of students reported binge drinking at least once in the two weeks before the survey.
- ❖ Almost a quarter of students (22.8%) used alcohol for the first time at some point during the year prior to the survey. This compares to 15.3% of students in 2010.
- ❖ The mean age of first use overall for alcoholic beverages was 12 years.
- ❖ Not many students felt that drinking alcoholic beverages 'sometimes' was very harmful.
- ❖ Of those students that use alcohol, 19.5% reported getting it from friends while a high proportion (18.0%), reported drinking at other social events when asked about the place where alcohol is consumed.
- ❖ The majority (58.9%) of students reported that it was 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain alcohol. This was mainly reported by students from Cayman Brac, East End and West Bay.
- ❖ A notable proportion of students felt that it was very harmful to drink daily: more than one-fifth (29.4%) felt it was very harmful.
- ❖ Overall, 16.0% of students indicated binge drinking (14.8% of males and 16.8% of females).
- ❖ About one of every six students (14.7%) reported that they were introduced to alcohol by a friend.

Tobacco:

- ❖ Lifetime prevalence of tobacco use was 28.4%. More than one-fifth of all students reported having tried cigarettes. The annual prevalence was 11.9% and the current use prevalence was 10.0%.
- ❖ Annual use prevalence for smoking was about the same for both males and females (11.0% and 12.7% respectively).
- ❖ Overall annual consumption rates in 2012 decreased notably since 2010 - from 14.4% in 2010 to 11.9% in 2012.
- ❖ Rates of new smokers in the past year decreased from 6.4% in 2010 to 4.8% in 2012.
- ❖ Early onset of smoking was 28.9%, which means that approximately 156 students smoked their first cigarette between the ages of 6 and 11. The mean age of first use overall for smoking was 12 years.
- ❖ More than one-third of students considered it 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain tobacco.
- ❖ Almost half of all students (49.8%) felt that smoking cigarettes 'daily' was very harmful.

Ganja:

- ❖ The lifetime prevalence for ganja use was 28.7%, while the reported annual prevalence was 14.6% and the reported current prevalence was 13.9%.
- ❖ As students' age increased, prevalence also increased.
- ❖ Annual prevalence data showed slightly higher prevalence among males (15.4%) compared to females (14.2%). However, females reported a significant increase from 10.8% in 2010 to 14.2% in 2012, compared with males that increased from 15.1% in 2010 to 15.4% in 2012.
- ❖ The districts with higher marijuana prevalence were Cayman Brac (19.0%), Bodden Town (15.3%) and West Bay (15.4%).
- ❖ New users in the past year were represented by 8.8% of the students. Females were more likely to start using ganja in the past year compared to males (9.0% versus 8.7%).
- ❖ About 12.3% of lifetime ganja users reported having used ganja between the ages of 6 and 11 years.
- ❖ Females (39.6%) were more likely than males (36.0%) to report easy access to ganja.
- ❖ Of those who reported ganja use, 11.1% reported getting it mainly from friends, and used at friend's house. Also, it was reported that a friend was the first person who introduce them to ganja use.
- ❖ Not many students (19.2%) perceived that trying ganja once or twice would be harmful.
- ❖ About 6.2% of students reported eating ganja leaves in their lifetime.
- ❖ A small proportion of students (3.0%) reported growing ganja.

Cocaine (powder):

- ❖ During the last year prior to the survey, 18 students reportedly used cocaine (powder). More males than females reportedly used cocaine (powder) in the last 12 months.
- ❖ Cocaine (powder) use increased as grade level increased.



- ❖ Males were more likely than females to use cocaine (powder), however in the recent years consumption among females increased.
- ❖ Among districts, George Town, Bodden Town and West Bay reported the highest lifetime prevalence in the Cayman Islands in 2012.
- ❖ The main source of cocaine (powder) among students surveyed were friends and the most likely place where use was reported was by a 'friend's' house.
- ❖ About 173 students reported that it was 'easy' or 'very easy' to obtain cocaine (powder).

Other drugs:

- ❖ Past year prevalence of other illicit drugs was 7.5%.
- ❖ Females (9.0%) were more likely to report use of other illicit drugs compared to males (6.5%).
- ❖ Females were more likely to report 'easy' or 'very easy' access to other illicit drugs than males (7.8% versus 6.9%)
- ❖ A small percentage of students (5.9%) reported that it was 'easy' or 'very easy' to get another illicit drug (other than ganja).
- ❖ About eleven students reported getting other illicit drugs from friends, followed by street dealers (nine students).
- ❖ Most students indicated that they consumed other illicit drugs at home.

Reasons for drug use:

- ❖ From the students that report using licit and illicit drugs, a vast majority (70.9%) reported that their consumption mainly was "just to try it".

Family:

- ❖ From those who reported any use of illegal substances, 7.0% reported that their families knew about their use of drugs.

Counselling / Treatment:

- ❖ Just a small percentage of students (1.6%), indicated that they had been in treatment because of substance use.
- ❖ An equally small percentage (2.3%), reported receiving counselling or rehabilitation treatment as a result of the use of any substance.

Drug Market:

- ❖ In the last 12 months prior to the survey, 6.1% of students reported buying drugs and 3.3% reported selling drugs either for themselves or for others.
- ❖ From the students that reported selling drugs, a small percentage (1.7%) reported that they do it to support themselves or their families.

Education:

- ❖ The majority of students (67.0%) agreed that educational classes about drugs should be mandatory at schools.



# Introduction and Methodology

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND METHOD

Drug use is a global problem that affects almost all countries in the world. There are no longer isolated countries and it is not enough to just have a protectionist policy to protect one's country from the negative effects of substance abuse.

As evidenced by numerous studies, drug use is an ancient practice, through different societies throughout history and now modern society. In the modern world however, the use of substances has become massive, abusive, diversified and linked to risky behaviours. In addition it leads to exclusion and loss of human freedoms that not only produce the deterioration of family relationships but further weakens the social connection and increases insecurity and distrust in the population.

In this context, it may be said that teens are more vulnerable to legal, illegal and medical substances. One reason advance for this is that their identities are in the process of development, and going through different dispositions that expose them to substance use which is most dangerous when substances are easy accessible and used at an early age; regardless of individual characteristics or the substance used. Curiosity, need to escape, search for gratification, need for compensation of physical or emotional deprivation, desire for adventure among others are some characteristics of teens, that if not properly managed, can lead them to begin using drugs. In addition there are emotional difficulties , low self-esteem, communication deficits, physical violence and psychological trauma in the family, lack of goals, poor school performance, adaptation to school or peer group (peer pressure), school violence, early sexual initiation, drug use among peers, availability of drugs in the environment, exclusion from school and / or lack of employment, poverty and social marginalization are some of the most common risk factors that make highly vulnerable adolescence use drugs.

Furthermore, the issue of drug use has a market logic that starts with the use (and abuse) of legal drugs<sup>1</sup>. In our country, the most consumed drugs with the most social and dependence effects are alcohol, tobacco and use of psychotropic drugs.

In this report, we describe the extent and patterns of licit and illicit substance use and its related-problems among students in grades 7 to 12 across the Cayman Islands. We are also able to present data on changes in licit and illicit substances use that have occurred over the past 14 years (1998-2012).

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<sup>1</sup> III National Survey about drug use among students in high school (III ENCUESTA NACIONAL SOBRE CONSUMO DE DROGAS EN ESTUDIANTES DE ENSEÑANZA MEDIA), Junta Nacional de Drogas, OUD, República de Uruguay, 2007

Cayman Islands Student Drug Use Survey (CISDUS) 2012 is one of a series of focused CISDUS reports published by the National Drug Council (NDC) regarding substances use among Cayman Islands students. Readers should also be aware of the NDC’s short “CISDUS Briefs,” which provide highlights of selected CISDUS findings.

Surveys such as CISDUS contribute to a better understanding of both current and changing rates of licit and illicit substance use. Although the survey has been generally based on a core set of questions, changes have been made recently to reflect contemporary public health issues.

### Survey Design

The CISDUS employs a complete census<sup>2</sup> of students enrolled in grades 7 to 12. In 2012, 2,928 students in all private and public schools were asked to complete anonymous, self-administered questionnaires from April 23<sup>rd</sup> to May 4<sup>th</sup>. Also, 2612, 2480, 2187, 2186, and 1946 students were interviewed in 2010, 2006, 2002, 2000 and 1998 respectively.

Although sample surveys are preferable for collecting data in large populations, there are several advantages to conducting a complete census when the population is small, as is the case for the Cayman Islands school population. First, public acceptance and compliance is often enhanced in census surveys. In turn, this also strengthens political acceptance and credibility, especially in new research endeavours. Second, data analysis is less complicated because calculation of sampling error is irrelevant. Third, survey administration is easier, and fourth, a census provides the maximum numbers required to study subgroup differences. In sum, a census can increase reliability of your data as well as the public acceptance of it.

### Sample Participation and Characteristics

All twelve middle and high schools in the Cayman Islands participated in the 1998, 2000, 2002 2006 and 2012 surveys, but in 2010, just nine middle and high schools participated. Of the 3,285 enrolled students, 2,928 completed questionnaires in 2012, a participation rate of 89%. Participation rates over the years showed: 87% in 2010, 84% in 2006, 88% in 2002, 94% in 2000 and 86% in 1998. Comparison with two large-scale sample surveys conducted elsewhere—Ontario Student Drug Use Survey, 62%; and U.S. Monitoring The Future Survey, 87%--show that participation rates are somewhat higher for Cayman Islands census surveys. As seen in the next table, the major characteristics of the population did not change significantly between 1998 and 2012. In sum, the high response rate and comparability between populations suggest acceptable levels of representation.

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<sup>2</sup> A census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. It is a regularly occurring and official count of a particular population. The census can be contrasted with sampling in which information is obtained only from a subset of a population.

*Population Characteristics - CISDUS 1998-2012*

	1998		2000		2002		2006		2010		2012	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	Interviewed		Interviewed		Interviewed		Interviewed		Interviewed		Interviewed	
Total	1946	86.0	2186	94.0	2187	88.0	2480	84.0	2612	87.0	2928	89.0
Male	952	48.9	1063	48.9	1036	48.5	1228	49.7	1262	48.3	1422	48.6
Female	982	50.5	1111	51.1	1148	51.5	1242	50.3	1338	51.2	1453	49.6
Grade 7	359	18.4	409	18.7	429	19.6	427	17.3	495	19.0	590	20.2
Grade 8	376	19.3	378	17.3	420	19.2	432	17.5	454	17.4	527	18.0
Grade 9	329	16.9	361	16.5	340	15.5	452	18.3	453	17.3	529	18.0
Grade 10	349	17.9	372	17.0	368	16.8	438	17.8	446	17.1	510	17.4
Grade 11	300	15.4	369	16.9	321	14.7	405	16.4	387	14.8	435	14.9
Grade 12	228	11.7	297	13.6	309	14.1	313	12.7	377	14.4	238	8.1
West Bay	422	21.7	524	24.1	505	23.1	562	22.8	565	21.6	625	21.3
George Town	866	44.5	941	43.3	886	42.9	990	40.2	982	37.6	1123	38.4
Bodden Town	390	20.0	423	19.5	481	20.6	562	22.8	658	25.2	771	26.3
East End	71	3.6	79	3.6	79	3.7	99	4.0	96	3.7	93	3.2
North Side	76	3.9	77	3.5	75	3.6	84	3.4	101	3.9	103	3.5
Cayman Brac	110	5.7	127	5.8	140	6.0	168	6.8	149	5.7	142	4.8

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

### Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation

Because the survey is based on a census, there is no sampling error attached to estimates (although estimates still have error based on non-sampling error such as mis-reporting). Thus, the calculation of confidence intervals is inappropriate. Although these data are population derived, there are still important reasons to perform inferential statistical analysis. First, a census can be regarded as a sample because it is subject to observational error (rates of ganja use could vary slightly if the census was replicated the following day) and it has a population limited in time and space. Second, random sampling is not a prerequisite for drawing statistical inference. For example, if we were to find numerical differences in alcohol use among districts, we still need to rule out the possibility of chance processes in generating the differences. Consequently, in this report we employ statistical tests, primarily the chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) test, to ensure that differences are not due to chance processes. We report a difference as statistically significant if the probability is at the .05 level or lower.

Readers should note the following important points regarding the data analyses in this report: (1) Since there is still the element of chance findings and the element of non-sampling errors (such as mis-reporting), we cannot treat all absolute differences in percentages as meaningful and important; and (2) small percentages are more unreliable than larger percentages.

## Procedures

The findings are based on the 2012 cycle of the Cayman Islands Student Drug Use Survey (CISDUS 2012). Previous survey cycles were conducted in 1998, 2000, 2002, 2006 and 2010.

Teachers and students were notified prior to the survey. Unless notified by a parental letter all students were included in the survey.

Volunteers from community, service organizations and private corporations agreed to assist with the survey administration. In an effort to standardize survey administration, the week prior to conducting the survey volunteers attended a training session, which lasted between 20 - 30 minutes, on procedures and guidelines for conducting CISDUS 2012.

## Questionnaire

The CISDUS 2012 questionnaire consisted of a total of 102 questions presented in booklet form. Most of the questions were in optional response format. Students were instructed to choose one answer only, and to not put their names on the questionnaire. The average completion time for the CISDUS 2012 was about 45 minutes.

The questionnaire included two broad areas: substance use outcomes (e.g., prevalence, frequency and consequences of use) and risk factors and correlates of substances use.

### Substance Use:

- ❖ Trends of prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, ganja and other drugs
- ❖ Problems related to alcohol, tobacco, ganja and other drugs

### Risk Factors and Correlates of Substances Use:

- ❖ Socio-demographic (e.g., gender, age, grade level)
- ❖ Family factors (e.g., family structure, parental monitoring)
- ❖ School factors (e.g., school performance and attachment)
- ❖ Environmental factors (e.g., drug availability)
- ❖ Vandalism and Anti-social behaviour (e.g., weapons)
- ❖ Health and feelings (e.g., suicide)
- ❖ Sexual behaviours
- ❖ Family upbringing
- ❖ Community

### Substance use measures and Definitions

The CISDUS report primarily emphasizes the prevalence of substance use, i.e., the percentage of students who report using a given drug during the 12 months before the survey. It is important to note that prevalence does not imply regular, frequent or problematic use, but it is an important first-order epidemiological indicator of the size of the population that has at minimum, tried a substance.



Primary Substance Use Measure (Annual Prevalence) Described in the CISDUS2012

Cigarette Smoking	Percentage smoking more than one cigarette during the 12 months before the survey.
Alcohol Use	Percentage drinking alcohol (liquor, wine or beer) during the 12 months before the survey. Use includes drinking at special events (e.g., weddings, Christmas, etc.) and excludes those who tried a sip of alcohol.
Ganja Use	Percentage using ganja (herb or marijuana) at least once during the last 12 months
Inhalant Use	Percentage inhaling glue or solvents in order to get high at least once during the last 12 months
Any Illicit Drug Use (excluding ganja)	Percentage reporting use of any of the following illicit drugs at least once during the last 12 months: crack cocaine, cocaine powder, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, tranquilizers, stimulants, methadone, oxycotin, *"donkey weed", "seasoned spliff", and "magic mushrooms"* <sup>3</sup> .

<sup>3</sup> Donkey Weed: Local weed/bush  
 Seasoned Spliff: Combination of cocaine and marijuana  
 Magic Mushrooms: Hallucinogen mushrooms

The page features several decorative elements: a thin blue line starting from the top left and extending diagonally across the page; two large, overlapping blue circles in the upper right quadrant, one larger than the other; and a third large, overlapping blue circle in the bottom right corner. The word "Results" is centered in a large, blue, serif font with a subtle drop shadow.

# Results

# a. Demographics

## 2. RESULTS

### a. DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Age and gender

Age distribution for the complete survey showed that almost half of the students (50.4%) were between 13 and 15 years old while 24.5% were between 10 and 12 years old. More than one-fifth of students (21.8%) were between 16 and 18 years old and 0.3% were between 19 and 20 years old. No data was available for about 3.0% of the population (about 88 students). Slightly more females than males completed the survey (49.6% of females compared to 48.6% of males).

#### School and Grade Level:

Majority of respondents in the Cayman Islands survey attended public school (66.7%), and a further 33.3% attended private schools. Students were distributed among the grade levels as follows: 20.2% were in Grade 7, 18.0% were in Grade 8, 18.1% were in Grade 9, 17.4% were in Grade 10, 14.9% were in Grade 11 and 9.7% were in Grade 12.

#### District:

The district with the most concentration of students surveyed was George Town (38.4%) followed by the districts of Bodden Town (26.3%) and West Bay (21.3%). The distribution in the other districts showed, Cayman Brac (4.8%), North Side (3.5%) and East End (3.2%).

#### Living arrangements:

Students were asked to indicate, "With whom are you currently living". Almost half (46.9%) indicated that they lived with their natural parents (mother and father). About a quarter (24.0%) reported that they lived with their mother only; 13.6% lived with parent and stepfather/stepmother; 4.1% lived with other relatives and parent(s); 3.7% lived with other relatives; 3.4% reported they lived with their natural father; 0.8% lived with legal guardians and 0.8% lived with adopted parents.

#### Race:

A large proportion of students (about 37.3%) indicated that they were Black, followed by mixed/bi-racial (17.7%), White (17.1%), Spanish/Hispanic/Latino (12.8%), other (6.3%), Pacific Islander (2.5%) and Asian (1.9%).

Nationalities:

Most of the respondents were Caymanians (65.8%).

From other regions, the distribution is as follows:

- ⇒ Caribbean: 7.7% were from Cuba, Jamaica, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent, Trinidad & Tobago and Turks & Caicos.
- ⇒ North America: 8.8% were from Canada and United States of America.
- ⇒ Central America: 4.9% were from Honduras, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.
- ⇒ South America: 1.0% were from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela and Guyana.
- ⇒ Europe: 2.4% were from Croatia, United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales), France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, and Switzerland.
- ⇒ Asia/Africa/Australia: 0.4% were from Australia, China, Fiji, India, Malawi, New Zealand, Northern Marianas Islands, Oman, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore and South Africa.

**Table 1: Demographic Distribution - Age, gender, grade, district, living arrangements and nationalities, CISDUS 2012**

Age Grouping	10 - 12 yrs	24.5	Type of School	Private	33.3
	13 - 15 yrs	50.4		Public	66.7
	16 - 18 yrs	21.8	Living Arrangements	Both natural parents	46.9
	19 - 20 yrs	0.3		Mother only	24.0
Gender	Male	48.6		Parent & Stepfather/stepmother	13.6
	Female	49.6		Other relatives & parents	4.1
Grade Level	7th Grade	20.2		Other relatives only	3.7
	8th Grade	18.0		Father only	3.4
	9th Grade	18.1		Legal guardians	0.8
	10th Grade	17.4	Adoptive parents	0.8	
	11th Grade	14.9	Nationalities	Caymanians	65.8
	12th Grade	9.7		Caribbean	7.7
District	West Bay	21.3		North America	8.8
	George Town	38.4		Central America	4.9
	Bodden Town	26.3		South America	1.0
	East End	3.2		Europe	2.4
	North Side	3.5		Asia/Africa/Australia	0.4
	Cayman Brac	4.8			

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

School experience:

- ☞ Majority of students (57.0%) reported that “B – Good” grades were achieved in the subjects at school, followed by 23.1% reported “A – Outstanding”, 22.3% reported “C - Fair”, 2.1% reported “D – Poor” and 1.4% reported “Unsatisfactory”.
- ☞ Students also reported the average time they spend doing homework each week outside of school: more than one-third (35.9%) reported spending about 1 to 2 hours, 27.5% reported spending less than a hour, 16.3% reported spending about 3 to 4 hours, 7.0% reported spending about 5 to 6 hours, 6.6% reported no homework at all, and 3.9% reported spending about 7 hours or more.
- ☞ Students perception regarding school; 47.4% reported they ‘like school to some degree’, 22.3% reported they ‘like school quite a lot’, 13.7% of the students reported that they ‘like school very much’, while 10.2% reported that they ‘don’t like it very much’ and 4.5% reported that they ‘don’t like it at all’.
- ☞ A large proportion of students (33.0%) often felt that the schoolwork is meaningful and important, other proportion of students (29.5%) felt sometimes that the schoolwork is meaningful; 28.6% reported that almost always they felt the schoolwork is meaningful; 4.2% reported that they seldom felt the schoolwork is meaningful, 2.0% reported that they never felt that the schoolwork is meaningful.
- ☞ Asked about extracurricular activities during the week, 13.6% of students reported having been involved in 2 activities, followed by 12.8% reporting 3 activities, 11.3% reporting 5 or more activities, 8.4% reporting 1 activity and 8.1% reporting 4 activities. More than one-fifth (23.8%) reported no activity during an average week.
- ☞ The majority of respondents (69.2%) reported that teachers praise them when they work hard at school. Regarding participation, the majority (81.6%) reported that they had a lot of chances to be part of class discussions and activities.
- ☞ Almost half of the students (45.1%) reported that the school informs their parents when they have done something well.
- ☞ Asked about the chances that students have to get involved in sports, clubs and other school activities outside of class, most students (85.2%) reported that they have a lot of chances to get involved in these activities at school. As well, the majority of students (70.5%) reported that they do have a lot of chances to talk with a teacher one-on-one in their schools.

**Table 2.1: School Experience, CISDUS 2012**

Grades:		Meaningful about schoolwork:	
B - Good	57.0	Often	33.0
A - Outstanding	23.1	Sometimes	29.5
C - Fair	22.3	Almost always	28.6
D - Poor	2.1	Seldom	4.2
Unsatisfactory	1.4	Never	2.0
Time on homework:		Praised by teachers:	
About 1 to 2 hours	35.9	69.2	
Less than 1 hour	27.5	Chances to be part of class discussion:	
About 3 to 4 hours	16.3	81.6	
About 5 to 6 hours	7.0	Parents been informed when done something well:	
No homework at all	6.6	45.1	
About 7 or more hours	3.9	Chances to be involved in sports, clubs and other school activities:	
		85.2	
		Chances to talk with teacher one-on-one:	
		70.5	
Extracurricular activities:		Feelings about school:	
None	23.8	I like school to some degree	47.4
2	13.6	I like school quite a lot	22.3
3	12.8	I like school very much	13.7
5 or more	11.3	I don't like school very much	10.2
1	8.4	I don't like school at all	4.5
4	8.1		

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

**Incidents:**

When students were asked about how often they went to school in the last four weeks, but skipped a class; 79.1% of students reported that they didn't skip any class; however, 16.9% responded that they had skipped a class at least once.

When asked how many times they have been suspended from school, 83.2% reported that they were never suspended in the last term, 9.4 % responded that they were suspended at least once. Notably more males (14.2%) compare to females (6.9%) reported being suspended at least once.

**Table 2.2: Incidents, CISDUS2012**

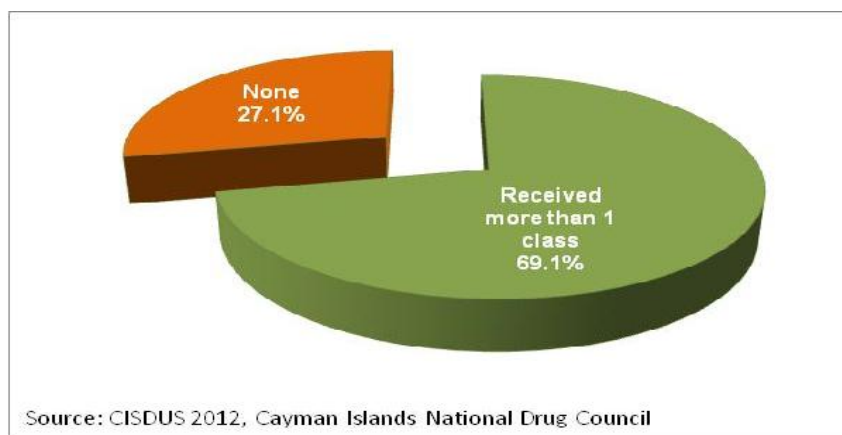
Skipped a class		Suspended from school:	
Yes	16.9	Yes	9.4
No	79.1	No	83.2

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Prevention Education:

When asked how many classes or lectures they have taken which talks about alcohol, tobacco or other drugs: 27.1% reported they didn't receive any classes or lectures while 69.1% reported that they did receive classes or lectures about alcohol, tobacco or other drugs. Of those students who reported receiving classes, 12.4% were in 7<sup>th</sup> Grade, 14.7% were in 8<sup>th</sup> Grade, 13.9% were in 9<sup>th</sup> Grade, 12.71% were in 10<sup>th</sup> Grade, 11.3% were in 11<sup>th</sup> Grade, and 4.1% were in 12<sup>th</sup> Grade.

**FIGURE 1: PREVENTION EDUCATION, CISDUS2012**



**Table 2.3: Number of classes or lectures taken which talks about alcohol, tobacco and/or other drugs, CISDUS2012**

Number of classes about alcohol, tobacco and other drugs:	
Grade 7	12.4
Grade 8	14.7
Grade 9	13.9
Grade 10	12.7
Grade 11	11.3
Grade 12	4.1

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

When students were asked – “Who do you think should teach students about alcohol and other drugs” – 37.8% reported all the persons proposed in the survey (teachers, counsellors, coaches, police officers, older students, parents, and peer educators). However, almost one-third (29.2%) reported police officers, 23.1% reported counsellors, 22.1% reported teachers, 21.0% reported parents, 14.5% reported older students, 9.8% reported peer educators, and 6.7% reported coaches.



*Table 2.4: Persons that may teach students about alcohol and other drugs, CISDUS2012*

Persons that may teach about alcohol and other drugs:	
All	37.8
Police Officers	29.2
Counsellors	23.1
Teachers	22.1
Parents	21.0
Older students	14.5
Peer educators	9.8
Coaches	6.7

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

**Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E) Programme:**

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E) is a ten-week programme, carried out by DARE qualified police officers, within schools to teach children, normally aged 10-11, about dangers of drugs, alcohol, tobacco and violence. The programme aims to provide participants with the skills needed to avoid and deal with situations involving any of the above.

The majority of the respondents (61.7%) had graduated from the DARE programme in primary school. A large proportion (25.4%) reported having taken all the 17 classes, followed by 14.5% reported having taken fewer than 5 classes, 14.5% reported having taken almost all the classes, 7.9% reported having taken about half of the classes and 7.5% reported not having taken any of the classes.

More than one-third of the students (34.2%) reported that the programme was somewhat interesting; 13.9% reported that it was very interesting; about 8.9% reported that it was somewhat boring; and 4.5% reported it was very boring.

*Table 2.5: DARE Programme and Perception of the programme, CISDUS2012*

DARE Programme:		DARE: Interesting or boring?	
All the 17 classes	25.4	Somewhat interesting	34.2
Fewer than 5 classes	14.5	Very interesting	13.9
Almost all the classes	14.5	Somewhat boring	8.9
About half of all classes	7.9	Very boring	4.5
None	7.5		

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

## **b. Overview of Alcohol Use in 2012**

## b. OVERVIEW OF ALCOHOL USE IN 2012

### Lifetime Alcohol Use, 2012 CISDUS

Alcohol remained the most reported common drug used by adolescents in the Cayman Islands according to the Student Drug Use Surveys. About 60.6% of all students surveyed reported lifetime use. As shown in Figure 2, lifetime use of alcohol did not significantly vary by gender (59.3% of males vs. 62.4% of females); however, females are more likely to use alcohol. As expected, there were significant increases in reported lifetime drinking prevalence as grade level increased, ranging from 29.0% of 7<sup>th</sup>-graders up to 87.4% of 12<sup>th</sup>-graders. Among the districts, more than half of the responding students in all districts reported consuming alcohol in their lifetime (about 61%), including students in Cayman Brac.

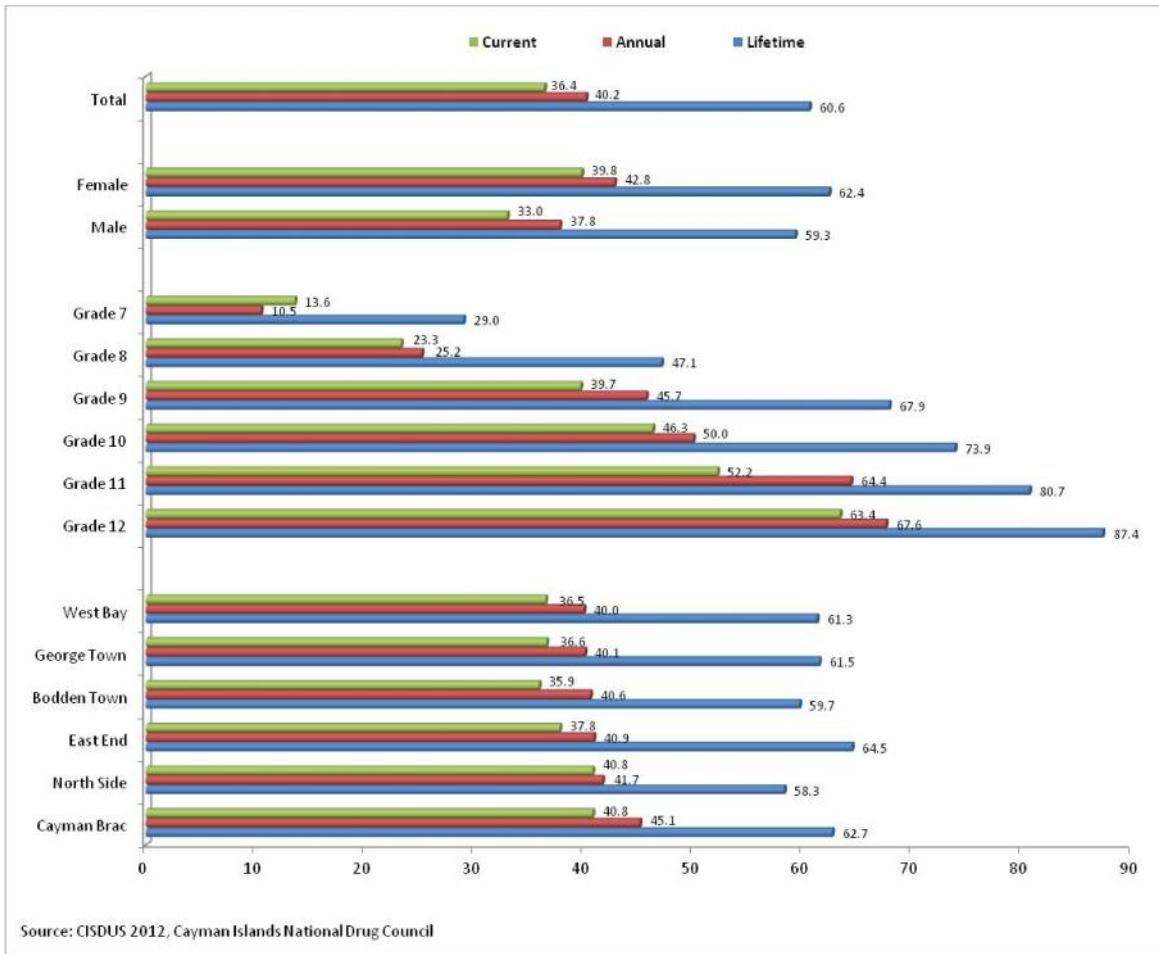
### Past Year Alcohol Use, 2012 CISDUS

More than one third (40.2%) of all students reported drinking at least once during the 12 months before the 2010 survey (see Figure 2). Females (42.8%) were more likely than males (37.8%) to use alcohol. The likelihood of past year drinking significantly increased with grade, from 10.5% of 7<sup>th</sup>-graders up to 67.6% of 12<sup>th</sup>-graders. There were no significant differences among the districts; however, students in Cayman Brac were most likely (about 45%) to have consumed alcohol in the past year.

### Past Month Alcohol Use, 2012 CISDUS

More than one-third (36.4%) of students reported drinking alcohol at least once in the month (4 weeks) prior to the survey (see Figure 2). Again, females (39.8%) were more likely than males (33.0%) to use alcohol. The grade variation was significant, ranging from 13.6% of 7<sup>th</sup>-graders up to 63.4% of 12<sup>th</sup>-graders. There were also significant district differences, with students in North Side (40.8%) and Cayman Brac (40.8%) most likely to report having consumed alcohol in the past month, followed by students in East End (37.8%), West Bay (36.5%), George Town (36.6%) and Bodden Town (35.9%).

**FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING PAST MONTH, PAST YEAR, AND LIFETIME ALCOHOL USE, BY GENDER, GRADE AND DISTRICT, 2012 CISDUS**



**TRENDS IN PAST YEAR ALCOHOL USE, 1998-2012**

As seen in Table 3, past year alcohol use varied slightly among the CISDUS years, but in 2006 there is a notable fluctuation in rates. In 1998, 39.9% of Cayman Islands students reported drinking, and this prevalence remained stable in 2000 (38.0%) and 2002 (38.1%), and in 2006 these trends increased notably with a jump to 45.5%; in 2010 alcohol use decreased significantly (reported prevalence was 39.2%) but in 2012 an increased was reported (40.2%).

♻ Gender: Males showed an increase in past year drinking prevalence between 2002 (37.7%) and 2006 (45.3%). In 2010 and 2012 the rate decreased notably to 38.4% and 37.8% respectively. The rate among females in 2012 (42.8%), 2010 (40.1%) and 2006 (45.7%) were significantly higher than 1998 (38.4%) as well as 2002 (38.6%) and 2000 (35.6%).

- Grade: Compared to the 1998 prevalence, past year drinking was significantly higher in 2012 for students in grades 10 to 12: from 42.0% in 1998 up to 50.0% in 2012 among 10th-graders; from 50.5% to 64.4% among 11th-graders; and 57.5% to 67.6% among 12th-graders. Since 2002, variations in alcohol use were found for students in 7, 8, 9 and 12 grade levels: from 14.6% in 2002 to 21.4% in 2006 and 10.5% in 2012 among 7th-graders; from 21.1% in 2002 to 31.9% in 2006 and 25.2% in 2012 among 8th-graders; from 32.8% in 2002 to 41.6% in 2006 and 45.7% in 2012 among 9th-graders; from 61.5% in 2002 to 69.7% in 2006 and 67.6% in 2012 among 12th-graders.
- District: Cayman Brac students reported the highest prevalence in 2012 (45.1%). Grand Cayman districts reported similar patterns in 2012. Increases between 2002 and 2006 were significant for students in George Town (from 37.3% up to 49.7%) and East End (30.4% up to 50.5%). In 2012, George Town and North Side showed the highest increase compared to 2010: in George Town, from 36.5% (2010) to 40.1% (2012) and in North Side from 27.7% (2010) to 41.7%.

**Table 3: Trends in Past Year Alcohol Use (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS**

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		39.9	38.0	38.1	45.5	39.2	40.2
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	41.6	40.7	37.7	45.3	38.4	37.8
	Female	38.4	35.6	38.6	45.7	40.1	42.8
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	20.6	14.2	14.6	21.4	10.7	10.5
	Grade 8	32.4	20.1	21.1	31.9	20.7	25.2
	Grade 9	45.2	37.2	32.8	41.6	35.8	45.7
	Grade 10	42.0	45.8	48.8	53.8	50.2	50.0
	Grade 11	50.5	53.8	62.6	61.3	63.0	64.4
	Grade 12	57.5	64.4	61.5	69.7	65.8	67.6
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	39.8	41.2	43.2	45.8	41.2	40.0
	George Town	38.0	37.7	37.3	49.7	36.5	40.1
	Bodden Town	44.4	38.6	40.6	44.5	43.0	40.6
	East End	47.1	30.3	30.4	50.5	47.9	40.9
	North Side	45.9	35.1	34.7	36.9	27.7	41.7
	Cayman Brac	30.0	29.4	24.5	25.6	38.9	45.1

Source: CISDUS2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

TRENDS IN PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE, 1998-2012

In 2012, 36.4% of students reported drinking alcohol at least once during the month before the survey. Past month drinking significantly increased since 1998, from a low of 17.8%, increasing to 22.6% in 2000, remaining stable in 2002 (23.5%), and increasing once again to 30.5% in 2006; decreasing in 2010 to 22.9% and increasing notably in 2012 to 36.4%(Table 4).

✎ Gender: Past month drinking showed variations over time for both males and females. The rate for males in 2006 (31.9%) and 2012 (36.4%) were significantly higher than that in 1998 (18.2%) and 2002 (23.0%) and 2010 (22.7%). The rate for females in 2012 (39.8%) and 2006 (29.3%) were notably higher than 1998 (17.6%), 2002 (23.9%) and 2010 (23.2%). Prevalence in 2012 was notably higher than 2010 for both males and females.

✎ Grade: Compared to 1998 rates, past month drinking is significantly higher in 2006 and 2012 for students in 10, 11 and 12 grades. A notable increase in 2012 was found for students in grades 7, 8, and 9 especially.

✎ District: In 2012, increased prevalence in drinking was notable in all districts; Cayman Brac and North Side reported the highest prevalence of drinking in this year. Between 1998 and 2012 increases were found to be significant for all districts including Cayman Brac. Increases between 2006 and 2012 were significant among students in North Side and Cayman Brac.

**Table 4: Trends in Past Month Alcohol Use (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012**  
CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		17.8	22.6	23.5	30.5	22.9	36.4
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	18.2	25.3	23.0	31.9	22.7	33.0
	Female	17.6	20.1	23.9	29.3	23.2	39.8
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	4.5	7.0	5.9	11.3	4.4	13.6
	Grade 8	12.0	9.2	11.8	18.4	9.9	23.3
	Grade 9	19.3	19.3	22.0	24.9	15.9	39.7
	Grade 10	17.2	25.3	32.3	38.1	30.9	46.3
	Grade 11	28.4	37.8	39.1	43.0	40.6	52.2
	Grade 12	32.4	42.3	38.2	54.1	43.2	63.4
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	19.3	20.9	25.1	30.4	25.7	35.5
	George Town	17.0	22.8	23.2	33.6	21.2	36.6
	Bodden Town	17.6	25.2	24.9	29.1	24.0	35.9
	East End	16.7	20.0	18.2	38.3	31.3	37.8
	North Side	24.7	19.7	24.3	23.8	17.8	40.8
	Cayman Brac	15.0	20.2	18.0	16.5	19.5	40.8

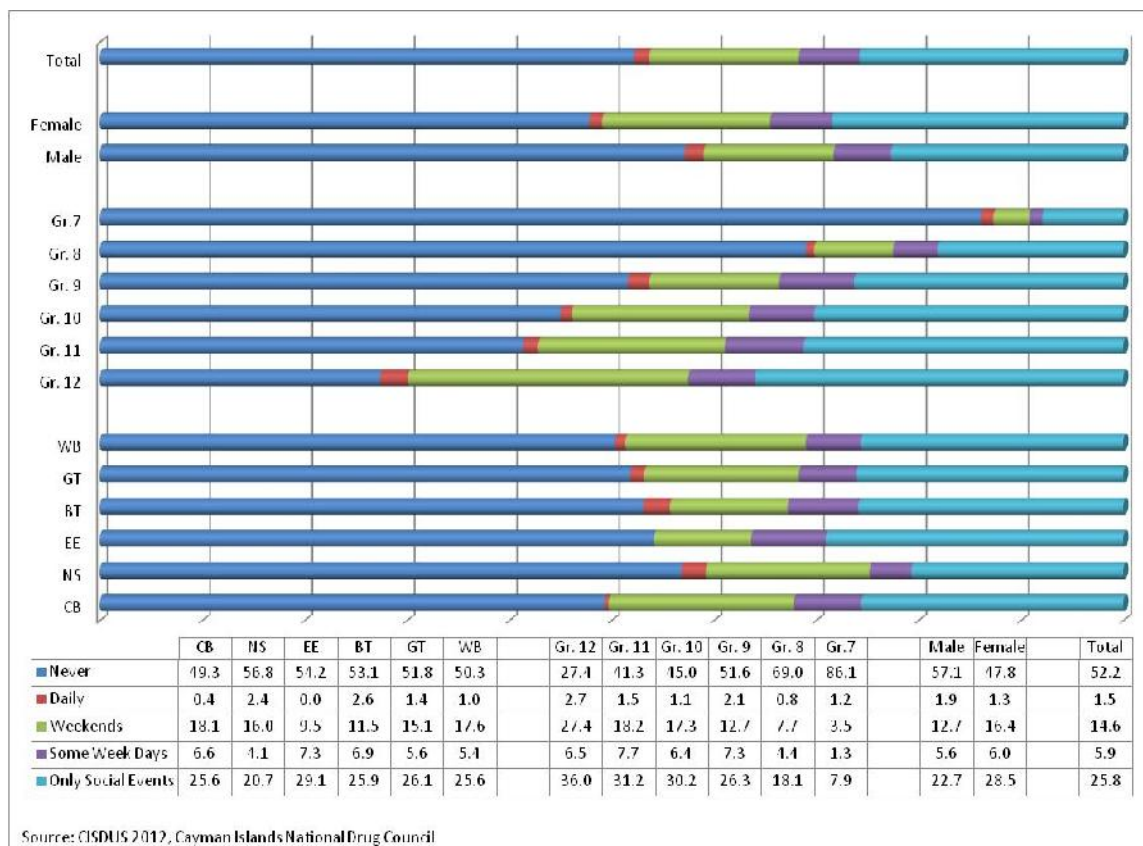
Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug council

FREQUENCY OF DRINKING ALCOHOL IN THE PAST MONTH

As seen in Figure 3, the most common pattern of drinking among the students who reported drinking in 2010 (n=1624) was 'only at social events' (25.8%), while 14.6% reported drinking 'only during weekends', 5.9% reported drinking 'some week days' and 1.5% reported drinking 'daily'.

Females (78.4%) were more likely than males (61.6%) to report drinking only at social events; also females (45.0%) were more likely than males (34.4%) to drink during the week. There was a notable variation among grades: 9<sup>th</sup>-graders (26.5%) were more likely to drink daily than other grades. Students from 9<sup>th</sup> grade (23.6%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade (22.1%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (25.2%) reported drinking during the week days. Among districts, the students from Bodden Town (7.0%) and North Side (6.8%) were most likely to report daily drinking. During weekends, students from West Bay (25.9%), George Town (41.0%) and Bodden Town (20.9%) reported drinking.

**FIGURE 3: FREQUENCY OF DRINKING ALCOHOL DURING THE PAST YEAR, BY GENDER, GRADE AND DISTRICT, 2012CISDUS**

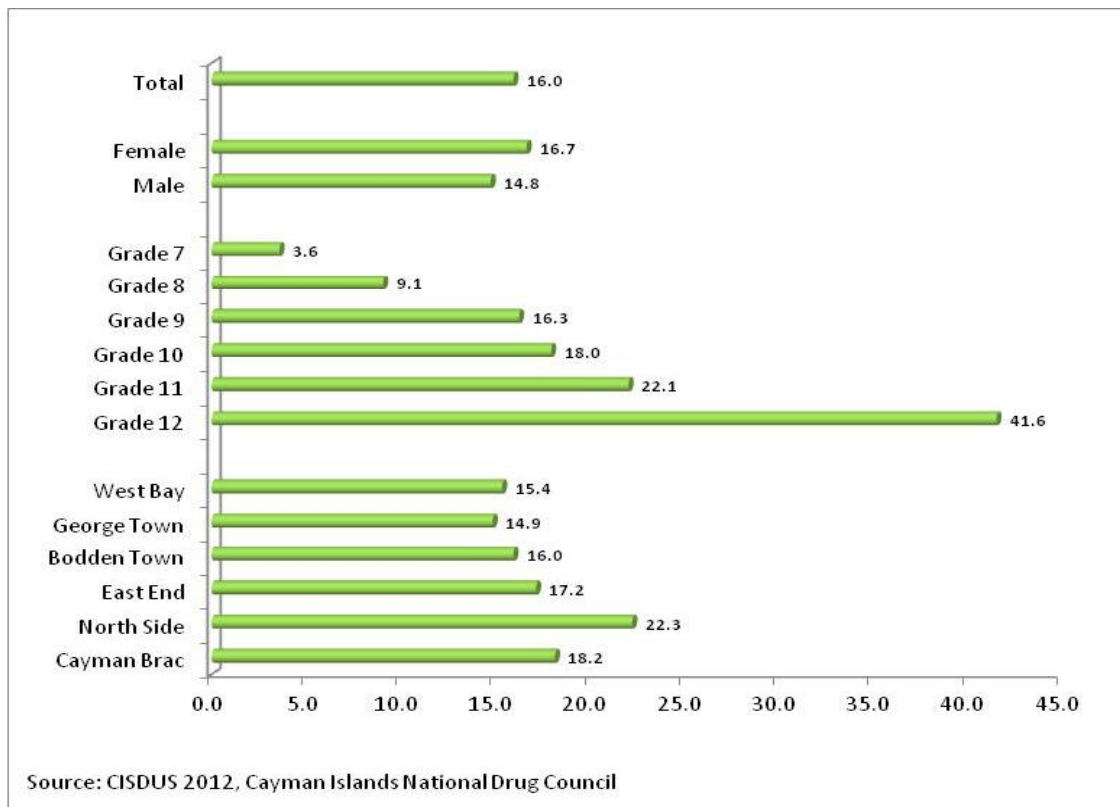


BINGE DRINKING<sup>4</sup> IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS

In 2012, 16.0% (466 students) of students in grades 7 to 12 reported binge drinking at least once in the two weeks before the survey. Roughly 9.1% of students binged only once, 4.1% binged two or three times, and 1.6% did so four or more times in the last two weeks.

As presented in Figure 4, there is no significant difference in binge drinking between males and females; however, females (16.7%) reported more binge drinking than males (14.8%). Binge drinking did significantly increase with grade, from about 3.6% of students in grades 7 to 41.6% of 12th-graders. Among districts, North Side reported the higher rate of binge drinking (22.3%), followed by Cayman Brac (18.3%), East End (17.2%), Bodden Town (16.0%), West Bay (15.4%) and George Town (14.9%).

**FIGURE 4: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING BINGE DRINKING DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS BY GENDER, GRADE AND DISTRICT, 2012 CISDUS**



<sup>4</sup> Heavy episodic drinking commonly referred to as “binge” drinking, is defined as consuming five or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting. This pattern of drinking among youth warrants special attention because of the increased likelihood for harmful consequences such as injury, driving while intoxicated, violence and unprotected sex.



TRENDS: PAST MONTH BINGE DRINKING, 1998-2006 – PAST TWO WEEKS BINGE DRINKING 2010-2012

Reported binge drinking among Cayman Island students has significantly increased over time. In 1998, 7.2% of students reported binge drinking. This percentage increased to 12.7% in 2000, remained steady in 2002 at 12.6%, and increased again in 2006, up to 15.2%, and in 2010 up to 32.1% (last two weeks prior to the survey) and decreased in 2012 to 16.0% (Table 5).

✎ Gender: Both males and females showed increases in binge drinking over time. Among males, the rate increased mainly between 1998 (7.5%) and 2000 (15.4%) and stabilized at 16.6% in 2006; in 2010 a drastic increase was reported (31.4%) and in 2012 the trend significantly decreased to 14.8%.

Rates for females show a similar pattern: with a notable increase between 1998 (6.9%) and 2000 (10.2%) and a non-significant increase between 2002 (11.3%) and 2006 (13.9%). In 2010, however, it shows a significant increase to 32.7% and in 2012 significantly decreased to 16.7%.

✎ Grade: Binge drinking amongst 7th-graders significantly increased over time: from 1.5% in 1998 up to 9.9% in 2006 10.1% in 2010. The same significant increase was reported for students in grades 8 and 9. Additionally, grades 10, 11 and 12 also showed increases over 1998.

However, only amongst 12<sup>th</sup>-graders was there a more significant increase – 2002 (19.5%), 2006 (30.2%), 2010 (51.5%) and 2012 (41.6%).

✎ District: Students in all districts showed significant increases in binge drinking between 1998 and 2010. Between 2002 and 2006, binge drinking remained stable among all districts except for George Town (from 13.0% to 17.1%) and East End (from 10.4% to 16.1%).

Trends in 2012 showed a decrease in all districts; however, North Side (22.3%) and Cayman Brac (18.2%) reported the highest rates in binge drinking and the most notable increase compared with 2006 rates.

**Table 5: Trends: Past Month (1998-2006) and Past Two Weeks (2010 - 2012) Binge Drinking (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, CISDUS**

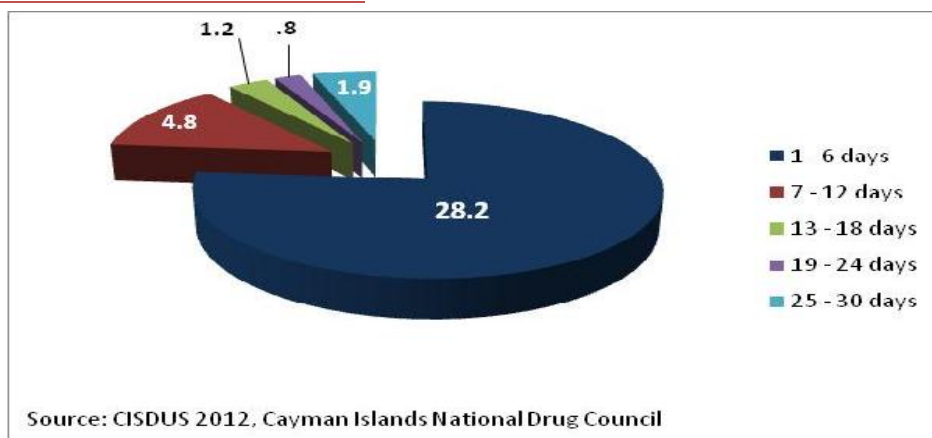
		1998 (1888)	2000 (2125)	2002 (2157)	2006 (2430)	2010* (2612)	2012* (2928)
<b>Total</b>	<b>N</b>						
	Total	7.2	12.7	12.6	15.2	32.1	16.0
<b>Gender</b>	Male	7.5	15.4	14.0	16.6	31.4	14.8
	Female	6.9	10.2	11.3	13.9	32.7	16.7
<b>Grade</b>	Grade 7	1.5	6.1	5.4	9.9	10.1	3.5
	Grade 8	3.8	6.1	7.4	6.8	22.2	9.2
	Grade 9	8.8	13.7	11.5	10.7	27.6	16.2
	Grade 10	6.6	12.2	18.9	16.5	39.5	18.0
	Grade 11	12.8	16.5	16.3	21.9	49.9	22.1
	Grade 12	12.7	24.3	19.5	30.2	51.5	41.6
<b>District</b>	West Bay	8.3	10.1	12.4	14.8	34.2	15.4
	George Town	7.7	13.8	13.0	17.1	29.9	14.9
	Bodden Town	4.5	11.8	12.2	14.1	34.2	16.0
	East End	5.9	10.4	9.2	16.1	36.5	17.2
	North Side	8.1	17.1	16.2	13.3	34.7	22.3
	Cayman Brac	9.3	15.4	11.5	9.8	26.2	18.2

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council  
 (\*) 2010 & 2012: Data of two weeks before the survey.

### Frequency of Getting Drunk

Students were asked to indicate how many days they had drunk too much and had gotten drunk in the last month. About 36.9% of students indicated getting drunk—28.2% reported having gotten drunk between 1 and 6 days; 4.8% between 7-12 days, 1.9% or less indicated getting drunk 13 days or more during the past month prior to the survey, (Figure 5).

**FIGURE 5: NUMBER OF DAYS GOTTEN DRUNK**



## NEW DRINKERS AND EARLY ONSET OF DRINKING

### New Drinkers, 2012

“New drinkers” refers to those students who had their first alcoholic drink during the past 12 months. In 2012, 22.8% of students reported using alcohol for the first time at some point during the year before the survey (Table 6). However, a significant proportion of the students (21.1%) reported using alcohol for the first time more than a year before the survey.

More females (24.2%) than males (21.7%) were reported as new drinkers in 2012. It is notable that 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported more new drinkers (34.9%) than 7<sup>th</sup> graders (7.1%).

However, there was significant variation according to district, with students from Cayman Brac most likely to be new drinkers (28.9%), whereas George Town students (21.3%) were least likely to be new drinkers.

### Trends among New Drinkers, 1998-2012

Although the trend over the years showed an increase of new drinkers (from 27.3% in 1998 to 33.25 in 2006), it is notable that in 2010 and 2012 the trends decreased to 29.6% and 22.8%, respectively. The percentage of new male drinkers increased from 27.1% in 1998 to 33.6% in 2006, and new female drinkers increased from 27.6% in 1998 to 32.8% in 2006. In 2012, new male drinkers and new female drinkers decreased to 21.7% and 24.2% respectively.

The percentage of new drinkers in 12<sup>th</sup> grade increased over time, but there were no significant changes for grades 10 and 11. Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage increased among 7<sup>th</sup> graders (from 19.4% up to 29.8%) and among 8<sup>th</sup> graders (from 29.3% up to 36.9%) but decreased drastically in 2012 (7.1%) among 7<sup>th</sup> graders.

Although previous years reported an increased over time and over level of grades, in 2012 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades reported the majority of new drinkers. In addition, as grade levels increased, prevalence of new drinkers increased (from 7.1% among 7<sup>th</sup>-graders to 34.9% among 12<sup>th</sup>- graders).

Since 1998, new drinkers have increased in the eastern districts, especially North Side and East End and Cayman Brac.

*Table 6: Trends in First Use of Alcohol in the Past Year (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS*

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		27.3	27.3	30.6	33.2	29.6	22.8
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	27.1	28.1	31.7	33.6	29.4	21.7
	Female	27.6	26.8	29.6	32.8	29.7	24.2
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	21.8	20.4	19.4	29.8	33.3	7.1
	Grade 8	26.6	22.0	29.3	36.9	38.0	17.1
	Grade 9	26.2	37.2	39.6	33.4	36.2	28.0
	Grade 10	33.7	28.1	34.2	30.9	26.5	28.4
	Grade 11	29.2	30.0	34.9	33.5	26.9	33.3
	Grade 12	25.8	27.1	28.9	34.7	24.4	34.9
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	31.1	26.6	26.7	32.0	30.6	23.2
	George Town	26.9	28.6	32.8	33.9	29.0	21.3
	Bodden Town	26.3	25.8	29.8	34.1	28.8	24.0
	East End	31.9	34.2	38.2	39.6	35.6	24.7
	North Side	23.3	29.6	32.9	42.9	34.0	23.3
	Cayman Brac	19.6	19.4	26.1	21.6	23.3	28.9

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

### Early Onset of Drinking

One important predictor of future problems with alcohol, or any other substance, is early onset of use. "Early age" of drinking onset is defined here as first age of drinking alcohol, excluding a sip only, between the ages of 6 and 11.

In 2012, about 30% of lifetime drinkers (N=1,775) in all grades reported early onset, that is, they had their first drink between the ages of 6 and 11 years. The average age of first use among those reporting ever drinking alcohol was 12 years.

Among genders, more males (29.0%) than females (27.2%) reportedly had their first drink between the ages of 6 and 11 years.

HAZARDOUS DRINKING, PROBLEMATIC CONSEQUENCES, & TREATMENT

In 2012 CISDUS included, some of the questions of the World Health Organization’s “Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test” (AUDIT), which is a tool designed to detect problem drinkers at the less severe end of the spectrum of alcohol problems.

The AUDIT assesses hazardous and harmful drinking. Hazardous drinking refers to an established pattern of drinking that increases the likelihood of future medical and physical problems (e.g., accidents), whereas harmful drinking refers to a pattern of drinking that is already causing damage to one’s health (e.g., alcohol-related injuries).

Alcohol Intake

In 2012, on a typical day when the students reported alcohol use are drinking, 4.2% of students reported having drunk 5 to 7 drinks (more students than in 2010 - 3.7%) and 3.2% reported having drunk 8 or more drinks (less students than in 2010 – 3.65. About 7.5% of students that drink alcohol reported having drunk five or more drinks in one occasion at least less than monthly (a significant decrease compared with 2010, where 19.8% students reported having drunk five or more drinks in one occasion at least less than monthly).

*Table 7: Alcohol Intake, 2012 CISDUS*

		1 drink	2 - 3 drinks	4 drinks	5 - 7 drinks	8+ drinks
How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?	2010	22.1	12.7	4.3	3.7	3.6
	2012	14.8	12.9	5.2	4.2	3.2

		2010	2012
How often do you have five or more drinks on one occasion?	Less than a month	19.8	7.5
	Monthly	13.9	9.9
	Weekly	4.2	3.0
	Never		25.3

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Dependence Indicators (Past 12 months)

In 2012, a small percentage of students (0.7% or 21 students) reported that daily, they were unable to stop drinking once they had started; on the other side, 13 students (0.4%) reported that daily or almost daily, they have failed to do what was normally expected from them because of drinking. Another 17 students (0.6%) reported that daily or almost daily, they needed a drink first thing in the morning to get themselves going after a heavy drinking session.

**Table 8: Dependence Indicators, 2012 CISDUS**

How often during the last 12 months have you:	2010				2012				
	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily	Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily
Unable to stop drinking	20.7	7.0	2.0	2.0	44.5	2.5	2.0	0.9	0.7
Not done things	19.8	6.4	1.6	1.5	43.2	3.9	1.8	0.5	0.4
Needed drink first thing in the morning	20.0	4.4	1.1	1.5	47.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

**Adverse Consequences**

Less students in 2012 (0.9%) compared to 2010 (2.0%) reported that almost every day or daily they had a feeling of guilty or remorse after drinking. Once again, in 2012 less students (1.0%) compared to 2010 (2.1%) reported that almost every day or daily they have been unable to remember what happened the night before because they had been drinking.

A large proportion of students that reported alcohol use reported not having injured themselves or someone else as a result of their drinking in the last 12 months, (41.5% in 2010 and 42.9% in 2012). A small proportion (4.7% in 2010 and 5.3% in 2012) reported been injured as a result of drinking. A few students (3.0% in 2010 and 2.9% in 2012) reported that a relative, or friend, or doctor, or another health worker had been concern about their drinking or suggested they cut down on their drinking, in the last 12 months, prior to the survey.

**Table 9: Adverse Consequences, 2012 CISDUS**

How often during the last 12 months have you:	2010				2012				
	Less than montly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily	Never	Less than montly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily
Felt guilty after drinking	19.1	6.3	2.6	2.0	40.7	4.8	2.2	0.8	0.9
Unable to remember what happen the night befo	17.8	7.2	1.7	2.1	37.4	6.5	3.3	0.8	1.0

Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?	2010	2012	
	Yes, but not in the last 12 months	4.1	4.5
	Yes, during the last 12 months	4.7	5.3
No	41.5	42.9	

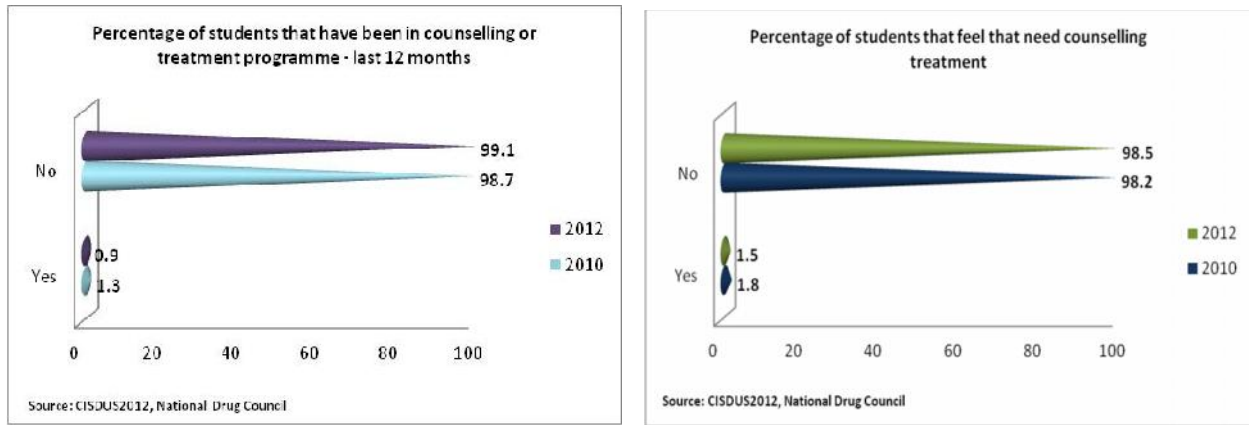
Has a relative or friend or a doctor or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down?	2010	2012	
	Yes, but not in the last 12 months	1.6	1.1
	Yes, during the last 12 months	3.0	2.9
No	43.9	46.3	

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Treatment for Alcohol Use, 2012

The 2010 CISDUS asked students whether they felt that they were in need of treatment for their alcohol use. As presented in Figure 4, in 2010 very few students (1.3%, n=34) had been in counselling or received treatment for alcohol use during the 12 months before the survey. Likewise, another small proportion of students (1.8%, n=48) felt that they were in need of alcohol treatment or counselling.

**FIGURE 6: TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOL USE, 2012**



PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL:  
AVAILABILITY, SOURCE, PLACE, RISK, AND INTRODUCTION TO SUBSTANCE

Perceived Alcohol Availability, 2012

In this section, we present the percentage reporting that it was “easy” or “very easy” to get alcohol, as well as the reported “usual” source and place of consumption of alcohol. In 2012, 58.9% of all students surveyed reported that it was “easy” or “very easy” to obtain alcohol.

There was a significant difference between male (54.2%) and female (63.1%) students. Availability significantly increased with grade, from 21.6% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders to 91.5% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that it is ‘easy’ or ‘very easy’ to obtain alcohol.

There is also significant variation by district, with students in East End, Cayman Brac and West Bay more likely to report easy availability of alcohol (about 63%). Students in Bodden Town, George Town and North Side also reported easy availability of alcohol (about 57%).

Trends in Availability, 1998-2012

The percentage of all students reporting easy alcohol availability in 2012 (58.9%) is significantly higher than that found in the previous years (about 44% on average), except in 2010 (61.8%).

- ✎ Gender: Although neither males nor females showed a significant change in reported availability over time, there was a notable increase in the proportion reporting easy availability of alcohol in 2010 and 2012.
- ✎ Grade: Reported availability in 2010 and 2012 were higher compared to previous years among grade 7 students (21.6% vs. 16.7% average). Eighth graders showed a decrease in 2006 (27.3%) versus 1998 (35.9%), but in 2010 and 2012 there was a notable increase (42.7% and 41.2% respectively). Reported availability among 9<sup>th</sup> (64.0%), 10<sup>th</sup> (70.7%), 11<sup>th</sup> (80.8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in 2012 was significantly higher than the rates found in 1998 among 9<sup>th</sup> (42.9%), 10<sup>th</sup> (55.3), 11<sup>th</sup> (67.7%), and 12<sup>th</sup> (65.8%) graders.
- ✎ District: Reported availability increased between 1998 and 2012 among all districts, but these increases were primarily seen in Cayman Brac and West Bay students (48.2% vs. 67.5% and 43.6% vs. 60.9%, respectively). An increase was also evident for students in East End between 2002 and 2010 (30.4% vs. 65.1%).

**Table 10: Trends in the Percentage of Students Reporting it is “Easy” or “Very Easy” to Obtain Alcohol by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS**

		1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>	(N=)	45.7	43.0	44.0	46.8	61.8	58.9
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	47.6	45.3	44.8	48.7	58.3	54.2
	Female	44.5	41.0	43.4	45.2	64.9	63.1
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	18.4	13.0	14.2	21.1	27.8	21.6
	Grade 8	35.9	21.2	26.2	27.3	42.7	41.2
	Grade 9	42.9	42.4	40.3	39.8	59.0	64.0
	Grade 10	55.3	51.3	55.4	57.8	78.3	70.7
	Grade 11	67.7	65.3	68.8	67.4	80.6	80.8
	Grade 12	65.8	74.7	74.4	77.6	86.1	91.5
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	43.6	43.5	43.5	44.7	64.7	60.9
	George Town	43.6	43.6	46.3	49.3	59.2	59.8
	Bodden Town	50.5	43.0	43.9	48.4	63.0	54.9
	East End	54.9	38.0	30.4	50.5	65.1	60.8
	North Side	48.7	45.5	37.3	40.5	57.3	56.2
	Cayman Brac	48.2	40.6	37.9	35.7	66.4	67.5

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

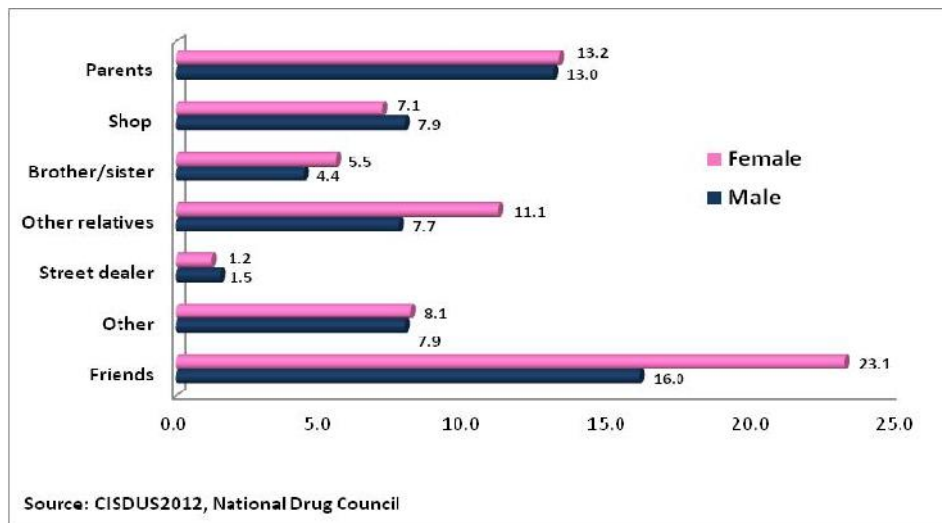


### Source of Obtaining Alcohol

Students were also asked how they usually get their alcohol. Of those who drank alcohol, about 19.5% reported they got it from friends, 13.0% got it from parents, 9.4% got it from other relatives, 8.1% by “other” ways, 7.4% from buying it in the shop, 5.0% from brother/sister, and the remaining 1.4% obtained it from street dealers.

There was some variation by gender: both males and females were more likely to report getting alcohol from their friends and their parents. In addition, female sources were more likely to be from other relatives and from “other sources” while males were more likely to report getting alcohol from buying it at a shop and obtaining it from “other sources” (Figure 7).

**FIGURE 7: USUAL SOURCE OF ALCOHOL BY GENDER, 2012 CISDUS**

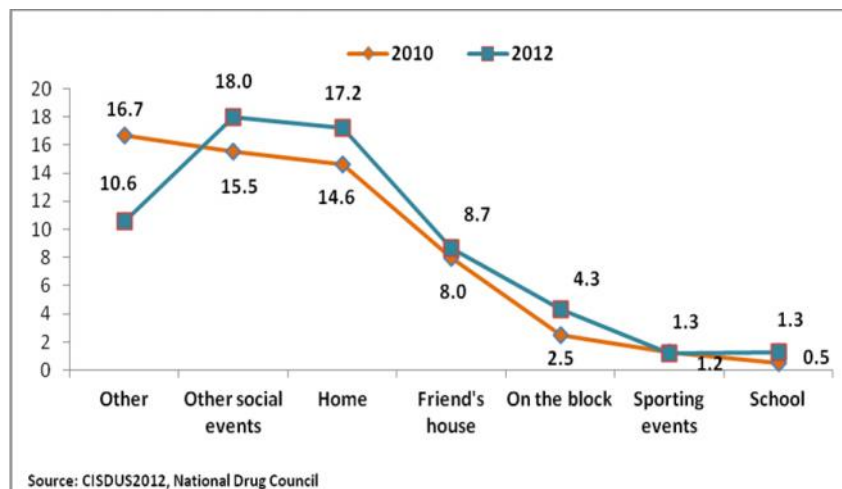


### Place of Consumption

Students were also asked where they usually drink alcohol. Of those who drank alcohol, about 18.0% reported drinking at other social events, 17.2% reported at home, 10.6% reported drinking at “other” places, 8.7% reported drinking at a friend’s house, 4.3% on the block, 1.3% reported drinking at school and the remaining 1.2% reported drinking at sporting events. There is some variation by gender: females were more likely to drink at other social events and at home while males were more likely to drink at home and at other social events (Figure 8).

Compared to 2010, about 16.7% reported drinking in “other” places, 15.5% reported at other social events, 14.6% reported drinking at home, 8% reported drinking at a friend’s house, 2.5% on the block, 1.3% at sporting events and the remaining 0.5% reported drinking at school. There is some variation by gender: both males and females were more likely to drink alcohol in “other” places. Females were more likely to drink at other social events and at a friend’s house while males were more likely to drink at home

**FIGURE 8: PLACE OF CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL, 2010-2012 CISDUS**



**Table 11: Place of Consumption of Alcohol by Grade, 2010-2012 CIDUS**

	2010		2012	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Other	16.6	16.7	10.1	11.1
Other social events	13.2	17.7	14.8	21.5
Home	15.2	14.0	17.7	16.9
Friend's house	6.8	9.0	8.4	9.3
On the block	3.8	1.3	5.3	3.4
Sporting events	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.8
School	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.6

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

### Perceptions of Risk from Daily Drinking

Research shows that students' attitudes and beliefs about substances correlate with both increases and decreases in rates of substance use over time, although there may be a lag effect.

Students were asked how much risk they thought daily drinking poses to one's health and well-being. Table 11 presents the percentage of students who perceive "great risk" of harm to one's health from daily drinking. In 2012, 29.4% of students reported that they believe drinking daily poses a great risk, with females significantly more likely than males to feel this way (34.0% vs. 25.3%). The perception of great risk from daily drinking increased with grade, from a low of about 27% of 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders up to about one-third of 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders. While there is variation by district, this was not significant.

Overall, the perception that daily drinking poses a great risk of harm to one’s health is similar in 2012 (29.4%) compared to that reported in 1998 (28.9%).

*Table 12: Trends in the Percentage of Students Reporting that Daily Drinking Poses a “Great Risk” of Harm by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS*

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		28.9	31.4	25.9	24.6	28.1	29.4
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	23.3	27.1	22.9	20.0	23.3	25.3
	Female	34.3	35.6	28.7	29.2	32.4	34.0
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	21.2	22.2	19.3	20.6	21.0	22.7
	Grade 8	24.2	23.5	23.1	18.1	24.2	31.1
	Grade 9	29.5	30.7	24.7	24.3	31.1	26.8
	Grade 10	29.8	31.5	24.2	22.1	28.9	34.7
	Grade 11	33.0	38.2	32.7	28.6	29.2	32.9
	Grade 12	42.1	46.1	35.3	37.4	36.3	33.2
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	25.1	32.3	24.0	23.8	31.2	29.4
	George Town	32.2	31.1	28.7	24.5	26.9	28.5
	Bodden Town	31.5	30.3	24.1	26.0	30.1	32.8
	East End	19.7	27.8	19.0	14.1	19.8	26.9
	North Side	22.4	48.1	20.0	27.4	26.7	25.2
	Cayman Brac	21.8	26.6	30.0	28.6	26.8	28.2

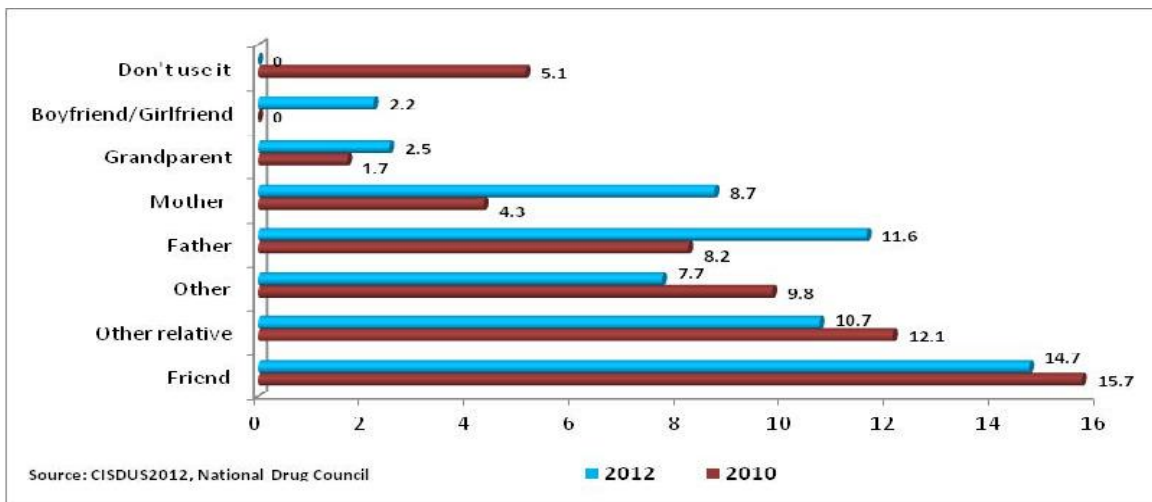
Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

### Introduction to Substance Use

Students were asked who first introduced them to alcohol use. In 2012, 14.7% of the students who reported use indicated that a friend was the first person who introduced them to alcohol use. The other persons indicated were: father (11.6%), other relative (10.7%), mother (8.7%), “other” person (7.7%) and grandparent (2.5%), and boyfriend/girlfriend (2.2%), (Figure 9).

In 2010, 15.7% of the students who reported use indicated that a friend was the first person who introduced them to alcohol use. The other persons indicated were: other relatives (12.1%), “other” person (9.8%), father (8.2%), mother (4.3%) and grandparent (1.7%), (Figure 9).

**FIGURE 9: PERSON WHO FIRST INTRODUCED TO ALCOHOL USE, 2010-2012 CISDUS**

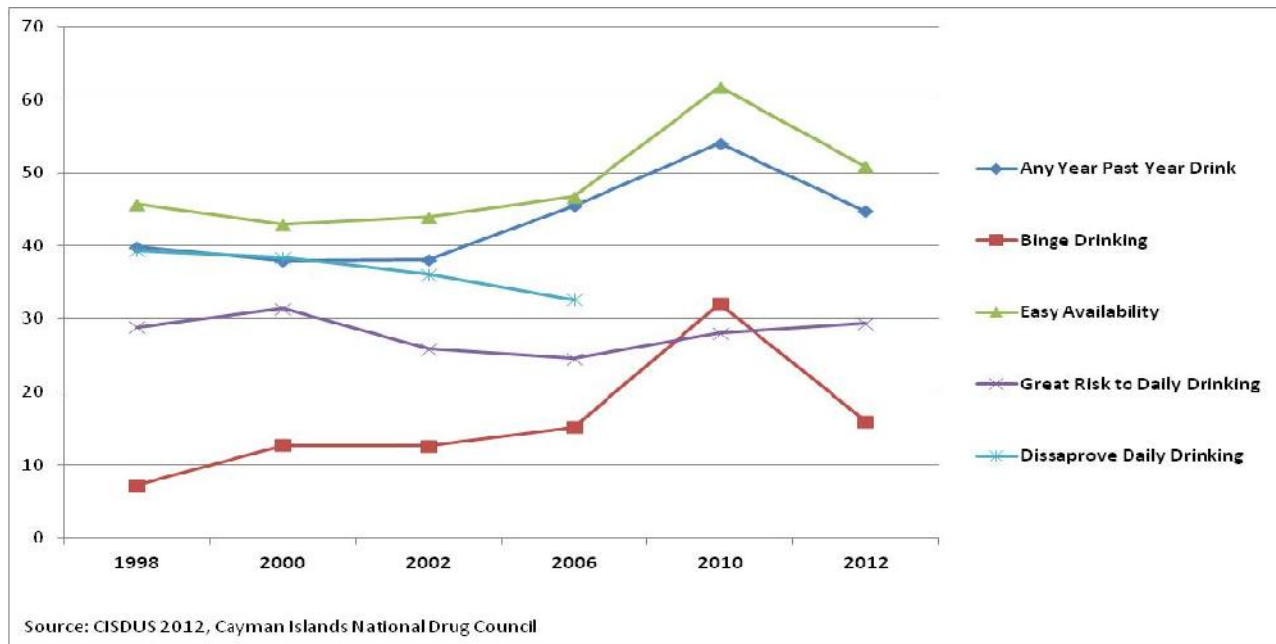


Comparison:  
 (Drinking Behaviours, alcohol Availability, Perceptions of Risk and Disapproval)

This section presents the relationship over time between students' alcohol use (annual prevalence and binge drinking), the reported prevalence of alcohol availability, and attitudes about alcohol. Research has shown that availability and attitudes are associated with current or subsequent rates of use of that substance. These associations are co-relational and thus, we can only determine whether or not they move together in time, but we cannot know whether one factor causes another.

Figure 10 presents trends in two weeks binge drinking, past month binge drinking and any past year drinking by students, as well as reported alcohol availability, perceptions of risk of harm from daily drinking, and disapproval of daily drinking, from 1998 to 2012. Alcohol use increased up to 2010, while the ease of availability decreased in 2012 and perceptions of risk gradually increased over the years. These temporal relationships are mostly evident between the years 2000 and 2006.

**FIGURE 10: THE RELATIONSHIP OVER TIME BETWEEN DRINKING BEHAVIOURS, ALCOHOL AVAILABILITY, RISK PERCEPTION AND DISAPPROVAL OF ALCOHOL, CISDUS 1998-2012**



### COMPARISON WITH OTHER STUDENT SURVEYS<sup>5</sup>

In this section, we compare the 2012 CISDUS alcohol-related findings with those from similar school surveys in order to gain some perspective as to the extent of drinking among Cayman Islands students'. Table 11 compares several alcohol-related behaviours and problems among students in grades 8, 10 and 12 in the Cayman Islands, Ontario (Canada), the United States, the Bahamas and Bermuda.

Generally, past year drinking among students in the Cayman Islands is similar to students surveyed in Ontario (Canada), the United States and the Caribbean (Bahamas and Bermuda). The past-month prevalence is notably higher among 8<sup>th</sup>-graders in the Cayman Islands compared to students in the Bermuda and the other countries. Among 10<sup>th</sup>graders, the students from Bermuda reported the lowest prevalence. The rates of binge drinking for 8th graders are different across the four regions: Cayman Islands reported the highest rate (9.2%). Tenth graders in the Cayman Islands (18.0%) were more likely to binge drink compared to Americans

<sup>5</sup> Notes: (1) OSDUS is the Ontario Student Drug Use Survey, which was conducted in Ontario, Canada; MTF is the Monitoring the Future survey, which was conducted across the USA. (2) The time frame for binge drinking is past month for the OSDUS and the past 2 weeks for the CISDUS and MTF.

(14.5%) and Bermudians (9.3%). Twelfth graders in the Cayman Islands (41.6%) were more likely to binge drink compared to their Canadian counterparts (39.7%), to their American counterparts (28.1%) or their Bermudian counterparts (20.1%).

*Table 13: Alcohol-Related Behaviors for Grades 8, 10, and 12: Comparing the 2012 CISDUS, 2011 OSDUS, 2012 MTF, 2012 SIDUC Bahamas and 2011 SIDUC Bermuda Survey Findings*

	Grade 8				
	2012 CISDUS	2011 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year Drinking	25.2	26.4	23.6	30.6	24.5
Past Month Drinking	23.3	12.2	11.0	15.1	2.7
Binge Drinking -30days	9.2	3.5	3.6	-	1.0

	Grade 10				
	2012 CISDUS	2011 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year Drinking	50.0	59.6	48.5	55.7	52.6
Past Month Drinking	46.3	36.8	27.6	33.4	15.9
Binge Drinking -30days	18.0	24.3	14.5	-	9.3

	Grade 12				
	2012 CISDUS	2011 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year Drinking	67.6	78.4	63.5	65.3	79.9
Past Month Drinking	63.4	56.1	41.5	42.3	41.0
Binge Drinking -30days	41.6	39.7	28.1	-	20.1

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

## c. Overview of Tobacco Use in 2012

## c. OVERVIEW OF TOBACCO USE IN 2012

### Lifetime Smoking, 2012 CISDUS

As seen in Figure 9, more than one-quarter (28.4%) of Cayman Island students in grades 7 to 12 have smoked at least one tobacco cigarette in their lifetime.

More females (29.0%) than males (27.9%) reported smoking in their lifetime. There were significant differences by grade levels for lifetime smoking, ranging from a low of 12.5% among 7<sup>th</sup> graders to a high of 52.1% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Despite some variation among the districts, there were no significant differences, except for Cayman Brac students, that reported the highest prevalence (40.1%).

### Past Year Smoking, 2012 CISDUS

Overall, 11.9% of Cayman Islands students reported smoking tobacco cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey (Figure 9).

Males and females reported similar past year prevalence (11.0% vs. 12.7%, respectively). Rates significantly increased with grade, from 2.7% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders up to 25.6% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Despite some variation, there was no significant difference by district, except for Cayman Brac students, that reported the highest prevalence (18.3%).

### Past Month Smoking, 2012 CISDUS

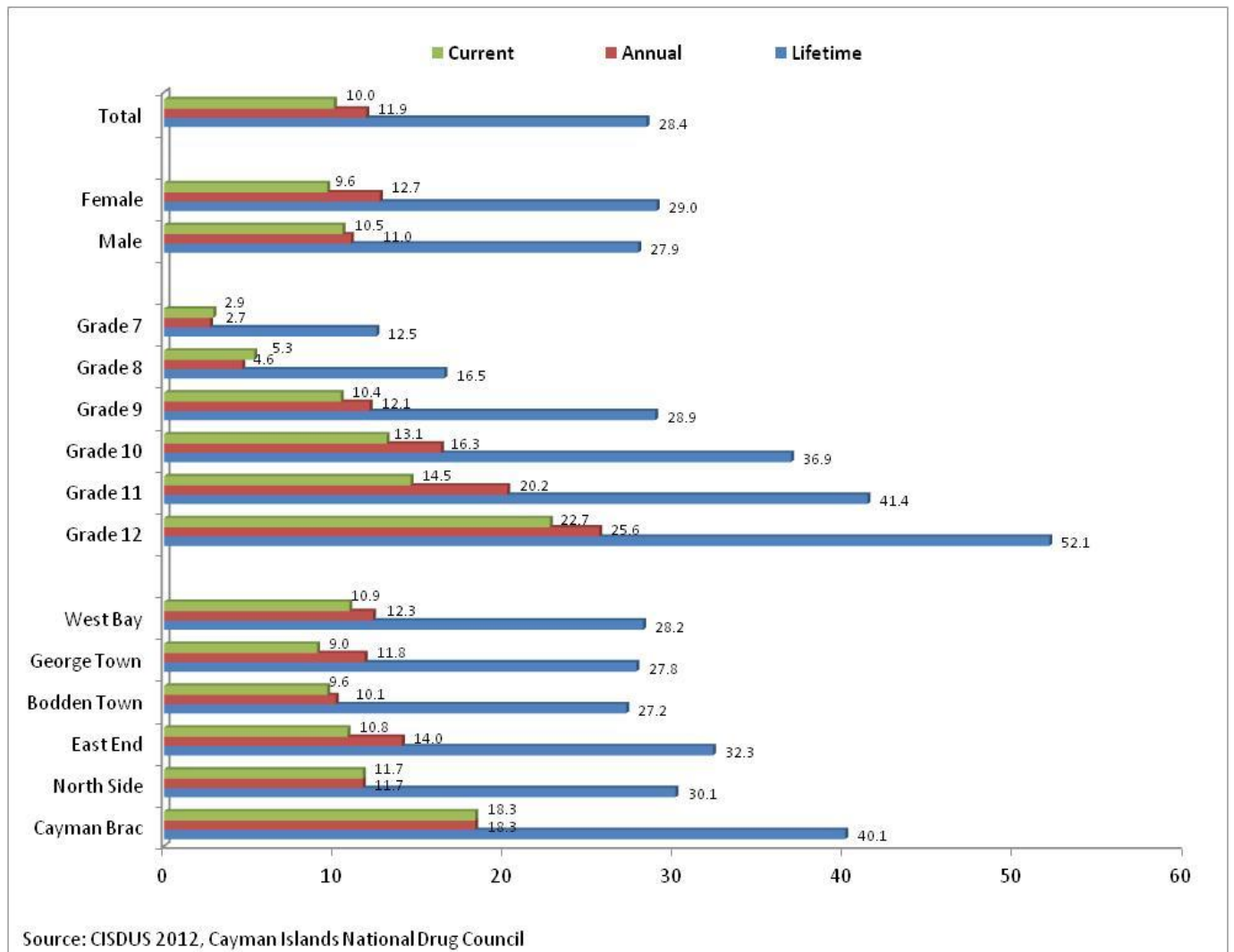
Overall, 10.0% of students reported smoking tobacco cigarettes during the four weeks before the survey (Figure 9).

Slightly more males compared to females (10.5% vs. 9.6%) reported past month smoking. Rates significantly increase with grade, from 2.9% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders up to 22.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Again, there was no significant difference by district, except for Cayman Brac students, that reported the highest prevalence (18.3%).



**FIGURE 10: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING PAST MONTH, PAST YEAR, AND LIFETIME SMOKING, BY GENDER, GRADE AND DISTRICT, 2012 CISDUS**



**TRENDS IN PAST YEAR SMOKING, 1998-2012**

Past year tobacco smoking increased from 8.5% in 1998 to 11.9% in 2012, although there was a decrease between 1998 and 2000 (5.9%), rates have subsequently remained stable since then; except in 2010 where there was a notable increase (14.4%)(see Table 12).

✎ Gender: Past year smoking among males did not significantly change over time, remaining between 7% and 8%. However, smoking among females was significantly higher in 2010 and 2012 compared to 1998 (14.8% and 12.7% vs. 8.4%, respectively). Smoking among males was also significantly higher in 2010 and 2012 compared to 1998 (14.2% and 11.0% vs. 8.6%).

- ☞ **Grade:** Seventh graders showed a significant decline in smoking between 1998 (2.3%) and 2000 (0.5%), remained steady in 2002 (0.5%), but then significantly increased in 2006 (3.3%) and 2010 (3.2%) and again decreased in 2012 (2.7%). Past year smoking was significantly lower in 2006 compared to 1998 but increased significantly in 2010 and 2012 among 9<sup>th</sup>-graders (3.4% vs. 8.3% vs. 12.4% and 12.1%, respectively), as well as among 10<sup>th</sup> graders (10.1% vs. 8.0% vs. 20.6% and 16.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> graders (10.7% vs. 17.7% vs. 26.4% and 20.2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> graders (11.4% vs. 15.2% vs. 24.4% and 25.6%).
- ☞ **District:** Students in all districts reported a notable decrease in 2012 compared to the previous years. Students from Cayman Brac and Bodden Town reported significant increases, from 11.8% in 1998 to 18.3% in 2012 and from 5.7% in 1998 to 10.1% in 2012, respectively.

**Table 14: Trends in Past Year Tobacco Smoking (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS**

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		8.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	14.4	11.9
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	8.6	6.7	7.3	7.9	14.2	11.0
	Female	8.4	5.2	6.1	5.7	14.8	12.7
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	2.3	0.5	0.5	3.3	3.2	2.7
	Grade 8	4.0	2.7	1.2	2.4	4.4	4.6
	Grade 9	8.3	2.0	5.9	3.4	12.4	12.1
	Grade 10	10.1	7.9	9.0	8.0	20.6	16.3
	Grade 11	17.7	9.6	13.1	10.7	26.4	20.2
	Grade 12	11.4	14.9	14.0	15.2	24.1	25.6
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	10.6	5.8	5.6	6.7	16.1	12.3
	George Town	8.4	6.1	7.6	6.3	12.8	11.8
	Bodden Town	5.7	5.2	7.5	8.2	15.2	10.1
	East End	4.3	2.6	2.6	4.2	15.6	14.0
	North Side	10.8	9.1	6.7	4.9	12.9	11.7
	Cayman Brac	11.8	5.0	5.0	6.6	17.4	18.3

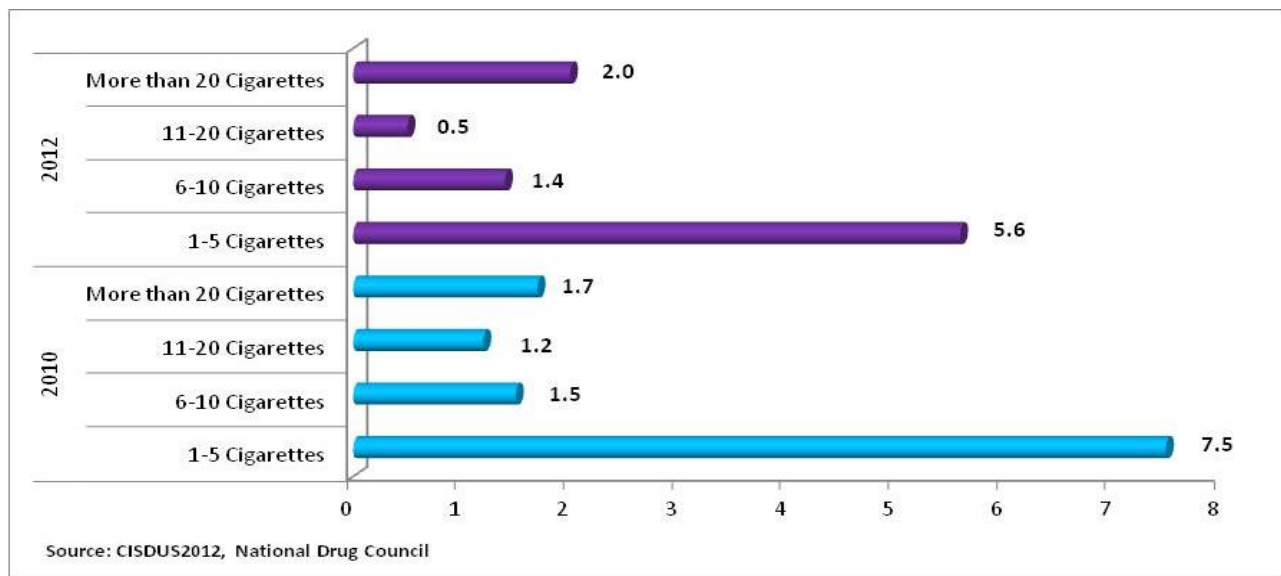
Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

USUAL NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED IN THE PAST MONTH (AMONG SMOKERS)

Among smokers in 2012 (n=832), 5.6% of the students reported smoking between 1 to 5 cigarettes in the past month (see Figure 10). About 2.0% smoked more than 20 cigarettes, 1.4% smoked 6 to 10 cigarettes, and 0.5% smoked 11 to 20 cigarettes in the past month. There was a significant gender difference, with females more likely to smoke more cigarettes. For example, 6.2% of female smokers smoked 1 – 5 cigarettes in the past month compared to 5.0% of male smokers. There was no significant variation by grade, or by district regarding amounts of cigarettes smoked daily (data not presented).

In 2010 7.5% of students reported smoking between 1 to 5 cigarettes in the past month (see Figure 10). About 1.5% smoked 6 to 10 cigarettes, 1.2% smoked 11 to 20 cigarettes, and 1.7% smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the past month. There was a significant gender difference, with females more likely to smoke more cigarettes. For example, 8.6% of female smokers smoked 1 – 5 cigarettes in the past month compared to 6.4% of male smokers. There was no significant variation by grade, or by district regarding amounts of cigarettes smoked daily (data not presented).

**FIGURE 11: PERCENTAGE OF SMOKERS (N=743(2010) // N=832 (2012)) REPORTING USUAL NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED DURING THE PAST MONTH, 2012 CISDUS**



## NEW SMOKERS AND EARLY ONSET OF SMOKING

### New Smokers, 2012

“New smokers” refers to those students who smoked their first whole cigarette during the past 12 months. In 2012, 4.8% of students smoked their first whole cigarette during the past year (Table 13). There was a significant difference between males (4.0%) and females (5.6%).

There was also significant grade variation, with an increase in new smokers occurring between grades 9 and 10 (from 5.9% to 6.5%) and again in grade 12 (7.6%). Among districts, students from West Bay, East End and Cayman Brac reported the highest prevalence of new smokers in the last year.

### Trend among New Smokers, 1998-2012

The percentage of students that became new smokers in 2012 is significantly lower than the percentage found in 1998 (4.8% vs. 10.4%, respectively).

- ✎ Gender: Females showed a significant decline in the percentage of new smokers in 2012 (5.6%) compared to 1998 (10.0%) as well as males (4.0% vs. 10.7%).
- ✎ Grade: Seventh (7<sup>th</sup>) graders showed an increase in the percentage of new smokers between 2002 and 2006 (from 1.9% up to 4.6%), but in 2010 and 2012 the proportion decreased to 3.4% and 2.4%, respectively. Eight (8<sup>th</sup>) graders showed a significant decrease between 1998 (8.2%) and 2012 (2.7%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders showed an increase in 2010 (7.1%). 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported decreases over the years.
- ✎ District: Proportions of new smokers in all districts showed a decrease over the years surveyed, but in Cayman Brac in 2010 and 2012 the number of new smokers increased notably over 2006.

*Table 15: Trends in the Percentage of New Smokers during the Past Year by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS*

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		10.4	7.4	9.5	8.1	6.4	4.8
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	10.7	6.9	10.0	8.8	5.7	4.0
	Female	10.0	8.0	9.1	7.6	7.5	5.6
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	5.7	2.0	1.9	4.6	3.4	2.4
	Grade 8	8.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.4	2.7
	Grade 9	11.7	10.5	10.7	5.2	7.1	5.9
	Grade 10	11.4	9.7	12.1	9.0	8.5	6.5
	Grade 11	13.7	7.5	17.0	12.6	8.3	6.4
	Grade 12	13.9	11.9	15.0	14.7	9.0	7.6
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	10.5	8.2	9.0	8.7	8.8	5.4
	George Town	10.2	8.2	9.3	7.6	5.1	4.5
	Bodden Town	9.0	5.8	10.8	8.5	5.9	4.4
	East End	14.7	6.7	11.7	11.5	8.3	7.5
	North Side	8.0	5.6	11.0	9.5	5.9	2.9
	Cayman Brac	14.2	5.0	8.0	4.8	7.4	6.3

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

### Early Onset of Smoking

One important predictor of future smoking dependence is early onset of smoking. “Early age” of smoking onset is defined here as having smoked a whole cigarette between the ages of 6 and 11 years. In 2012, about 28.9% of lifetime smokers (n=832) in all grades reported early onset—these students had smoked their first cigarette between the ages of 6 and 11 years. Also in 2012, the average age of smoking onset among all students reporting “ever smoked” was 12 years.

### PERCEPTIONS ABOUT DAILY SMOKING: AVAILABILITY AND RISK

Research shows that students’ attitudes and beliefs about substances correlate with both increases and decreases in rates of substance use over time, although there may be a lag effect.

Perceived Tobacco Availability, 2012

In this section, we present the percentage reporting that it is “easy” or “very easy” to get tobacco. In 2012, 32.3% of all students in grades 7 to 12 reported that it is “easy” or “very easy” to obtain tobacco (Table 14). There was no significant difference between male (33.5%) and female (31.2%) students. Availability significantly increased with grade, from 6.6% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders to 61.1% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that it is easy or very easy to obtain tobacco. There was also significant variation by district, with students in West Bay, George Town and Cayman Brac more likely to report easy availability of tobacco (about 35%).

In 2010, 34.5% of all students in grades 7 to 12 reported that it is “easy” or “very easy” to obtain tobacco (Table 14). There was no significant difference between male (37.2%) and female (32.1%) students. Availability significantly increased with grade; from 10.5% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders to 52.1% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that it is ‘easy’ or ‘very easy’ to obtain tobacco. There was also significant variation by district, with students in East End and West Bay more likely to report easy availability of tobacco (about 41%).

**Table 16: Percentage of Students Reporting it is “Easy” or “Very Easy” to Obtain Tobacco by Gender, Grade, and District, 2010-2012 CISDUS**

		2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
		(N=)	
<b>TOTAL</b>		34.5	32.3
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	37.2	33.5
	Female	32.1	31.2
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	10.5	6.6
	Grade 8	18.6	16.2
	Grade 9	31.0	32.7
	Grade 10	48.1	39.7
	Grade 11	50.1	52.2
	Grade 12	52.1	61.1
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	40.4	33.6
	George Town	33.2	36.1
	Bodden Town	33.2	27.3
	East End	41.7	24.3
	North Side	21.8	25.6
	Cayman Brac	34.1	34.7

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Perceptions of Risk

Students were asked how much risk they thought smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day poses to one’s health and well-being. Table 15 presents the percentage of students who perceive “great risk” of harm to one’s health from daily smoking. In 2012, 49.8% of all students perceive daily smoking as a great risk of harm. There was a gender difference, with females more likely than males to perceive a great risk (54.9% vs. 45.4%, respectively). Perception of great risk increased with grade, from a low of 38.9% among 7<sup>th</sup> graders up to 67.6% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. There was a significant difference among districts; with students in East End (36.6%) least likely to believe daily smoking is a great risk, whereas those in West Bay were most likely (52.0%).

Compared to the percentage found in 1998, the percentage of students in 2012 who believed daily smoking to be a great risk of harm was lower (57.0% vs. 49.8%, respectively). There was also significant change in perceived risk between 2002 (50.2%) and 2010 (46.4%).

*Table 17: Trends in the Percentage of Students Reporting a “Great Risk” to Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS*

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		57.0	53.4	50.2	52.2	46.4	49.8
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	51.3	47.7	44.6	48.4	40.9	45.4
	Female	62.4	59.0	55.0	55.9	51.4	54.9
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	45.3	40.6	38.7	40.7	31.9	38.9
	Grade 8	50.0	42.2	39.4	43.7	39.9	44.4
	Grade 9	57.3	54.5	42.5	51.6	44.6	47.4
	Grade 10	59.9	56.2	52.4	51.7	48.7	52.2
	Grade 11	62.2	62.7	63.0	62.2	52.5	62.3
	Grade 12	74.9	66.7	69.1	66.2	66.6	67.6
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	55.2	55.4	54.7	55.2	47.3	52.0
	George Town	57.2	55.9	51.1	53.8	45.3	51.2
	Bodden Town	61.0	50.2	49.2	50.9	48.6	49.5
	East End	53.1	43.6	37.1	31.0	44.8	36.6
	North Side	54.2	63.5	47.0	47.3	40.6	50.5
	Cayman Brac	50.5	40.8	40.6	51.9	49.7	50.7

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

COMPARISON WITH OTHER STUDENT SURVEYS

In this section, we compare the 2012 CISDUS tobacco-related findings with those from similar school surveys<sup>6</sup> in order to gain some perspective as to the extent of smoking among Cayman Islands students. Table 16 compares indicators among students in grades 8, 10 and 12 in the Cayman Islands, Ontario (Canada), the United States of America, the Bahamas and Bermuda. Cayman Islands and USA 8<sup>th</sup> graders were more likely to smoke, regardless of the smoking measure used when compared to 8<sup>th</sup> graders in Ontario, Bahamas and Bermuda. Among 10<sup>th</sup> graders, Cayman Islands students were more likely to use cigarettes in the past year, than 10<sup>th</sup> graders from Canada, Bahamas and Bermuda. Among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, students from Cayman Islands were more likely to use cigarettes than students from Canada, Bahamas and Bermuda.

Students from Cayman Islands reported a high past month prevalence compared to students from the United States.

*Table 18: Smoking-Related Behaviors for Grades 8, 10, and 12: Comparing the 2012 CISDUS, 2011 OSDUS, 2012 MTF, 2012 SIDUC Bahamas and 2011 SIDUC Bermuda Survey Findings*

Grade 8					
	2012 CISDUS	2011 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012- Bahamas	SIDUC2011- Bermuda
Past Year Smoking	4.6	2.8	n/a	4.0	3.2
Past Month Smoking	5.3	n/a	4.9	1.7	0.3

Grade 10					
	2012 CISDUS	2011 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012- Bahamas	SIDUC2011- Bermuda
Past Year Smoking	16.3	10.3	n/a	5.4	9.0
Past Month Smoking	13.1	n/a	10.8	2.5	3.8

Grade 12					
	2012 CISDUS	2011 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012- Bahamas	SIDUC2011- Bermuda
Past Year Smoking	52.1	14.4	n/a	6.2	18.0
Past Month Smoking	22.1	n/a	17.1	2.6	5.5

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

<sup>6</sup> Notes: OSDUS is the Ontario Student Drug Use Survey, which was conducted in Ontario, Canada; MTF is the Monitoring the Future survey, which was conducted across the USA and SIDUC is the Inter-American System of Uniform Drug-Use Data, which was conducted in the Bahamas in 2012 and in Bermuda in 2011.



## d. Overview of Ganja Use in 2012

## d. OVERVIEW OF GANJA USE IN 2012

### Lifetime Ganja Use, 2012 CISDUS

As a prevalence measure, ganja remains the second most common drug used among the student population, with 28.7% reporting lifetime use. As shown in Figure 11, lifetime use of ganja significantly varied by gender (29.3% of males vs. 28.1% of females).

As expected, there were significant increases in lifetime ganja prevalence as grade levels increased—ranging from 12.7% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders up to 48.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Among the districts, more than one-quarter (25% / ¼) of the students in all districts reported having smoke ganja in their lifetime, including students in Cayman Brac.

### Past Year Ganja Use, 2012 CISDUS

During the past year prior to the survey, 14.6% all students reported smoking ganja at least once, (Figure 11). There was a significant difference in past year ganja use between males (15.4%) and females (14.2%).

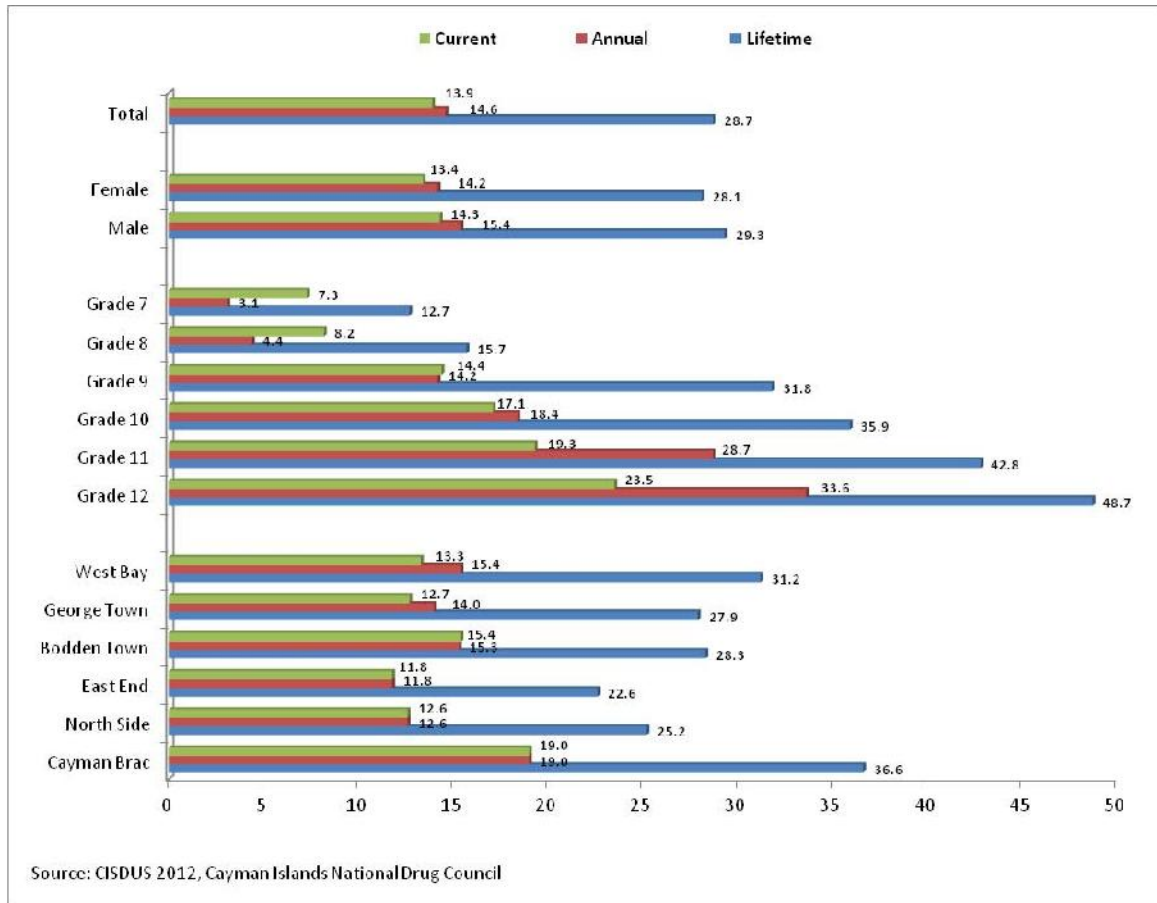
The likelihood of past year ganja use significantly increased with grade, from 3.1% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders up to 33.6% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. There were also significant differences among the districts, with students in Cayman Brac most likely (about 19%) to have used ganja in the past year, followed by students in Bodden Town (15.3%) and West Bay (15.4%), whereas those in East End (11.8%) were least likely.

### Past Month Ganja Use, 2012 CISDUS

More than one in every ten students (13.9%) reported ganja use at least once in the month (4 weeks) prior to the survey (Figure 11). Again, there was a slight difference by gender (14.3% of males compared to 13.4% of females).

The grade variation was significant, ranging from 7.3% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders up to 23.5% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. There were also significant differences among the districts, with students in Cayman Brac most likely (about 19%) to have used ganja in the past year, followed by students in Bodden Town (15.4%) and West Bay (13.3%), whereas those in East End (11.8%) were least likely.

**FIGURE 12: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING PAST MONTH, PAST YEAR, AND LIFETIME GANJA USE, BY GENDER, GRADE AND DISTRICT, 2012 CISDUS**



### TRENDS IN PAST YEAR GANJA USE, 1998-2012

In 2012, 14.6% of students reported ganja use during the year before the survey. Past year ganja use significantly increased since 1998, from a low of 6.6%, increasing to 7.2% in 2000; 9.5% in 2002; remained stable in 2006 (9.7%) and increasing in 2010 to 12.8% and 2012 to 14.6% (Table 17).

Gender: Past year ganja use varied over time for both males and females. The rate for males in 2012 (15.4%) was significantly higher than that in 1998 (8.5%), 2002 (11.8%) and 2006 (12.9%) but similar in 2010 (15.1%). The rate for females in 2012 (14.2%) was significant higher than 1998 (4.7%), 2000 (6.1%), 2002 (7.4%) and 2006 (6.4%) and 2010 (10.8%).

- Grade: Compared to 1998 rates, past year ganja use was significantly higher in 2012 and very similar in 2000, 2002 and 2006 for students in 10, 11 and 12 grades. For 7th-graders, rates were similar in 2000, 2010 and 2012. Students from 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> grades had similar rates over time, except for 9<sup>th</sup> graders that in 2010 reported an increase.
- District: Between 1998 and 2010 significant increase were evident in Cayman Brac and North Side, mainly.

**Table 19: Trends in Past Year Ganja Use (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012**  
CISDUS

		1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>	(N=)	6.6	7.2	9.5	9.7	12.8	14.6
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	8.5	8.3	11.8	12.9	15.1	15.4
	Female	4.7	6.1	7.4	6.4	10.8	14.2
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	1.7	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.2	3.1
	Grade 8	2.9	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.4
	Grade 9	5.8	5.3	6.5	6.0	9.9	14.2
	Grade 10	6.4	9.4	13.9	13.1	19.5	18.4
	Grade 11	14.0	10.9	18.8	16.8	24.3	28.7
	Grade 12	11.9	16.0	16.6	18.4	24.2	33.6
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	10.6	6.8	10.1	9.9	14.0	15.4
	George Town	6.5	7.6	9.8	10.0	11.4	14.0
	Bodden Town	3.9	7.1	10.0	9.9	14.6	15.3
	East End	5.7	7.8	3.8	12.1	17.7	11.8
	North Side	4.0	7.8	6.8	6.0	8.9	12.6
	Cayman Brac	4.5	3.9	10.0	5.4	6.7	19.0

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

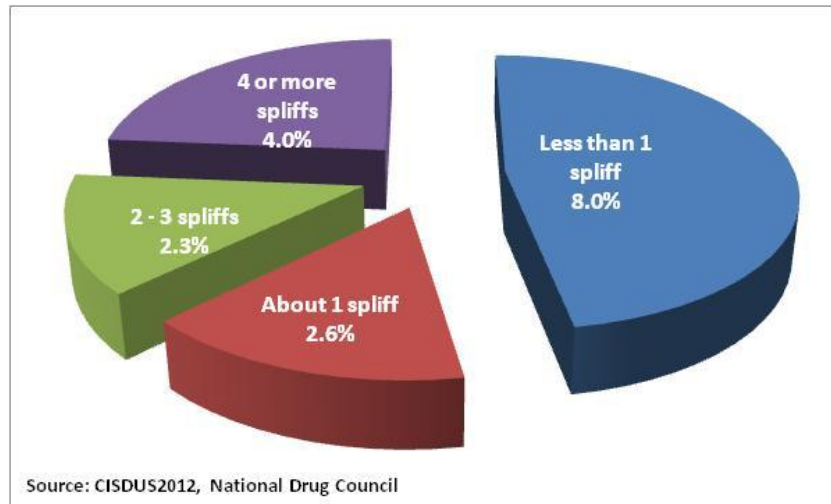
### FREQUENCY OF USE OF GANJA

Among the students that report ganja use (n=841), 5.7% reported having used ganja only once in their lifetime; 5.5% reported using it sometimes in the past 12 months; 3.4% used it sometimes during the month; 2.2% used it sometimes during the week and 1.9% reported using it daily.

Past Month Frequency

A small percentage of students (8.0%) reported having used less than 1 spliff of ganja in the month before the survey. Another small proportion (4.0%) reported having used 4 or more spliffs of ganja during the same period of time.

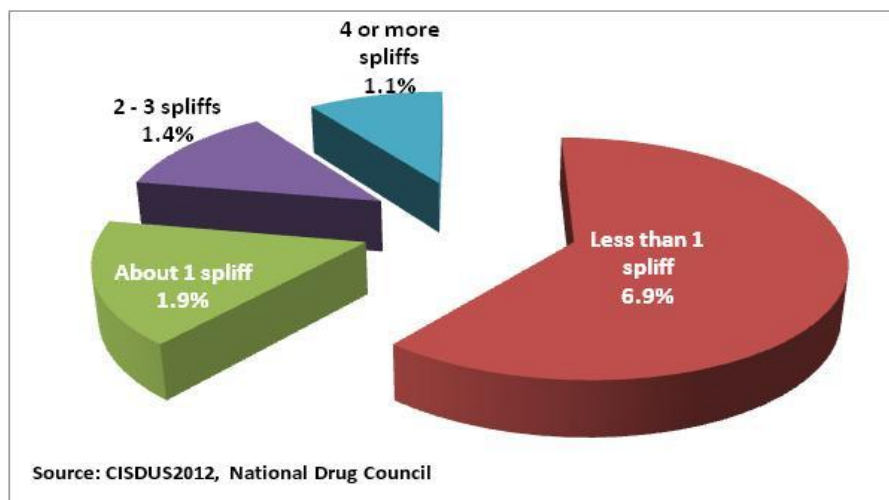
**FIGURE 13: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING NUMBER OF SPLIFFS USED IN THE PAST MONTH, 2012 CISDUS**



Daily Frequency

As well as past month frequency, a notable proportion of students (6.9%) reported having used less than 1 spliff of ganja every day, followed by 1.9% of students that reported having used 1 spliff of ganja daily.

**FIGURE 14: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING NUMBER OF SPLIFFS USED DAILY, 2012 CISDUS**



NEW GANJA USERS AND EARLY ONSET

New Ganja Users

“New ganja users” refers to the number of first time ganja users over the past 12 months. In Table 18, the overall trend showed a decrease in new users from 6.9% in 2006 to 6.7% in 2010 but an increase in 2012 (8.9%). In 2012, females (9.0%) reported a slightly higher prevalence of ganja use compared to males (8.7%).

The percentage of new male users increased from 6.5% in 1998 to 9.0% in 2006 but decreased in 2010 (7.4%) and again increased in 2012 (8.7%); among females use increased from 3.8% in 1998, to 9.1% in 2012. It is important to note that variations in the proportions of first time users by grade levels were not statistically significant.

Among districts, there was a significant t increase in new users in Cayman Brac (from 2.0% in 2010 to 12.7% in 2012).

*Table 20: New Ganja Users in the Past 12 Months, 1998-2012 CISDUS*

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		5.1	4.8	5.9	6.9	6.7	8.9
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	6.5	5.4	7.2	9.0	7.4	8.7
	Female	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.8	6.1	9.0
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	2.1	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.2	2.1
	Grade 8	2.4	4.3	1.9	3.1	2.6	4.6
	Grade 9	4.6	4.5	5.6	5.7	6.8	8.5
	Grade 10	6.4	6.2	9.3	9.3	10.1	13.2
	Grade 11	8.9	6.6	10.7	10.8	11.9	14.4
	Grade 12	7.7	7.5	9.1	10.7	9.5	18.1
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	6.4	4.5	6.8	7.2	8.3	9.0
	George Town	5.4	4.8	5.3	7.1	5.4	8.3
	Bodden Town	3.4	5.7	6.7	6.7	7.4	9.4
	East End	5.9	2.6	5.2	8.3	11.5	7.5
	North Side	2.7	5.3	4.1	7.1	5.9	4.8
	Cayman Brac	4.7	3.2	5.8	3.7	2.0	12.7

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

## Early Onset of using Ganja

One important predictor of future ganja dependence is early onset of ganja use. “Early age” of ganja use onset is defined here as having used ganja between the ages of 6 and 11 years. In 2012, about 12.3% of lifetime ganja users (N=841) in all grades reported early onset—they had used ganja between the ages of 6 and 11 years. In 2012, the average age of ganja use onset among all students reporting ever smoking ganja was 13 years.

## PERCEPTIONS ABOUT GANJA USE: AVAILABILITY, SOURCE, PLACE OF CONSUMPTION, RISK AND INTRODUCTION TO SUBSTANCE

### Perceived Ganja Availability 2012

In this section we present the percentage reporting that it was “easy” or “very easy” to get ganja. In 2012, 32.3% of all students in grades 7 to 12 reported that it was “easy” or “very easy” to obtain ganja (Table 19).

Females were more likely than males to report easy access (39.6% vs. 36.0%). Perceived availability significantly increased with grade, from 9.5% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders to 65.0% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that it was ‘easy’ or ‘very easy’ to obtain ganja.

There was also significant variation by district, with students in George Town and West Bay most likely to report easy availability of ganja (about 40%).

### Trends in Availability, 1998-2012

The percentage of all students reporting easy ganja availability in 2012 (32.3%) was significantly higher than that found in the previous years.

☞ Gender: Among the years, males were more likely than females to report easy availability, except in 2010 and 2012 where the rates indicated that females were more likely to report easy availability than males.

Grade: Reported availability in 2010 and 2012 was significantly higher compared to previous years. Among seventh graders there was a notable increase from 2006 (4.0%) to 2010 (11.8%) with a decrease in 2012 (9.5%). Eighth and ninth graders showed a decrease between 1998 and 2006 but in 2010 and 2012 the rates of availability increased notably. Reported availability among tenth, eleventh and twelfth graders throughout the CISDUS years were constant, except in 2010 and 2012 where the rates showed a significant increase.

☞ District: Reported availability increased among all districts, mainly in George Town (from 23.9% in 1998 to 39.2% in 2012) and Cayman Brac (from 21.7% in 2006 to 36.2% in 2012). West Bay, East End, Bodden Town and North Side reported similar increase rates along the CISDUS series.

*Table 21: Trends in the Percentage of Students Reporting it is “Easy” or “Very Easy” to Obtain Ganja by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS*

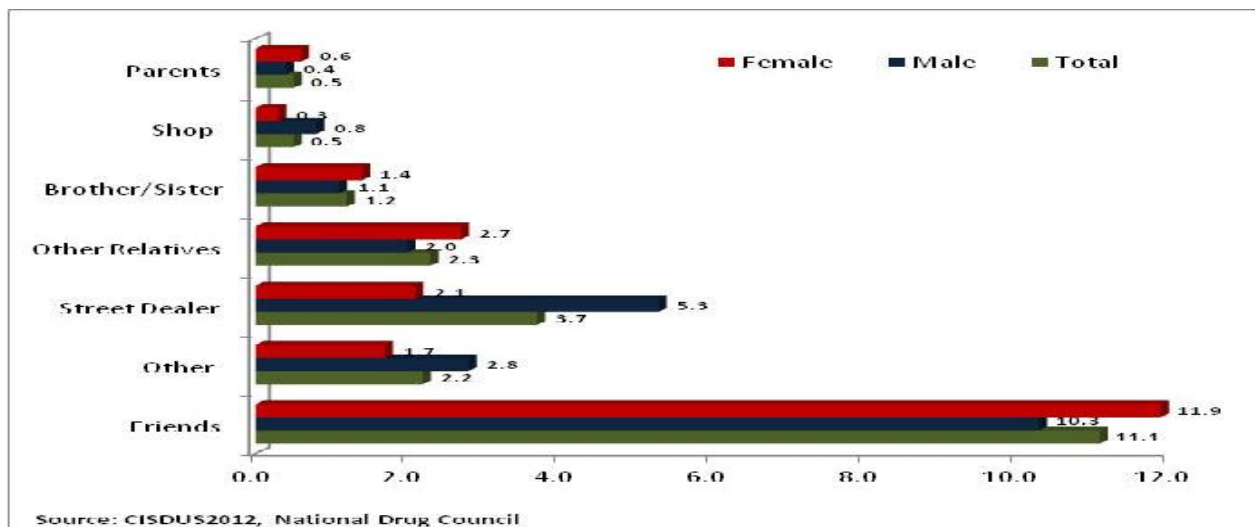
	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		26.2	26.9	29.2	26.0	35.6	32.3
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	28.4	31.2	31.2	28.8	38.5	36.0
	Female	24.4	23.0	27.5	23.4	41.4	39.6
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	4.7	2.9	3.9	4.0	11.8	9.5
	Grade 8	13.5	8.2	11.1	9.0	16.9	16.9
	Grade 9	21.6	21.0	18.6	17.0	35.3	43.5
	Grade 10	29.3	31.1	38.7	30.9	53.1	48.6
	Grade 11	48.8	47.2	52.5	47.7	62.2	59.8
	Grade 12	50.7	55.6	58.9	52.6	65.6	65.0
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	31.6	28.5	33.3	26.4	47.4	40.6
	George Town	23.9	28.6	28.8	24.7	36.9	39.2
	Bodden Town	23.9	24.6	31.4	28.4	42.0	36.5
	East End	25.4	14.7	23.2	34.5	48.8	34.6
	North Side	34.7	25.3	19.4	24.3	36.7	31.3
	Cayman Brac	28.0	25.4	21.8	21.7	24.8	36.2

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

### Sources of Obtaining Ganja

Students were also asked about how they usually get ganja. Of those who reported ganja use, about 11.1% said they got it from friends, 3.7% from street dealers, 2.3% from other relatives, 2.2% from “other” sources, 1.2% from brother/sister, 0.5% from the shop, and the remaining 0.5% obtained it from parents. There was no variation among gender: both males and females were equally likely to report getting ganja from their friends. (Figure 14).

**FIGURE 15: USUAL SOURCE OF GANJA BY GENDER, 2012 CISDUS**



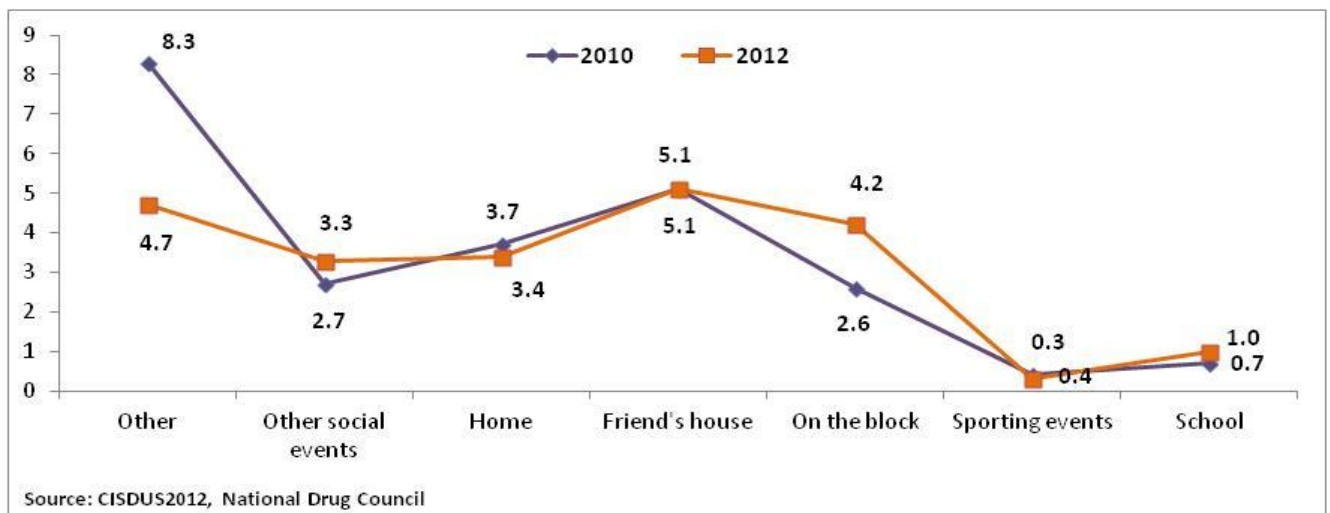


Place of Consumption

Students were also asked to indicate the place where they usually use ganja. In 2012, of those that use ganja, about 5.7% said it was used at a friend’s house, followed by 4.7% used in “other” places, 4.2% used it on the block, 3.4% used it at home, 3.3% used it at other social events, 1.0% used it at school and the remaining 0.3% said they used it at other sporting events. There was some variation by gender; however, both males and females were more likely to use ganja at a friend’s house. Males though were more likely to use ganja at home and on the block while females were more likely to use ganja at home and other social events, (Figure 15).

In 2010 about 8.3% of students reported using ganja in “other” places, 5.1% used it at a friend’s house, 3.7% used it at home, 2.7% used it at special social events, 2.6% used it on the block, 0.7% used it at school and the remaining 0.4% said they used it at other sporting events. There was some variation by gender however, both males and females were more likely to use ganja in “other” places. Males were more likely to use ganja at home and on the block while females were more likely to use ganja at home and other social events, (Figure 15).

**FIGURE 16: PLACE OF CONSUMPTION OF GANJA, 2010-2012 CISDUS**



	2010		2012	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Other	9.6	7.1	5.1	4.3
Other social events	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.7
Home	4.8	2.7	3.9	3.0
Friend's house	5.5	4.7	5.4	5.0
On the block	3.9	1.4	5.7	2.8
Sporting events	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2
School	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Perception of Risk

Students were asked how much risk they thought trying ganja once or twice poses to one’s health and well-being. Table 20 represents the percentage of students who perceive “no risk” of harm to one’s health from ganja use. In 2012, 19.2% of all students perceived that there was no risk of harm from trying ganja once or twice. There was a difference of perception of risk reported among gender with males more likely than females to perceive ‘no risk’ (20.5% vs. 18.2%, respectively). Perception of no risk increased with grade, from a low of 12.0% among 7<sup>th</sup> graders up to 35.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. There was also a significant difference among students from the various districts with students in George Town (20.1%) and Bodden Town (20.1%) most likely to perceive that trying ganja once or twice had no risk, whereas those in Cayman Brac were least likely (13.4%).

Compared to the previous years, the percentage of students in 2010 and 2012 who perceived trying ganja once or twice posed ‘great risk of harm’ was significantly higher —(17.9% in 2010 and 19.2% in 2012 compared to 12.3% in 2006). Perception of risk was stable between 1998 and 2006, but 2010 and 2012 increased notably.

*Table 22: Trends in the Percentage of Students Reporting that Trying Ganja Once or Twice Poses “No Risk” of Harm by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS*

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		12.5	11.6	11.9	12.3	17.9	19.2
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	14.8	13.6	13.2	15.8	19.1	20.5
	Female	10.1	9.7	10.8	9.1	16.8	18.2
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	13.5	11.2	10.7	10.1	14.7	12.0
	Grade 8	11.7	11.6	10.7	8.0	13.2	10.2
	Grade 9	8.4	7.0	10.6	12.3	14.3	21.4
	Grade 10	9.5	10.7	13.3	12.8	20.4	29.0
	Grade 11	17.6	17.1	14.8	16.4	23.0	29.0
	Grade 12	15.7	11.8	11.8	15.1	23.9	35.7
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	11.3	10.4	13.6	12.0	19.1	17.6
	George Town	12.7	12.3	11.9	12.7	18.0	20.1
	Bodden Town	12.7	11.4	12.7	12.9	16.6	20.1
	East End	12.5	15.2	21.1	13.8	25.0	16.1
	North Side	13.9	8.2	4.7	11.1	20.8	18.4
	Cayman Brac	12.4	10.8	3.7	9.1	10.7	13.4

Source: CISDUS 2010, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Students were also asked their opinion about smoking ganja regularly: Almost half of all respondents (44.0%) reported that it was a “great risk” to smoke ganja regularly, followed by

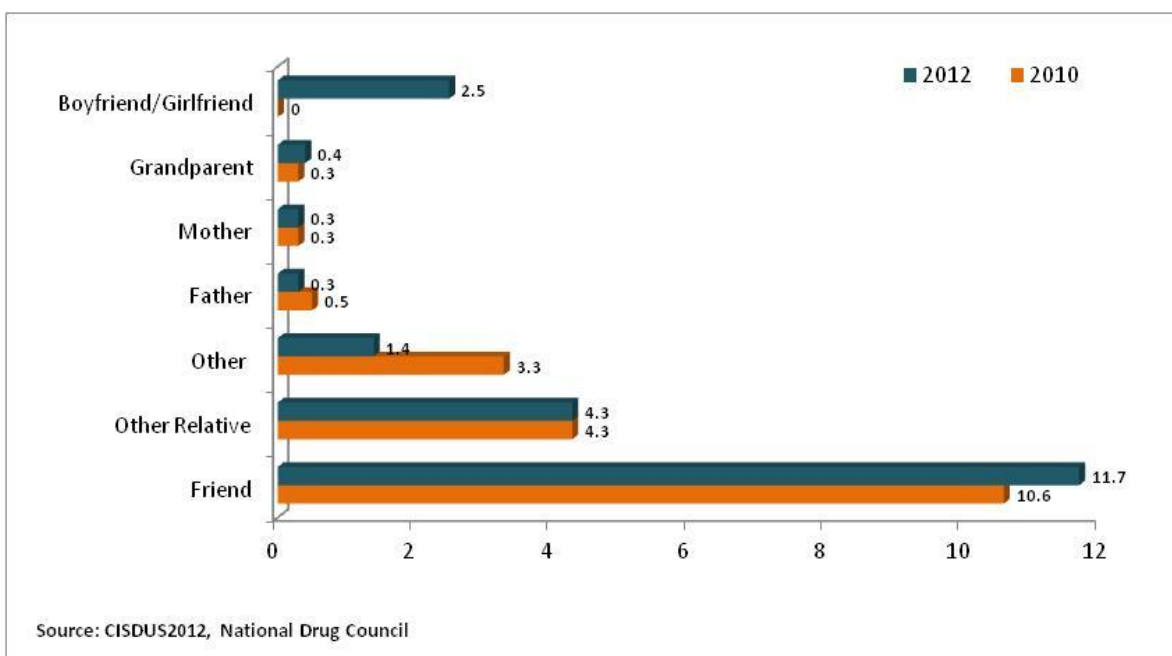
12.3% that reported “do not know”, 11.9% felt it was “medium risk”, 8.8% said no risk at all and 7.6% felt there was only a “slight risk”.

### Introduction to Ganja

In 2012 students were asked who first introduced them to using ganja. From the students that reported ganja use, 11.7% reported that a friend was the first person who introduced them to ganja. This was followed by 4.3% that reported other relatives, 2.5% said boyfriend/girlfriend, 1.4% said “other” person, 0.4% said grandparent, 0.3% said “mother” and 0.3% said father (Figure 16).

In 2010, 10.6% reported that a friend was the first person who introduced them to ganja. This was followed by 4.3% that reported “other relatives”, 3.3% said “other” person, 0.5% said “father”, 0.3% said “mother” and 0.3% said grandparent (Figure 16).

**FIGURE 17: PERSON WHO FIRST INTRODUCED TO GANJA USE, 2010-2012 CISDUS**



### Eat Ganja

In the last cycle of CISDUS (2012), students were asked if they had ever eaten ganja: 6.2% of the students reported having eaten ganja in their lifetime. More males (6.8%) than females (5.8%) reported having eaten ganja.

Grow Ganja

A small percentage of students (3.0%) reported to growing ganja. More males (3.8%) than females (2.1%) reported growing ganja.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER STUDENT SURVEYS

Table 21 compares past year ganja use among Cayman Islands 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students to those from Canada (Ontario), the United States, the Bahamas and Bermuda. From student in 8<sup>th</sup> grade, the USA students reported the higher prevalence of past year use, however students from the Cayman Islands reported higher prevalence of past month use. Among 10<sup>th</sup> graders, students from North America (Canada and USA) were more likely to use ganja in the past year. Among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, students from Bahamas reported the lowest prevalence in ganja use. Students from Bermuda were more likely to use ganja in the last month.

*Table 23: Ganja Use Behaviors for Grades 8, 10, and 12: Comparing the 2012 CISDUS, 2011 OSDUS, 2012 MTF, 2012 SIDUC Bahamas and 2011 SIDUC Bermuda Survey Findings*

	Grade 8				
	2012 CISDUS	2011 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year - Ganja Use	4.4	5.9	11.4	4.1	4.2
Past Month - Ganja Use	8.2	n/a	6.5	1.5	1.3

	Grade 10				
	2012 CISDUS	2011 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year - Ganja Use	18.4	25.5	28.0	11.7	21.3
Past Month - Ganja Use	17.1	n/a	17.0	6.8	8.1

	Grade 12				
	2012 CISDUS	2011 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year - Ganja Use	33.6	36.4	36.4	14.0	40.2
Past Month - Ganja Use	23.5	n/a	22.9	7.1	14.4

Source: CISDUS2012, National Drug Council

Notes: (1) OSDUS is the Ontario Student Drug Use Survey, which was conducted in Ontario, Canada and MTF is the Monitoring the Future survey, which was conducted across the USA.

## e. Overview of Illicit Drugs Use in 2012

e. OVERVIEW OF ILLICIT DRUGS USE IN 2012

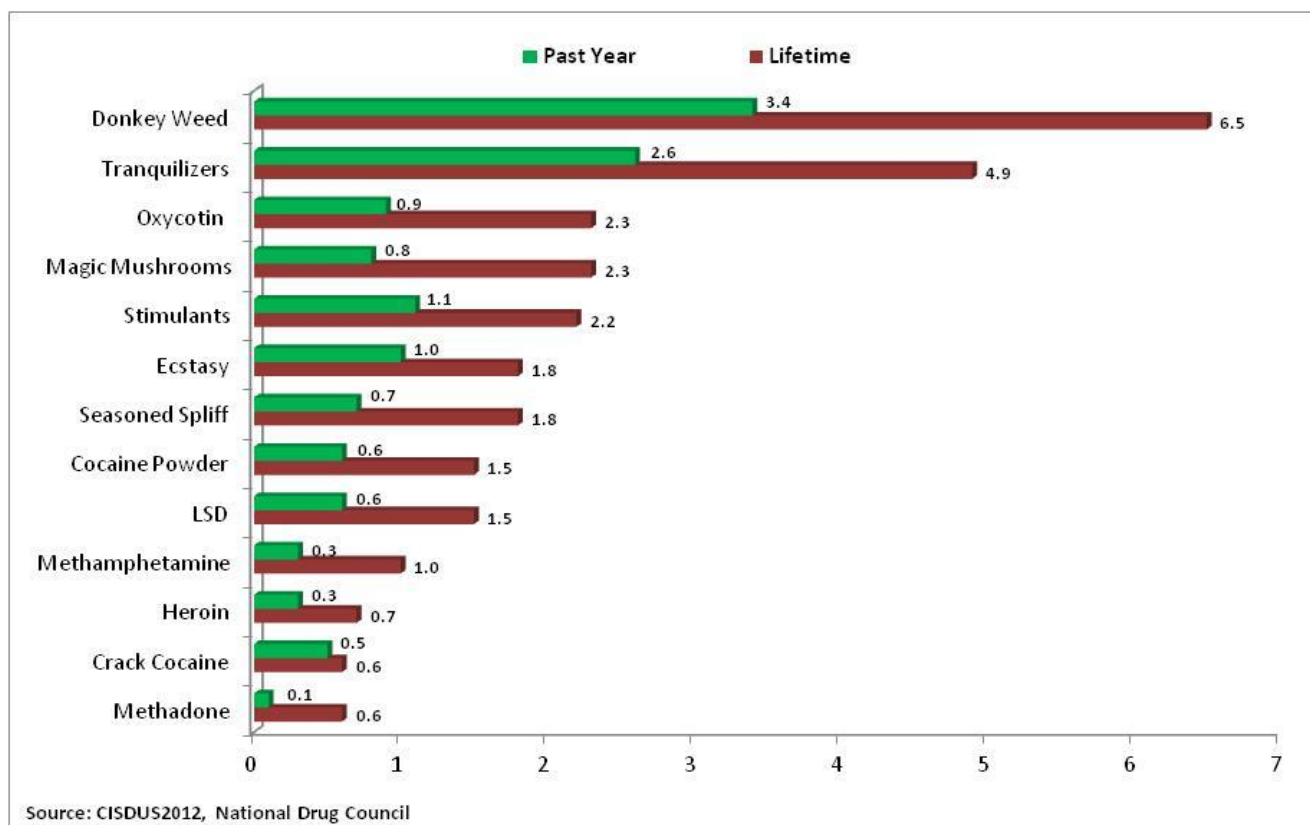
Lifetime Illicit Drug Use, 2012 CISDUS

Among the thirteen illicit substances (not including ganja) presented in Figure 17, “donkey weed” (local bush that grows almost everywhere in the Cayman Islands) was most commonly used, with 6.5% of the students reporting use at least once in their lifetime. Tranquilizers were the next most common drug reported with 4.9% of students ever using, followed by both oxycotin and magic mushrooms, having 2.3% of students reporting ever using. The lifetime prevalence rates for the remaining drugs were less than 2.2%.

Past Year Drug Use, 2012 CISDUS

As shown in Figure 17, the pattern of past year prevalence for the thirteen drugs parallel that of lifetime use. “Donkey weed” was the most commonly used drug in 2012, with 3.4% of students reporting using it at least once during the past year, followed by tranquilizers (2.6%) and Oxycotin (0.9%). The 2012 past year prevalence for the remaining drugs did not exceed 1.1%.

**FIGURE 18: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS IN GRADES 7 TO 12 REPORTING LIFETIME AND PAST YEAR USE OF VARIOUS DRUGS, 2012CISDUS (N=2,928)**



COCAINE (POWDER) USE

Lifetime Cocaine (powder) Use, 2012

Since 2002, a notable decrease of the number of students that used cocaine (powder) was reported, compared to 2010 (41 students vs. 34 students), but in 2012 there was a notable increase to 43 students. More males than females reported using cocaine (powder) in their lifetime. As grade level increased, the use of cocaine (powder) increased. Among districts, there were no significant district differences; however, George Town, West Bay and Bodden Town reported the highest lifetime prevalence.

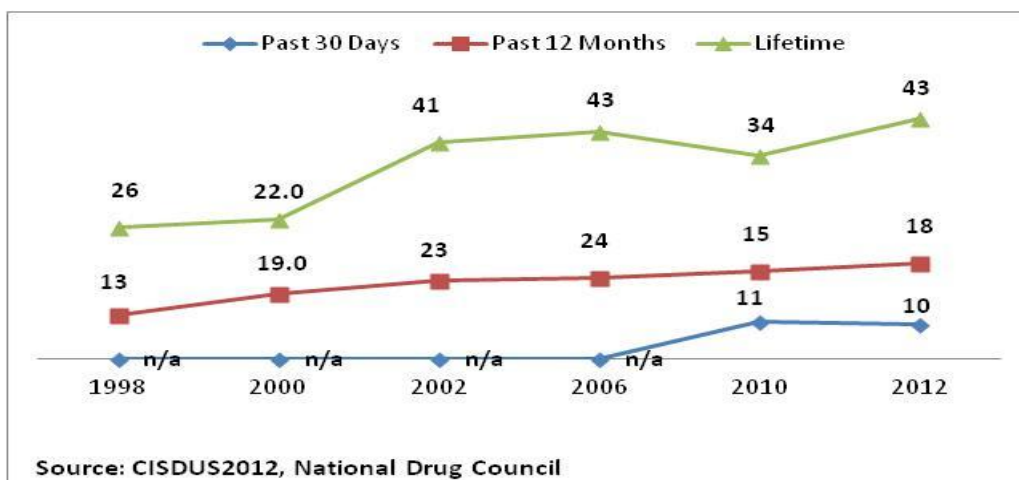
Past Year Cocaine (powder) Use, 2012

Overall, 18 students used cocaine in the past year. There was a notable difference between males (10 males) and females (8 females). There was significant variation in prevalence among grade levels with 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders most likely to report cocaine (powder) use during the past year. Use in all remaining grades increased as grade level increased. Among districts, George Town was most likely to report cocaine (powder) use, followed by West Bay and Bodden Town.

Past Month Cocaine (powder) Use, 2012

Just a small number of students reported current cocaine (powder) use in 2012. Equal number of males (5 males) and females (5 females) reported past month cocaine (powder) use. Among grades, students from grades 10, 11 and 12 were the most likely to report cocaine (powder) in the past month. Among districts, George Town was most likely to report cocaine (powder) use, followed by West Bay and Bodden Town.

**FIGURE 18A.: NUMBER OF STUDENTS REPORTING LIFETIME, PAST YEAR AND PAST MONTH USE OF COCAINE (POWDER), 2012 CISDUS**



Trends in Past Year Cocaine (Powder) Use, 1998-2012

As shown in Table 22, cocaine (powder) use in 2012 (18 students) was higher than that reported in 2010 (15 students).

- ☞ Gender: Cocaine (powder) use increased over time among males and in 2010 a notable decrease was reported when compared to 2006 (10 males vs. 15 males). Females reported an increase of users in 2012 (8 females) compared to 2010 (5 females) but a similar pattern in 2006 (9 females).
- ☞ Grade: All grades reported similar trends among the years: from 1998 to 2006 the number of cocaine (powder) users increased but in 2010 and 2012 the number of users decreased.
- ☞ District: Among students in all districts; George Town, Bodden Town and West Bay reported the higher number of cocaine (powder users) among the years. In 2010 and 2012 a notable decreased was reported in the main districts.

*Table 24: Trends in Past Year Cocaine (powder) Users (Number of Students) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS*

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		13	19	23	24	15	18
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	7	10	12	15	10	10
	Female	6	9	11	9	5	8
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	1	2	5	4	1	3
	Grade 8	1	4	2	4	1	1
	Grade 9	2	2	1	4	1	1
	Grade 10	1	4	9	7	4	4
	Grade 11	4	6	4	4	6	4
	Grade 12	4	1	2	1	2	2
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	4	4	6	3	4	4
	George Town	5	12	8	6	3	7
	Bodden Town	1	2	4	10	5	4
	East End	1	0	2	2	1	0
	North Side	0	0	1	1	0	1
	Cayman Brac	2	1	2	2	1	1

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council



### Frequency of Cocaine (Powder) Use

From the students that reported cocaine (powder) use (43 students): 18 students reported using only once, followed by 7 students that reported daily use, 6 students reported using it sometimes during the week, 6 students reported using it sometimes in the past 12 months and 4 students reported using it sometimes during the month.

A small proportion of students (19 students) reported having used cocaine (powder) one time in the past month and 11 students reported having used it more than 10 times in the past month.

### Perceived Availability of Cocaine (Powder)

In this section, we present the number of students reporting that it was "easy" or "very easy" to get cocaine (powder). In 2012, 173 students reported that it was "easy" or "very easy" to obtain cocaine (powder).

Males were more likely, compared to females, to report easy access (88 males vs. 83 females). Perception of availability significantly increased as grade levels increased - from 11 students of 7<sup>th</sup> graders to 25 students of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that it was 'easy or very easy' to obtain cocaine (powder).

There was also significant variation by district, with students in Bodden Town, George Town and West Bay most likely to report easy availability of cocaine (powder).

### Source of obtaining Cocaine (Powder)

Students were also asked how they usually get cocaine (powder). Of those who reported cocaine (powder) use, about 13 students reported they got it from a friend; 13 students reported they got it by "other" means; 11 students reported they got it from a street dealer; 7 students reported they got it from parents; 6 students got it from other relatives; 4 students got it from brother/sister; and 4 students got it from a shop. There was notable variation by gender: females (6 females) were more likely to report getting cocaine (powder) from friends while males (11 males) were more likely to report getting cocaine (powder) from "other sources".

### Place of Consumption

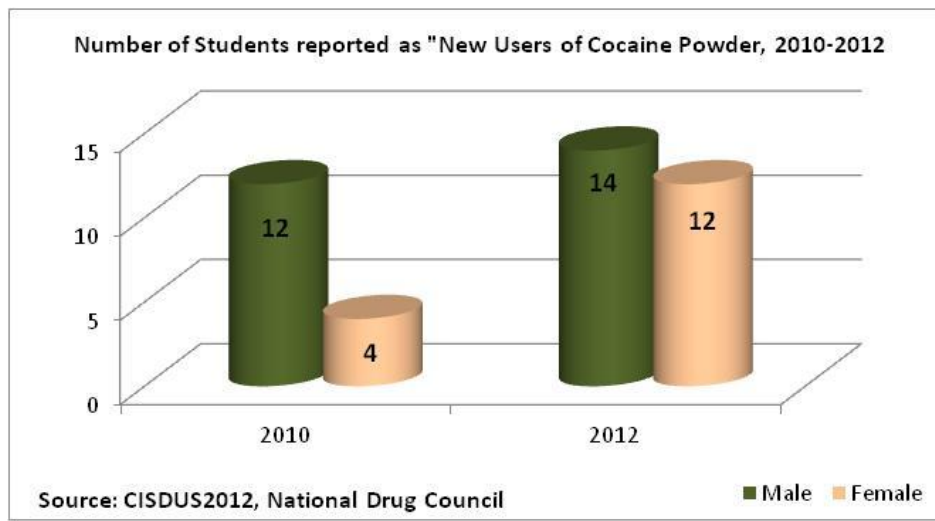
Students were also asked where they usually use cocaine (powder). Of those that use cocaine (powder), about 17 students reported using cocaine (powder) at "other places". Ten students reported at friend's house, 10 students reported to use it in the area, 8 students reported at home, 5 students reported at school, 3 students reported at sporting events and 3 students reported at other social events. There was some variation by gender: males (7 males) were more likely to use cocaine (powder) at friend's house while females (6 females) were more likely to use cocaine (powder) in the area.

### New Cocaine (Powder) Users and Early Onset of Use

In 2012, 26 students reported using cocaine (powder) for the very first time during the 12 months before the survey. More males (14 males) reported new cocaine (powder) use when compared to females (12 females).

“Early age” of cocaine (powder) use (early onset) is defined here as first using cocaine (powder) between the ages of 6 and 11 years. In 2012, about 7 students in all grades reported early onset. The average age of onset among all students reporting ever using cocaine (powder) was 13 years.

**FIGURE 19: NEW COCAINE (POWDER) USERS – PAST YEAR, 2010-2012 CISDUS**



### TRANQUILIZER USE

#### Lifetime Use

Misuse of tranquilizers was reported as the second most common “any drug” used among the student population, with 4.9% (144 students) reporting lifetime use. As shown in Table 23, more females than males reported tranquilizer use (6.0% vs 3.9%). There were significant increases in lifetime tranquilizer prevalence as grade level increased. Among the districts, students from Cayman Brac were most likely to report tranquilizer use in their lifetime (about 8.5%).

#### Past Year Use

During the past year prior to the survey, 2.6% (75 students) of all students reported use of tranquilizers at least once during the 12 months before the 2012 survey (Table 22). There was

significant difference in past year tranquilizer use between males (1.6%) and females (3.6%). The likelihood of past year tranquilizers use significantly increased with grade. There were also significant differences among the districts, with students in Cayman Brac and East End most likely (about 5.5%) to have used tranquilizers in the past year, whereas those in George Town (1.7%) were least likely.

Past Month Use

Just a few (1.4% - 41 students) students reported tranquilizer use at least once in the month (4 weeks) prior to the survey (Table 22). Again, there was a slight difference by gender (1.0% of males, 1.8% of females). The grade variation was significant, ranging from 0.7% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders up to 2.1% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. There were also significant differences among the districts, with students in Cayman Brac likely (about 2.8%) to have used tranquilizer in the past month, whereas those in George Town (0.8%) were least likely.

*Table 25: Prevalence of Tranquilizers Use (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 2010-2012 CISDUS*

		2010			2012		
		Lifetime	Annual	Current	Lifetime	Annual	Current
<b>TOTAL</b>		6.0	3.3	2.1	4.9	2.6	1.4
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	4.8	1.9	1.3	3.9	1.6	1.0
	Female	7.2	4.6	2.8	6.0	3.6	1.8
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	4.8	2.2	0.6	2.9	1.0	0.7
	Grade 8	5.3	2.2	1.8	5.7	2.8	1.7
	Grade 9	6.2	4.0	2.6	5.7	3.2	1.5
	Grade 10	7.2	3.8	2.6	4.7	2.4	1.8
	Grade 11	7.2	4.4	2.8	6.2	3.4	1.4
	Grade 12	5.8	3.4	2.4	5.5	3.8	2.1
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	5.7	2.9	1.8	4.3	2.6	1.1
	George Town	7.0	4.0	1.8	3.9	1.7	0.8
	Bodden Town	3.1	2.1	2.7	5.7	2.7	1.7
	East End	5.9	4.0	2.1	6.5	5.4	2.2
	North Side	4.7	3.4	3.0	6.8	2.9	4.9
	Cayman Brac	1.8	0.8	1.3	8.5	5.6	2.8

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Frequency

From the students that reported tranquilizer use, 2.0% reported using 1 pill, 1.3% reported using between 2 and 3 pills, and 1.0% reported using 4 or more pills during the one-month period prior to the survey.

A small proportion of students 1.2% or 35 students, reported they used it sometimes in the last past 12 months, 1.0% or 29 students, reported using tranquilizers only once; 0.6% or 18 students, used it sometimes during the week; 0.4% or 13 students, used it sometimes during the month; and 0.4% or 11 students, reporting daily use.

In 2010, 2.2% of students reported using 1 pill, 1.2% reported using between 2 and 3 pills, and 1.0% reported using 4 or more pills during the one-month period prior to the survey. A small proportion of students (1.9% - 50 students) reported using tranquilizers only once, 1% or 27 students reported they used it sometimes in the last past 12 months; 0.7% or 19 students, used it sometimes during the month; 0.5% or 12 students used it sometimes during the week and 0.3% or 9 students reported daily use.

### Perceived Availability

In this section, we present the percentage of students reporting that it was “easy” or “very easy” to get tranquilizer. In 2012 29.9% of all students in grades 7 to 12 reported that it was “easy” or “very easy” to obtain tranquilizer.

Females were more likely than males to report easy access (13.9% vs. 9.8%). Availability significantly increased with grade, from 5.0% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders to 13.6% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that it was easy or very easy to obtain tranquilizers.

There was also significant variation by district, with students in Cayman Brac most likely to report easy availability of tranquilizer (about 19%).

In 2010 12.4% of all students in grades 7 to 12 reported that it was “easy” or “very easy” to obtain tranquilizer. Females were more likely than males to report easy access (16.8% vs. 11.2%). Availability significantly increased with grade, from 7.9% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders to 19.3% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that it was easy or very easy to obtain tranquilizers.

There was also significant variation by district, with students in Cayman Brac most likely to report easy availability of tranquilizer (about 18%).

### Sources of Obtaining Tranquilizer

In 2012 students were also asked where they usually get tranquilizers. Of those who reported tranquilizer use about 1.9% reported they got it from “other” sources, 1.2% reported from parents, 0.7% reported from doctor, 0.6% reported from the shop, 0.6% got it from friends, 0.4% from street dealer, 0.3% from other relatives, and the remaining 0.2% obtain it from brother/sister. Among gender, females (1.8%) and males (2.2%) were more likely to report getting tranquilizer from “other” sources.

In 2010, about 1.3% reported they got it from doctors, 1.3% reported from parents, 0.8% reported from “other” sources, 0.5% reported from the shop, 0.3% got it from friends, 0.3% from other relatives, 0.2% from brother/sister, and the remaining 0.2% obtained it from street dealers. There was only a slight variation in proportion among gender: females (1.8%) were more likely to report getting tranquilizer from doctors and males (1%) were more likely to report getting tranquilizer from parents.

### Place of Consumption

In 2012 students were also asked where they usually use tranquilizers. Of those that use tranquilizers, about 2.7% reported they used it at home, 0.8% said at "other" places, 0.3% reported on the block, 0.2% reported at school, 0.1% reported at friend's house, 0.1% at sporting events and the remaining 0.1% reported at other social events. There was some variation by gender: both males (1.6%) and females (3.9%) were more likely to use tranquilizers at home.

In 2010 about 3.2% reported they used it at home, 0.7% reported at "other" places, 0.3% reported at school, 0.3% reported at a friend's house, 0.2% reported on the block, and the remaining 0.1% reported at other social events. There was some variation by gender: both males (1.9%) and females (4.5%) were more likely to use tranquilizers at home.

### New Tranquilizers Users and Early Onset of Use

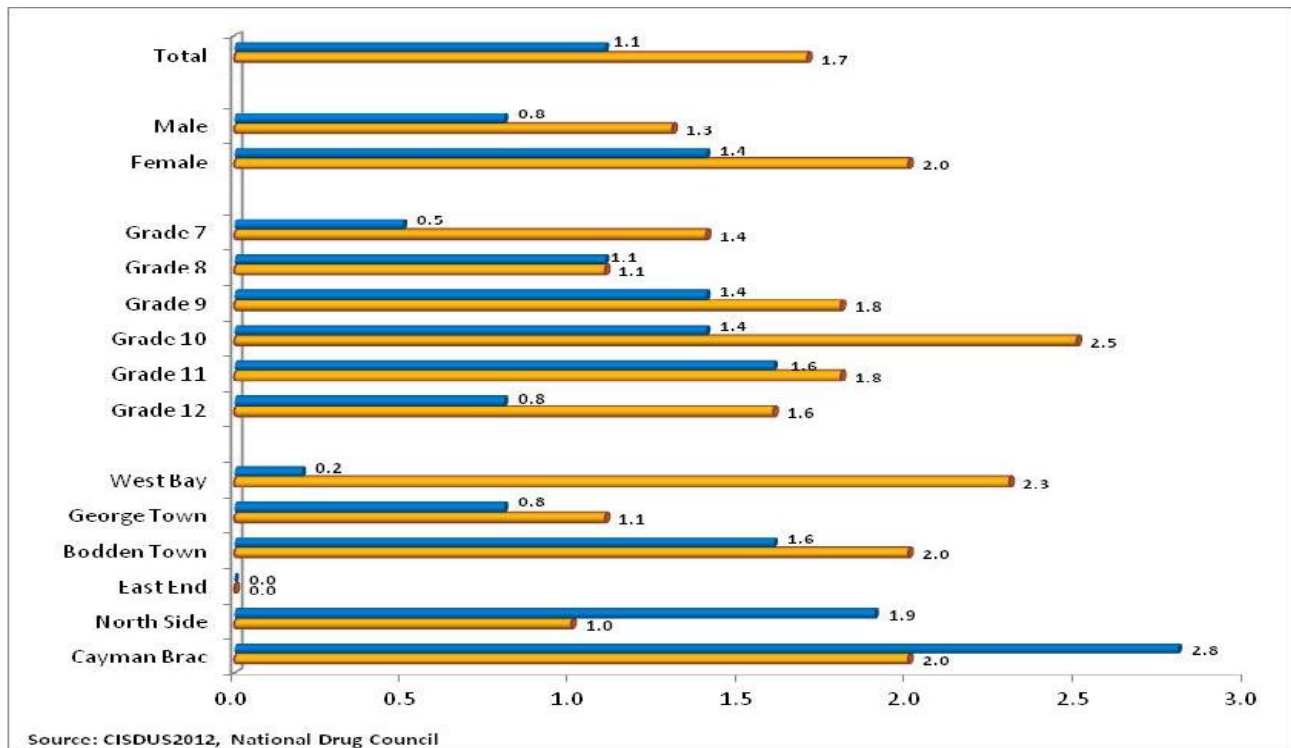
In 2012 1.1% of students reported using tranquilizers for the very first time during the 12 months before the survey. There was a difference between males and females regarding new tranquilizer users (0.8% vs. 1.4%, respectively). There was also some variation among the grade levels, and among the districts (Figure 19).

In 2010, 1.7% of students reported using tranquilizers for the very first time during the 12 months before the survey. There was a difference between males and females regarding new tranquilizer users (1.3% vs. 2.0%, respectively). There was also some variation among the grade levels, and among the districts (Figure 19).

"Early" age of tranquilizers use (early onset) is defined here as first use of tranquilizers between the ages of 6 and 11 years. In 2012, about 0.5% of lifetime tranquilizer users (N=144) in all grades reported early onset. The average age of onset among all students reporting ever using tranquilizers was 12.5 years.

In 2010, about 2.3% of lifetime tranquilizer users (N=158) in all grades reported early onset. The average age of onset among all students reporting ever using tranquilizers was 11.9 years.

**FIGURE 20: NEW TRANQUILIZER USERS – PAST YEAR, 2010-2012 CISDUS**



**ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE (EXCLUDING INHALANTS AND GANJA)**

In this section, we examine the past year prevalence of any illicit drug use, excluding ganja. Because of their low rates (i.e., under 3.5%), reports of the use of the following thirteen substances were combined to create a composite indicator: crack cocaine, cocaine powder, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, tranquilizers, stimulants, methadone, “oxycotin”, “donkey weed”, “seasoned spliff”, and “magic mushrooms”<sup>7</sup>.

**Any Illicit Drug Use (excluding Inhalants and Ganja), 2012**

Overall prevalence of any illicit substance use/drug use was 7.4%, (Table 24). There was a slight difference in prevalence between males (6.4%) and females (8.9%). Despite some variation among the grades, these differences were not statistically significant. Among the districts, East End and Cayman Brac were more likely to report use of any illicit drug.

<sup>7</sup> \* Oxycotin: Pain reliever.  
 \* Donkey weed: Local weed/bush.  
 \* Seasoned spliff: combination of cocaine and ganja.  
 \* Magic mushrooms: Hallucinogens mushrooms.

Trends in Any Illicit Drug Use (excluding Inhalants & Ganja), 1998-2012

Illicit drug use, excluding inhalants and ganja, among all students in 2012 (7.4%) differed from the rates found in 2010 (9.2%) or in 2006 (6.9%); Table 24).

- ☞ Gender: Use of any illicit drug, excluding inhalants and ganja, changed over time among males of females. In 2012, females reported the highest prevalence since 1998.
- ☞ Grade: Seventh (7<sup>th</sup>) graders showed a significant increase in use between 1998 (5.0%) and 2006 (8.7%) but in 2010 and 2012 showed a notable decrease (4.0% and 3.6% respectively). Among 9<sup>th</sup> graders there was a reported increase over the years; 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders showed an increase between 2006, 2010 and 2012.
- ☞ District: Over time, there were notable increases in rates of any drug use in all districts. East End (from 8.3% in 2010 to 11.8% in 2012) and Cayman Brac (from 7.4% in 2010 to 12.0% in 2012) reported the more significant increases in the latest year. Despite the increases over the years, West Bay, George Town and North Side reported a decrease in 2012.

**Table 26: Trends in Any Illicit Drug Use<sup>8</sup>, excluding Inhalants & Ganja, in the Past Year (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS**

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		6.0	5.4	6.6	6.9	9.2	7.4
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	4.9	5.5	6.4	6.8	8.2	6.4
	Female	7.4	5.4	6.7	7.0	10.2	8.9
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	5.0	4.9	5.8	8.7	4.0	3.6
	Grade 8	4.5	4.0	7.1	6.3	4.2	4.9
	Grade 9	6.4	6.1	4.4	6.0	10.6	8.3
	Grade 10	5.2	6.2	9.8	5.9	12.6	10.2
	Grade 11	9.0	5.7	7.5	7.2	14.7	10.8
	Grade 12	8.8	5.7	4.5	7.3	10.9	10.9
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	4.5	4.6	7.5	6.8	9.2	7.4
	George Town	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.5	8.8	6.9
	Bodden Town	5.9	4.6	6.9	6.4	10.3	7.7
	East End	5.6	6.3	10.1	14.1	8.3	11.8
	North Side	10.5	7.8	6.7	7.1	10.9	6.8
	Cayman Brac	5.5	5.5	5.0	7.1	7.4	12.0

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

<sup>8</sup> Illicit Drug Use refers to past year use of one or more of the following drugs at least once:  
 For 1998-2006: sedatives, heroin, methamphetamine, "Ice", stimulants, tranquilizers, LSD, other hallucinogens, cocaine, crack, or "Ecstasy".  
 For 2010 - 2012: crack cocaine, cocaine powder, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, tranquilizers, stimulants, methadone, oxycotin, "donkey weed", "seasoned spliff" and "magic mushrooms".

## ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE (INCLUDING GANJA, EXCLUDING INHALANTS)

In this section, we examine the past year prevalence of any illicit drug use, including ganja (but excluding inhalants). Reports of the use of the following fourteen drugs/substances were combined to create a composite indicator: ganja, crack cocaine, cocaine powder, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, tranquilizers, stimulants, methadone, oxycotin, "donkey weed", "seasoned spliff" and "magic mushrooms".

### Any Illicit Drug Use (including Ganja, excluding inhalants), 2012

Overall 22.0% of students reported using any illicit drug, including ganja and excluding inhalants; at least once in the 12 months before the survey (Table 25). There was no significant difference between males (23.9%) and females (23.1%). Use of any illicit drug significantly increased with grade, from about 6.7% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders to 44.5% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Among the districts, Cayman Brac was more likely to report use of any illicit drug (including ganja and excluding inhalants).

### Trends in Illicit Drug Use (including Ganja, excluding inhalants), 1998-2012

Illicit drug use, including ganja and excluding inhalants, among all students in 2012 (22.0%) was significantly higher than the rate found in the previous years of the CISDUS (Table 25).

- ☞ Gender: Illicit drug use significantly increased among males between 1998 (11.7%) and 2002 (15.8%) and remained stable in 2006 at 16.9%, but in 2010 and 2012 there was a notable increase (18.9% and 23.9% respectively). No significant change occurred among females between 1998 and 2006, but in 2010 and 2012 the rates increased significantly, from 15.7% in 2010 to 23.1% in 2012.
- ☞ Grade: Prevalence among 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders showed a decrease during previous CISDUS surveys (2006 and 2010). The remaining grades (9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>) fluctuated over time (these trends were not statistically significant); however, there was a notable increase among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in 2012.
- ☞ District: During the period in which CISDUS has been conducted (1998-2012), all districts reported increases over the years; however, there is a notable increase in Cayman Brac from 9.1% in 1998 to 31.0% in 2012.



*Table 27: Trends in Any Illicit Drug Use<sup>9</sup>, Including Ganja (excluding Inhalants), in the Past Year (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2012 CISDUS*

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)
<b>TOTAL</b>		11.2	10.8	13.9	14.4	17.2	22.0
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	11.7	11.1	15.8	16.9	18.9	23.9
	Female	10.6	10.4	12.0	11.9	15.7	23.1
<b>GRADE</b>	Grade 7	6.1	5.4	7.0	9.6	4.6	6.7
	Grade 8	6.9	5.6	9.8	8.6	6.2	9.3
	Grade 9	10.0	10.0	9.4	10.4	14.3	22.5
	Grade 10	10.9	12.6	19.6	16.4	24.7	28.6
	Grade 11	19.3	14.1	21.8	20.5	30.7	39.5
	Grade 12	17.1	9.2	18.8	23.6	27.6	44.5
<b>DISTRICT</b>	West Bay	13.0	10.1	14.7	15.1	17.9	22.8
	George Town	11.2	11.4	13.7	14.5	16.0	20.9
	Bodden Town	9.2	9.9	14.8	13.7	18.5	23.0
	East End	9.9	11.4	13.9	22.2	22.9	23.6
	North Side	13.2	13.0	12.0	11.9	16.8	19.4
	Cayman Brac	9.1	7.8	12.1	10.1	12.8	31.0

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

## ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ANALYSIS

### Frequency

A small proportion of students, 0.5%, reported using any illicit drug (other than inhalants, ganja, donkey weed and seasoned spliff) only once, 0.5% of students reported they use it daily, 0.3% used it sometimes in the past 12 months, 0.2% used it sometimes during the month and 0.2% reported using it sometimes during the week.

In 2010, 1.0% of students reported using any illicit drug (other than ganja, donkey weed and seasoned spliff) only once, 0.3% of students reported they use it sometimes in the last past 12 months, 0.3% used it sometimes during the month, 0.2% used it sometimes during the week and 0.2% reported used it daily.

<sup>9</sup> Illicit Drug Use refers to past year use of one or more of the following drugs at least once:

For 1998-2006: ganja, sedatives, heroin, methamphetamine, "Ice", stimulants, tranquilizers, LSD, other hallucinogens, cocaine, crack, or "Ecstasy".

For 2010: ganja, crack cocaine, cocaine powder, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, tranquilizers, stimulants, methadone, oxycotin, "donkey weed", "seasoned spliff" and "magic mushrooms".

### Perceived Availability

In this section, we present the percentage reporting that it was “easy” or “very easy” to get any illicit drug use (other than inhalants and ganja). In 2012, 5.9% of all students in grades 7 to 12 reported that it was “easy” or “very easy” to obtain any illicit drug use (other than inhalants and ganja).

Females were more likely than males to report easy access (7.8% vs. 6.97%). Availability significantly increased with grade, from 2.8% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders to 10.9% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that it was easy or very easy to obtain any illicit drug use (other than inhalants and ganja).

There was also significant variation by district, with students in West Bay and Cayman Brac most likely to report easy availability of any illicit drug use (other than inhalants and ganja) (8.4%), followed by students from George Town (7.8%), Bodden Town (7.6%), North Side (7.5%) and East End (6.6%).

In 2010, 5.6% of all students in grades 7 to 12 reported that it was “easy” or “very easy” to obtain any illicit drug use (other than ganja). Females were more likely than males to report easy access (7.3% vs. 6.7%). Availability significantly increased with grade, from 3.1% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders to 9.9% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that it was easy or very easy to obtain any illicit drug use (other than ganja).

There was also significant variation by district, with students in East End most likely to report easy availability of any illicit drug use (other than ganja) (9.4%), followed by students from West Bay (7.1%), George Town (6.2%), Bodden Town (6%), North Side (5.9%) and Cayman Brac (5.8%).

### Source of Obtaining any Illicit Drug

In 2012 students were also asked where they usually get any illicit drugs (other than inhalants and ganja). Of those who reported any illicit drug use (other than inhalants and ganja), about 16 students reported they got it from “other” sources, 12 students got it from friends, 9 students got it from street dealers, 8 students got it from parents, 6 students got it at the shop, 4 students got it from other relatives, 3 students report get it from brother/sister, and one student obtained it from doctors.

In 2010, about 30% reported they got it from “other” sources, 18.9% got it from friends, 14.6% got it from parents, 13.8% got it from street dealers, 11.4% got it at the shop, 6% got it from other relatives, 4.7% report get it from brother/sister, and the remaining 1.8% obtained it from doctors.

### Place of Consumption

In 2012, students were also asked where they usually used illicit drug (other than inhalants and ganja). Of those that use any illicit drug (other than inhalants and ganja), about 0.6% reported at home, 0.5% reported at “other” places, 0.2% reported at school, 0.2% reported on the

block, 0.1% reported at a friend's house, 0.1% reported at sporting events, and the remaining 0.1% reported at other social events.

In 2010, about 0.9% reported at home, 0.5% reported at "other" places, 0.4% reported at school, 0.2% reported at a friend's house, 0.1% reported on the block, 0.1% reported at sporting events, and the remaining 0.1% reported at other social events.

### New Drug Users and Early Onset of Use

"New Drug Users" refers to those students who report using an illicit drug (other than inhalants, ganja, donkey weed and seasoned spliff) for the first time during the 12-month period prior to the survey. In 2012, 0.6% of students in grades 7 to 12 used an illicit drug for the very first time during the past year. There was no significant difference between males (0.5%) and females (0.6%). Due to the small number, further breakdown by grade and district subgroups is not presented.

In 2010, 0.7% of students in grades 7 to 12 used an illicit drug for the very first time during the past year. There was no significant difference between males (0.9%) and females (0.9%).

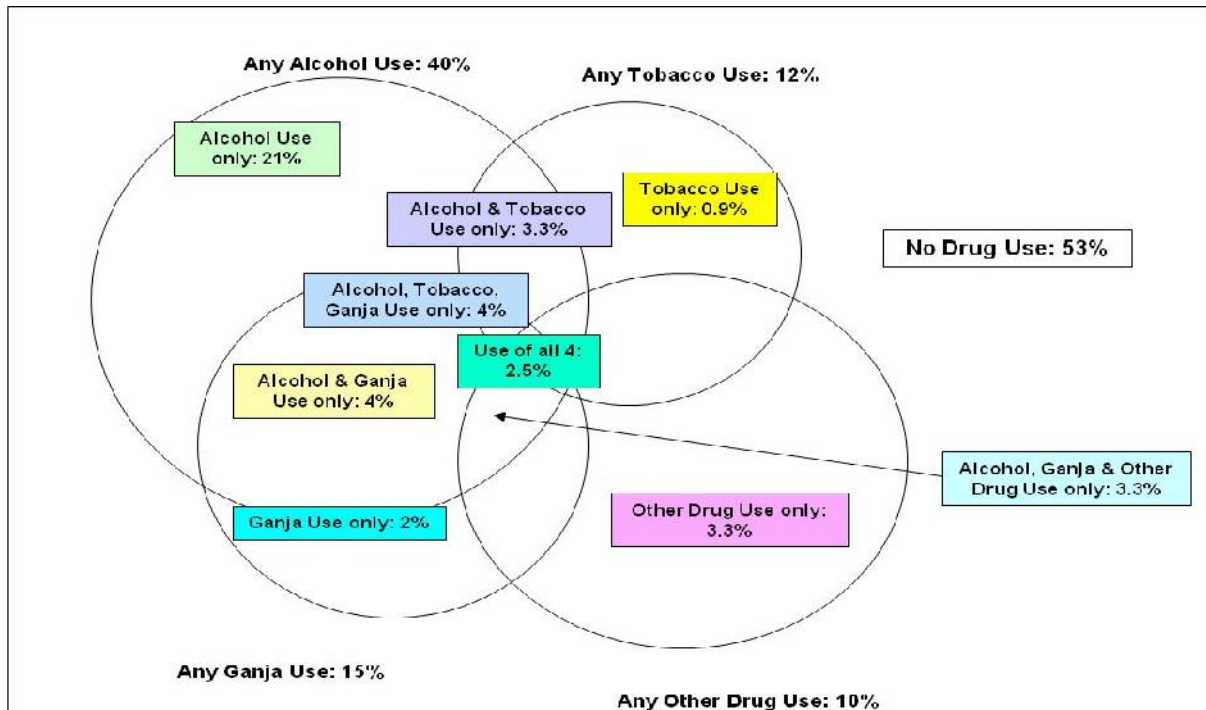
"Early onset" of any illicit drug (other than inhalants and ganja) is defined in this report as first using of any illicit drug (other than inhalants and ganja) between the ages of 6 and 11 years. In 2012, about 26.4% of lifetime 'any illicit drug' (other than inhalants and ganja) users (N=810) in all grades reported early onset. The average age of onset among all students reporting ever using any illicit drug was 13.4 years.

In 2010, about 36.2% of lifetime 'any illicit drug' (other than ganja) users (N=946) in all grades reported early onset. The average age of onset among all students reporting ever using any illicit drug was 12.8 years

MULTIPLE SUBSTANCE USE

Figure 20 presents the most common multiple substances used among all students in 2012, while Table 26 presents more detailed multiple substances used between 1998 and 2012. As seen in Figure 20 more than half (53%) of all students reported using no substance at all in 2012. More than one-fifth (21%) used only alcohol. Very few students use only tobacco (0.9%) or only ganja (about 2%). About 3.3% use another drug exclusively.

**FIGURE 21: THE OVERLAP OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, GANJA, AND OTHER DRUG USE DURING THE PAST YEAR, 2012CISDUS (GRADES 7 TO 12, N=2,928)**



Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Some trends are evident from Table 26. The most dominant change in multiple substance use over time was the increase in “no substance use” that occurred between 2006 (47.2%) and 2012 (53.0%). The percentage of students that restricted their use to alcohol only decreased during that same period, from 30.3% in 2006 to 20.5% in 2012.

Compared to 1998, the percentage of students in 2012 that reported using only alcohol and tobacco increased, from 3.1% to 3.3%. The exclusive use of ganja increased notably through the years, from 0.5% in 1998 to 1.7% in 2012. Further, there was an increase in the percentage of students that restrict their use to only alcohol and ganja between 1998 (1.6%) and 2006 (3.9%) but 2010 the rates decrease (2.3%) and again increased to 3.9% in 2012.

Table 28: Multiple Substance Use<sup>10</sup> (%) in the Past Year, 1998-2012 CISDUS

Year	1998	2000	2002	2006	2010	2012
N	(1901)	(2107)	(2158)	(2422)	(2612)	(2928)
<b>No Substance Used</b> in the Past Year	54.4	56.3	54.7	47.2	54.1	53.0
<b>Exclusive Alcohol</b> use	26.5	26.4	25.0	30.3	20.4	20.5
<b>Exclusive Tobacco</b> use	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.9
<b>Exclusive Alcohol &amp; Tobacco</b> use	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.7	4.7	3.3
<b>Exclusive Ganja</b> use	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.7
<b>Exclusive Alcohol &amp; Ganja</b>	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.9	2.3	3.9
<b>Exclusive Tobacco &amp; Ganja</b> use	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Exclusive Alcohol &amp; Tobacco &amp; Ganja</b> use	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.5	3.9	3.7
<b>Exclusive Other Illicit Drugs</b> use	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.8
<b>Exclusive Alcohol &amp; Other Illicit Drugs</b> use	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5

Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

### INJECTION DRUG USE

The CISDUS asked students “Have you ever injected illegal drugs?” In 2012, 0.7% (20 students) reported that they had used an illegal drug by injection. Males were more likely than females to report injecting a drug (0.8% vs. 0.6%, respectively). There were no significant differences among the grades, or among the districts (data not presented). The percentage of students that report injecting an illegal drug did not change over time: 1.1% in 1998; 1.4% in 2000; 1.6% in 2002, 1.3% in 2006 and 0.7 in 2010.

<sup>10</sup> Notes: (1) Substances are not necessarily used in combination with each other (i.e., on the same occasion); (2) “other illicit drug” use refers to use of one or more of the following: crack cocaine, cocaine powder, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, tranquilizers stimulants, methadone, oxycotin, donkey weed, seasoned spliff, magic mushrooms.

## REASONS FOR USING DRUGS

The last cycle of the CISDUS (2012) asked the students: "if you have consumed any of the substances described before (tobacco, alcohol, ganja, crack cocaine, cocaine (powder), heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, tranquilizers, stimulants, methadone, "oxycotin", "donkey weed", "seasoned spliff", magic mushrooms), what is/was the main reason why you do it or have done it? A high percentage (70.9%) of students reported that they do it or have done it "just to try it", which means that curiosity was reported as the main reason that the students had used the substances described in this report.

For those students that reported never using any substances, they conveyed that the person(s) that has the most influence on their decision of not trying alcohol, tobacco or other drugs were parents (38.1%), followed by friends (13.5%), teacher (9.5%), boyfriend/girlfriend (2.5%), celebrities (1.1%) and entertainers/artists (0.7%).

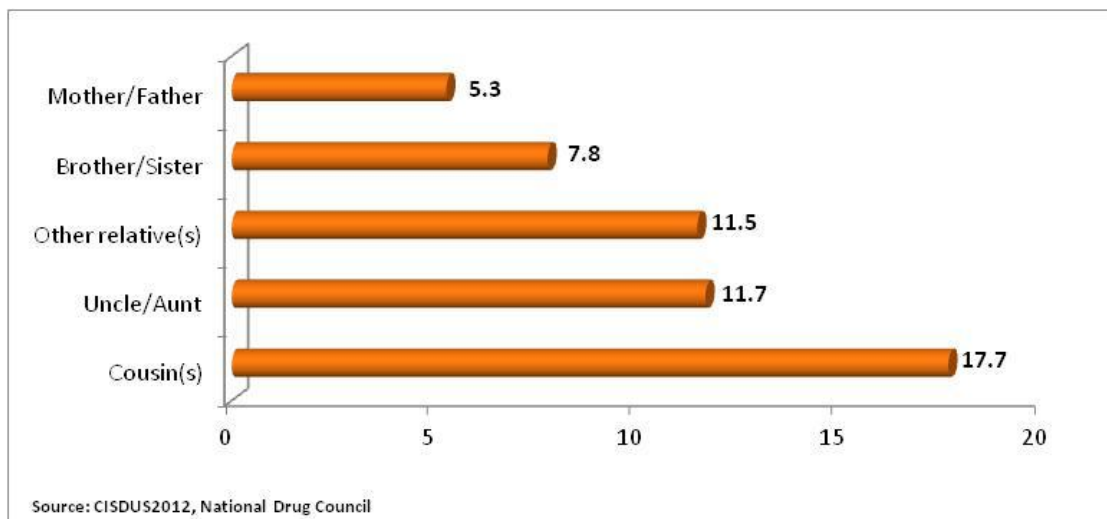
# f. Family, Counselling / Rehabilitation Treatment

## f. FAMILY, COUNSELLING/ REHABILITATION TREATMENT

### Family

From those students that reported any use of illegal substances, 7.0% reported that their families knew about their use of drugs (more than in 2010 – 5.5%). More than one-third (33.8%) reported that someone in their families use illegal drugs. From this percentage, 17.7% reported that cousins used illegal drugs, followed by uncle/aunt (10.6%), other relative(s) (10.3%), brother/sister (8.2%) and mother/father (4.8%), Figure 21.

**FIGURE 22: MEMBER OF FAMILY THAT USE ILLEGAL DRUGS, CISDUS2012**



### Counselling or Rehabilitation Treatment

A small proportion of students (1.6%) reported that they have been treated by a doctor as a result of substance use. More females (1.8%) than males (1.4%) reported to have been treated by a doctor.

In addition 2.3% of the students reported that they have received counselling or rehabilitation treatment as a result of the use of any substance. The students reported to getting counselling or rehabilitation for alcohol (1.4%), marijuana (1.3%), other substances (0.8%), tobacco (0.2%), heroin (0.2%), cocaine (powder) (0.2%), ecstasy (0.2%) and crack cocaine (0.1%).



# g. Drug Market

## g. DRUG MARKET

### Buyers and sellers

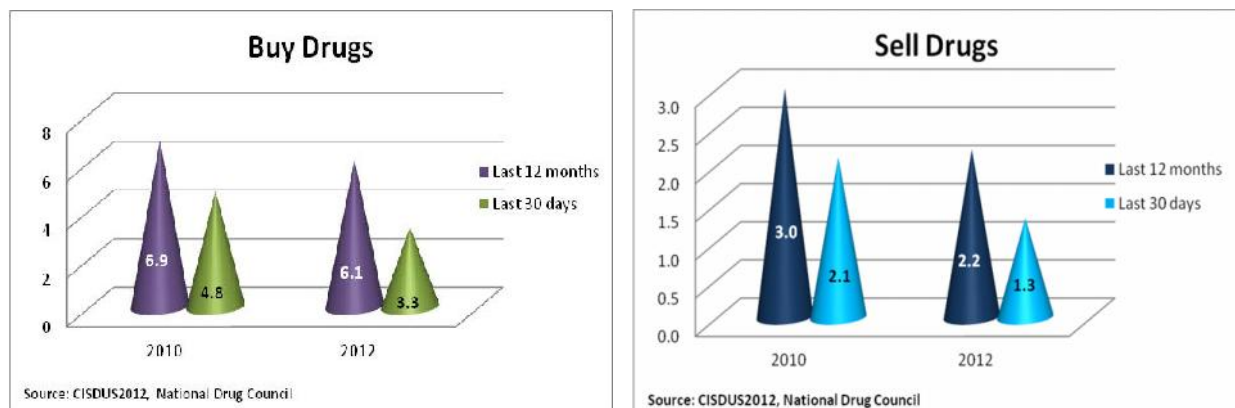
A small percentage of students reported buying drugs either for themselves or for others sometime before the survey. There were 6.1% of students reporting buying for themselves or others in the past year; and 3.3% in the past 30 days in 2012 (6.9% in the past year and 4.8% in the past 30 days in 2010).

In 2012, 64 students (2.1%) sold drugs either for themselves or for others in the past 12 months prior to the survey; 37 students (1.3%) sold drugs either for themselves or for others in the last 30 days prior to the survey.

In 2010, 78 students (3.0%) sold drugs either for themselves or for others in the past 12 months prior to the survey; 56 students (2.1%) sold drugs either for themselves or for others in the past 30 days prior to the survey.

In relation to selling drugs, 1.7% of students who sold drugs, reported that they did it to support themselves or their family.

**FIGURE 23: BUYERS AND SELLERS, CISDUS2012**



### Education

The majority of the students (67.0%) agreed that educational classes about drugs should be mandatory at school. In addition, a large number of students (61.4%) reported that there should be more educational classes about drugs at their schools.

In 2010, similar trends were reported: majority of the students (62.4%) agreed that educational classes about drugs should be mandatory at school. In addition, a large number of students (68.2%) reported that there should be more educational classes about drugs at their schools.

### Other Information

In 2012 about one-fifth (20.9%) of the students reported that they knew someone who was forced to do something they did not want to do because they were drunk or high. More females (25.1%) than males (16.5%) reported that they knew someone who was forced to do something unwillingly because of consumption of alcohol or other drugs.

Students were asked if drugs were used, kept or sold on the grounds of their school; more than one-fifth (21.9%) reported that drugs were used, kept or sold at their schools. More females (25.1%) than males (18.5%) reported that these behaviours were at their schools.

In 2010, similar trends were reported: one-fifth (20.3%) of the students reported that they knew someone who was forced to do something they did not want to do because they were drunk or high. More females (24.1%) than males (16.1%) reported that they knew someone who was forced to do something unwilling because of consumption of alcohol or other drugs.

When asked if drugs were used, kept or sold on the grounds of their school; more than one-fifth (21.6) reported that drugs were used, kept or sold at their schools. More females (23.7%) than males (19.3%) reported that these behaviours were at their schools.

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# Conclusion and Recommendations

### 3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cayman Islands Student Drug Use Survey (CISDUS) shows the effects of the consumption of legal and illegal drugs among the students from grade 7<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> from all public and private schools in Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac.

The results of this cycle of CISDUS provide indicators to measure the prevalence of use of legal and illegal drugs, risk perception about drug use, availability to obtain drugs and easy access of drugs in schools and the community, preferences of consumption, sources, early onset and frequency of use.

This type of study provides an opportunity to develop a clear picture regarding the extent and characteristics of the use/abuse and misuse of psychoactive substances, which will guide the definition and development of programmes, plans and strategies in the field of demand reduction for the children and youth of the Cayman Islands. The methodology used in the study allows comparisons with other studies in the region and in North America that have administrated this type of research among the school population.

The results of the survey as described throughout this report include the following findings:

In the Cayman Islands, the higher prevalence (lifetime, annual and current) of consumption of psychoactive substances are concentrated in the use of legal substances as alcohol and tobacco. A considerable proportion of students (40.2%) reported consuming alcoholic beverages during the last 12 months prior to the survey; 36.4% reported consuming alcohol during the 4 weeks prior to the survey. About 11.9% of the students reported using tobacco in the last 12 months period before the survey.

In terms of illegal drugs, the Cayman Islands like many other countries worldwide, reports ganja (marijuana) as the most widely drug used by adults and youth. The CISDUS survey and report demonstrates that ganja is the most preferred drug by students of schools nationwide with 14.6% reported having used marijuana in the past 12 months before the survey.

Among gender, females reported higher prevalence of alcohol, binge drinking, tobacco and any illicit drug (excluding inhalants and ganja). Males reported a higher prevalence of ganja, cocaine and any illicit drug (excluding inhalants and including ganja).

The survey also revealed the easy access to drugs with the main source of access reported as friends.

Findings in this report showed that there has been an increase in illicit drug use during lifetime, annual and current prevalence when compared with the previous CISDUS conducted in 2010.

Despite these statistics, about half (53%) of the students in the Cayman Islands reported NOT having used any legal or illegal drug use. It is important to support these students who are making and maintaining healthy lifestyle choices. These healthy lifestyles choices may be attributed to several factors, but they can certainly be maintained by implementing or strengthening programmes or policies including: a strong prevention education programme included in the curriculum, a comprehensive drug use reduction strategy, media messages about the risk of consuming not just the illegal drugs but also the legal drugs, more extracurricular activities and providing more counselling for those students that are already affected by drugs.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is important to recognize the issues related to the abuse of legal and illegal substances as education institutions, Ministry of Health, counselling services and other stakeholders involved in the process and exercise their role as guiders providing assistance in policy making, counselling and prevention programs.
2. Although most students continue to choose not to use alcohol, tobacco and drugs, it is necessary to implement in the school curriculum:
  - educational, prevention and intervention programs
  - education campaigns to help students who are not using substances to maintain the healthy lifestyle and;
  - at the same time be able to reach students that consume these substances and support them creating consciousness to discontinue use, reintegrate them to the student community and support them making healthy decisions about substances use.
3. Engage both teachers and parents in developing strategies of the institution in the quest for the prevention of alcohol, tobacco and drug use and eventual reintegration of the students that have used these substances.
4. Offer motivating extracurricular activities for students such as; sports, arts, theatre and photography among others.

5. In spite of the acknowledged limitations in the surveys, there were findings that increased the confidence placed in the surveys' results. These findings were consistent with and supported what has been observed elsewhere and what would not be seen if the students had been giving random answers or consistently dishonest answers. Consequently, Authorities and public in general should view this report as a valuable piece of literature that can be of great use in the efforts to plan, implement and evaluate drug prevention programs and projects.



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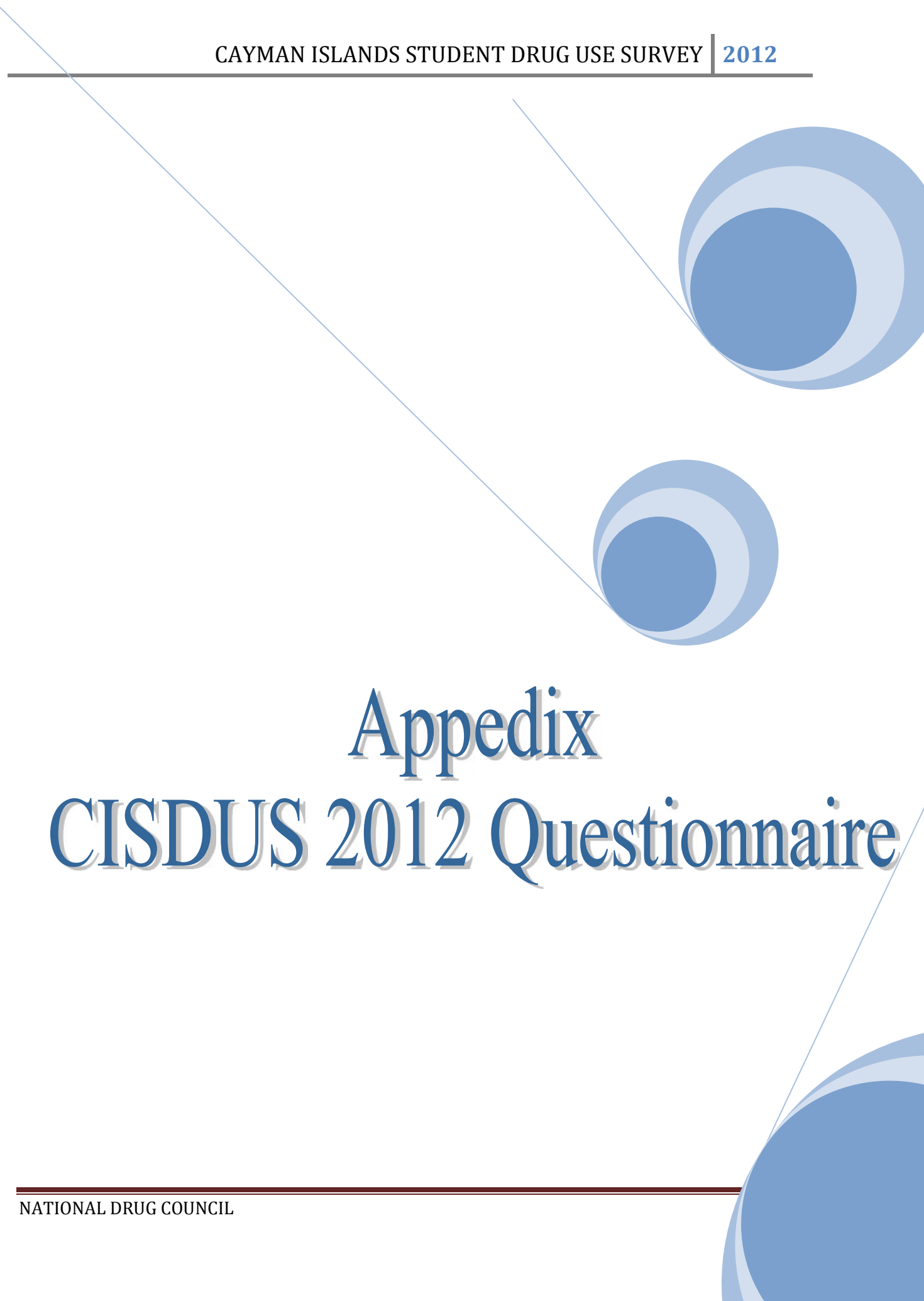
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# Appedix CISDUS 2012 Questionnaire

DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ANYWHERE  
ON THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

CISDUS2012



## STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

These questions are to find out what you know about alcohol, and other drugs (for example, tobacco, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin and medical drugs), what you think about alcohol and other drugs, and what you do about using alcohol and other drugs. There is no assumption that you have ever used alcohol or other drugs.

Donotputyournameonthequestionnaire. The information you give is to be kept completely secret and confidential. We ask you, therefore, to be completely honest and accurate when you answer the questions.

Also, you may withdraw from this survey at any time.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP!



INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUESTIONNAIRE

MOST QUESTIONS ARE FOLLOWED BY A LIST OF ANSWERS. PLEASE CHOOSE THE ANSWER THAT YOU THINK IS BEST FOR YOU AND INDICATE YOUR CHOICE IN ONE OF THE BUBBLES TO THE LEFT.

MARK YOUR ANSWER CLEARLY:

- \* It is best to use a pencil, but you also may use a blue or black pen.
- \* Completely fill in the circles.
- \* Completely erase any answer you want to change.
- \* Make no other markings or comments on the answers pages

PLEASE FILL IN THE CIRCLE FOR THE BEST ANSWER THAT YOU CONSIDER IS APPROPRIATE. FOR EXAMPLE:

How do you rate your physical health?

*Excellent*

● *Very good*

*Good*

*Fair*

*Poor*

Please indicate the time you start the survey:

		:			(For example, 08:15)
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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
0	1																



1. DEMOGRAPHICS	
These questions ask for some general information about you. Please mark the response that best describes you.	
1. How old are you? <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	2. Are you male or female? <i>Male      Female</i>
3. What grade/year are you in? <i>7th    8th    9th    10th    11th    12th    13th</i>	
4. In which district are you currently living? <i>West Bay    George Town    Bodden Town    East End    North Side    Cayman Brac</i>	
5. What do you consider yourself: <i>Black    White    Asian    Pacific Islander    Spanish/Hispanic/Latino    Mixed/Bi-racial    Other</i>	
6. With whom are you currently living? <i>Both natural parents Natural mother only Natural father only Other relatives only (uncles, grand parents, etc) Other relatives and parent(s) Legal guardians (such as foster parents) Parent and Stepfather/Stepmother Adoptive Parents</i>	7. In which country were you born?
2. SCHOOL EXPERIENCE	
This section asks about your experiences at school.	
8. What grades do you mostly get in your subjects at school? <i>A - Outstanding      D - Poor B - Good                  Unsatisfactory C - Fair</i>	9. On the average, how much time do you spend doing homework each week outside school? <i>No homework at all    About 3 to 4 hours Less than 1 hour        About 5 to 6 hours About 1 to 2 hours      About 7 or more hours</i>
10. Some people like school very much while others don't. How do you feel about going to school? <i>I like school very much I like school quite a lot I like school to some degree I don't like school very much I don't like school at all</i>	11. During the current school year, how many classes or lectures did you have that talked about alcohol, tobacco or other drugs?  <i>None                          5 or 6 classes 1 or 2 classes              7 or more classes 3 or 4 classes</i>
12. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS, how often have you gone to school, but skipped a class when you weren't supposed to? <i>Not at all                  6 to 10 times 1 or 2 times                11 to 20 times 3 to 5 times                More than 20 times</i>	13. Since September, how many times have you been suspended from school? (Write "0" if none)
14. Did you graduate from the D.A.R.E. programme in primary school? <i>Yes    No    (If no, skip to Q.17)</i>	15. How many D.A.R.E. classes did you take in primary school? <i>None Fewer than 5 classes About half of all classes Almost all the classes All 17 classes</i>
16. How interesting or boring did you find the D.A.R.E. classes? <i>Very boring Somewhat boring Somewhat interesting Very interesting</i>	17. Who do you think should teach students about alcohol and other drugs? (Choose all that apply) <i>Teachers                      Older students Counsellors                  Parents Coaches                       Peers educators Police Officers                All</i>
18. During an average week, how many afternoons or evenings do you spend doing after school activities? <i>None    1    2    3    4    5 or more</i>	

19. How often do you feel that the schoolwork you are assigned is meaningful and important?

	<i>Almost always</i>	<i>Often</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Seldom</i>	<i>Never</i>
20. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school:	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>			
21. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities:	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>			
22. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well:	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>			
23. There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs and other school activities outside of class:	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>			
24. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one:	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>			

**3. OTHER EXPERIENCES IN LIFE**

These questions ask about your feelings and experiences in other parts of your life:

25. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (last 12 months), how many of your best friends have:

	None	1 Friend	2 Friends	3 Friends	4 Friends
a) Smoked Cigarettes?					
b) Tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?					
c) Used marijuana?					
d) Used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, other illegal					
f) Carried a gun?					
e) Been suspended from school?					
g) Sold illegal drugs?					
h) Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?					
i) Been arrested?					
j) Dropped out of school?					
k) Been members of a gang?					

**4. EXPERIENCE WITH DRUGS (TOBACCO, ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS)**

The next section ask about your experience with tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. It also asks some other personal questions. Remember, your answers are confidential. This means your answers will not be published.

26. Have you .....	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Last 30 days
a) Smoked cigarettes	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
b) Used alcohol beverages	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
c) Used marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, marijane)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
d) Used glue or solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
e) Used crack cocaine (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
f) Used cocaine powder (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
g) Used heroin (horse, smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
h) Used ecstasy(X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
i) Used LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panels, microdot)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
j) Used methamphetamine(ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
k) Used tranquilizers (valium, xanax, Librium, serax, sleeping pills)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
l) Used stimulants (other than cocaine, such us uppers, diet pills)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
m) Used methadone (fizzies, dollies)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
n) Used pain relievers such as "oxycotin"("oxy", OC)to get high	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
o) Used "donkey weed"(local weed/bush)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
p) Used "seasoned spliff" (combination of cocaine and ganja)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>
q) Used "magic mushrooms"(hallucinogens mushrooms, shrooms)	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>	<i>Yes No</i>



27. How old were you when you use the following substances for the first time? (If you have never used any of these substances, skip to Q.28)

	Years		Years	
a) Cigarettes			j) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)	
b) Alcohol (beer, wine, rum, whiskey)			k) Tranquilizers (valium, xanax, librium, sleeping pills)	
c) Marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, maryjane)			l) Stimulants (other than cocaine, diet pills)	
d) Glue or Solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline)			m) Methadone ( fizzes, dollies)	
e) Crack Cocaine (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)			n) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)	
f) Cocaine (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)			o) Donkey Weed (local weed/bush)	
g) Heroin (horse smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)			p) Seasoned Spliff (combination of cocaine and ganja)	
h) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)			q) Magic Mushrooms (hallucinogens mushrooms)	
i) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)				

28. When was the first time you use the following substances? (If you have never used any of these substances, skip to Q.29)

	During the past 30 days	More than 1 month, less than 1 year ago	More than a year ago
a) Cigarettes			
b) Alcohol (beer, wine, rum, whiskey)			
c) Marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, maryjane)			
d) Glue or Solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline)			
e) Crack Cocaine (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)			
f) Cocaine (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)			
g) Heroin (horse smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)			
h) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)			
i) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)			
j) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)			
k) Tranquilizers (valium, xanax, librium, sleeping pills)			
l) Stimulants (other than cocaine, diet pills)			
m) Methadone ( fizzes, dollies)			
n) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)			
o) Magic Mushrooms (hallucinogens mushrooms)			

29. Where do you most often use the following substances? (Please select one option) (If you have never used any of these substances, skip to Q.30)

	At home	At school	In my Area	Friend's house	Sporting Event	Other Social Events	Other
a) Alcohol (beer, wine, rum, whiskey)							
b) Marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, maryjane)							
c) Glue or Solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline)							
d) Crack Cocaine (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)							
e) Cocaine (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)							
f) Heroin (horse smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)							
g) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)							
h) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)							
i) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)							
j) Tranquilizers (valium, xanax, librium, sleeping pills)							
k) Stimulants (other than cocaine, diet pills)							
l) Methadone ( fizzes, dollies)							
m) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)							
n) Magic Mushrooms (hallucinogens mushrooms)							





30. From whom/where do you usually get the following substances? (If you have never used any of these substances, skip to Q.31)

	Friends	Parents	Brother/ Sister	Other relatives(s)	Dealer	Shop	Other	
a) Alcohol (beer, wine, rum, whiskey)								Available at Home
b) Marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, maryjane)								
c) Glue or Solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline)								
d) Crack Cocaine (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)								Doctor
e) Cocaine (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)								
f) Heroin (horse smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)								
g) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)								
h) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)								
i) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)								
j) Tranquilizers (valium, xanax, librium, sleeping pills)								
k) Stimulants (other than cocaine, diet pills)								
l) Methadone (fizzies, dollies)								
m) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)								
n) Magic Mushrooms (hallucinogens mushrooms)								

31. With what frequency have you used the following substances? (If you have never used any of these substances, skip to Q.32)

	Only once	Sometimes in the past 12 months	Sometimes during the month	Sometimes during the week	Daily
a) Marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, maryjane)					
b) Glue or Solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline)					
c) Crack Cocaine (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)					
d) Cocaine (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)					
e) Heroin (horse smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)					
f) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)					
g) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)					
h) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)					
i) Tranquilizers (valium, xanax, librium, sleeping pills)					
j) Stimulants (other than cocaine, diet pills)					
k) Methadone (fizzies, dollies)					
l) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)					
m) Magic Mushrooms (hallucinogens mushrooms)					

32a. Approximately, how many times did you typically use the following substances in the past month? (If you have never used any of these substances, skip to Q.32b)

	1 time	2 - 5 times	More than 10 times
a) Cocaine (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)			
b) Heroin (horse smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)			
c) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)			
d) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes,			
e) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)			

32b. Approximately, how many pills did you typically use of the following substances in the past month? (If you have never used any of these substances, skip to Q.32c)

	1 Pill	2 - 3 Pills	4 or more pills
a) Tranquilizers (valium, xanax, librium, sleeping pills)			
b) Stimulants (other than cocaine, diet pills)			
c) Methadone (fizzies, dollies)			
d) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)			



32c. Approximately, how many ..... (If you have never used any of these substances, skip to Q.33)

a) Cigarettes have you smoked in the <u>last past month</u> ?	0	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 20	More than 20
b) Spliffs (marijuana cigarettes) have you smoked in the <u>past month</u> ?	Less than 1 spliff	About 1 spliff	2 - 3 spliffs	4 or more spliffs	
c) Spliffs (marijuana cigarettes) do you smoke <u>daily</u> ?	Less than 1 spliff	About 1 spliff	2 - 3 spliffs	4 or more spliffs	
d) Sniffs of glue or solvent did you have in the <u>past month</u> ?	Less than 1 sniff	About 1 sniff	2 - 3 sniffs	4 or more sniffs	
e) Hits of crack cocaine have you smoked in the <u>past month</u> ?	1 hit	2 - 5 hits	More than 10 hits		
f) Rocks of crack cocaine did you smoke in the <u>past month</u> ?	1 rock	2 - 5 rocks	More than 10 rocks		
g) Spliffs of donkey weed (donkey weed cigarettes) have you smoked in the <u>past month</u> ?	Less than 1 spliff	About 1 spliff	2 - 3 spliffs	4 or more spliffs	
h) Season spliffs did you smoked in the <u>past month</u> ?	Less than 1 spliff	About 1 spliff	2 - 3 spliffs	4 or more spliffs	
g) Times did you use magic mushrooms in the <u>past month</u> ?	1 time	2 - 3 times	4 or more times		

33. These questions ask about ALCOHOL: (If you have never used alcohol skip to Q.34, otherwise respond the following questions.)

a. How many days have you drank too much and gotten drunk in the past month?   Days

b. How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?  
 1 drink      2 - 3 drinks      4 drinks      5 - 7 drinks      8 or more drinks

c. How often do you have five or more drinks on one occasion?  
 Less than monthly      Monthly      Weekly      Never

d. In the last two weeks, how many times have you drank 5 alcoholic drinks or more in one sitting?  
 Only once      2 - 3 times      4 - 5 times      More than 5 times      Never

e. How often during the last 12 months, have you:	Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily
a) Found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?					
b) Failed to do what was normally expected from you because of drinking?					
c) Needed a drink the first thing in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session?					
d) Had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking?					
e) Been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?					

f. Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?  
 Yes, but not in the last 12 months      Yes, during the last 12 months      No

g. Has a relative or friend or a doctor or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down?  
 Yes, but not in the last 12 months      Yes, during the last 12 months      No

h. Have you ever been in counselling or a treatment programme during the last 12 months because of you alcohol use?  
 Yes      No

i. Do you feel you need counselling treatment?      Yes      No





46. If you sell or sold drugs, are you doing it to support you or your family?    *Yes*    *No*    *Never sold drugs*
47. Should educational classes about drugs be required at your school?    *Yes*    *No*
48. Should there be more educational classes about drugs at your school?    *Yes*    *No*
49. How easy or difficult would it be for you to get any of the following substances if you wanted some?

	Don't know how	Impossible	Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very Easy
a) Tobacco						
b) Alcohol						
c) Marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, maryjane)						
d) Glue or Solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline)						
e) Crack Cocaine (rocks, base, nuggets, kryptonite)						
f) Cocaine Powder (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)						
g) Heroin (horse, smack, dope, junk, big h)						
h) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)						
i) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)						
j) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)						
k) Tranquillizers (valium, xanax, librium, serax, sleeping pills)						
l) Stimulants (other than cocaine, such as uppers, diet pills)						
m) Methadone (fizzies, dollies)						
n) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)						
o) Donkey Weed (local weed/bush)						
p) Seasoned Spliff (combination of cocaine and marijuana)						
q) Magic Mushrooms (hallucinogens mushrooms, shrooms)						

50. We would like to know your opinions on the effects of using certain drugs and other substances. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they....

	No risk	Slight risk	Medium risk	Great risk	Don't know
a) Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?					
b) Try marijuana once or twice?					
c) Smoke marijuana regularly					
d) Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?					

51. Do you know of anyone who was forced to do something they didn't want to do because they were drunk or high?  
                   *Yes*    *No*
52. Are drugs used, kept or sold on the grounds of your school?    *Yes*    *No*    *Don't know*



**5. VIOLENCE RELATED BEHAVIOURS**

	Last 30 days		Last 12 months	
53. Have you ever carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife or club IN THE COMMUNITY?	Yes	No	Yes	No
54. Have you ever carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife or club AT SCHOOL?	Yes	No	Yes	No

55. During the last 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon (such as a gun, knife or club) on <u>school property</u> ?  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <span>0 times</span> <span>7 - 9 times</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <span>1 - 3 times</span> <span>10 or more times</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <span>4 - 6 times</span> </div>	56. During the last 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon (such as a gun, knife or club) <u>in your community</u> ?  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <span>0 times</span> <span>7 - 9 times</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <span>1 - 3 times</span> <span>10 or more times</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <span>4 - 6 times</span> </div>
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	Last 30 days			Last 12 months		
57. Have you ever.....	Yes	No	Don't have boy/girlfriend	Yes	No	Don't have boy/girlfriend
a) Been hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by your boy/girlfriend?	Yes	No	Never had sex	Yes	No	Never had sex
b) Been physically forced to have sex when you did not want to?	Yes	No	Never had sex	Yes	No	Never had sex
c) Been physically forced to have sex because your partner was drunk or high?	Yes	No	Never had sex	Yes	No	Never had sex

58. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
a) Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?								
b) Been arrested?								
c) Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?								
d) Been drunk or high at school?								
e) Taken a gun to school?								

59. How old were you when you first:	Never	10 or younger	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 or older
a) Got suspended from school?									
b) Got arrested?									
c) Carried a gun?									
d) Attacked someone with the intention of seriously hurting them?									
e) Belonged to a gang?									

60a. Have you ever belonged to a gang?    Yes    No

60b. If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?    Yes    No    Never belonged to a gang

61. Have you been bullied?  
 Last 30 days:    Yes    No    Last 12 months:    Yes    No    During Lifetime:    Yes    No

62. How were you bullied most often? (Please indicate all that apply)

- Not bullied
- Kicked, pushed or shoved
- Made fun of because of race/color
- Made fun of because of religion
- Made fun of because of sexual orientation (homosexual/heterosexual)
- Made fun of about your body
- Left out of activities
- By social networking (Facebook, Hi5, Twitter, etc)
- Teased about the school that you attend
- Some other way



63. I or someone I know was the victim of violence at school sometime in the last year.      Yes      No
64. In my school, violence is:      *Not a problem*      *Quite serious*      *Somewhat serious*      *Very serious*
65. Do you know anyone who has carried a weapon (such as gun, knife or club) to school?      Yes      No

**6. WEAPONS**

- 66 a). Do you own a gun?      Yes      No
- 66 b). Do either of your parents own a gun?      No      Yes — If yes, Do you know where they keep it?      Yes      No  
 Where?
- 67 a) Do you have access to a gun?      Yes      No (If no skip to Q.68)
- 67 b) If yes, is this gun a licensed or unlicensed firearm?      *Licensed*      *Unlicensed*
68. How would do you describe obtaining a gun in the Cayman Islands?      *Very easy*      *Very difficult*  
    *Easy*      *Don't know*  
    *Difficult*
- 69 a). Have you ever used any other weapons (apart from a gun)?      Yes      No (If no, skip to Q.70)
- 69 b) If yes, which weapons have you used?      *Knife*      *Razor*      *Machete*      *Club, stick, bat or pipe*      *Scissors*      *Other*

**7. HEALTH AND FEELINGS**

The next questions ask about your health and feelings. Sometimes people feel so depressed about the future that they may consider harming themselves or attempting to end their own life.

	Last 30 days	Last 12 months	During Lifetime
70. a) Have you ever seriously considered attempting suicide?	Yes      No	Yes      No	Yes      No
70. b) Did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?	Yes      No <i>Never planned suicide</i>	Yes      No <i>Never planned suicide</i>	Yes      No <i>Never planned suicide</i>
70. c) Did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?	Yes      No <i>Never attempted suicide</i>	Yes      No <i>Never attempted suicide</i>	Yes      No <i>Never attempted suicide</i>

- 71 a) Have you ever been physically abused?      Yes      No
- 71 b) Have you ever been sexually abused?      Yes      No
- 71 c) Were you abandoned by parent(s) before the age of 5 years?      Yes      No

**8. SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS**

72. Have you ever had sex in your lifetime?      Yes      No (If no, skip to Q.78)
73. How old were you when you had sex for the first time?
74. During you lifetime, how many people have you had sex with?
75. Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sex the last time?      Yes      No
76. The last time you had sex, did you or your partner use a condom?      Yes      No
77. The last time you had sex, what method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?  
    *No method was used*      *Withdrawal*  
    *Birth control pills*      *Some other method*  
    *Condoms*      *Never had sex*  
    *Injectable birth control*  
    *Morning after pill / Emergency contraception*  
    *Not sure*
78. Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?      Yes      No



**9. FAMILY UPBRINGING**

79. Have you moved from one house to another in your lifetime? *No Yes* — If yes, how many times?
80. Have you changed schools in your lifetime? *No Yes* — If yes, how many times?
81. Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem? *Yes No*
82. Have you ever had a family member selling drugs? *No Yes* — If yes, who? *Mother/Father Cousin(s)*  
*Brother/Sister Other relative(s)*  
*Uncle/Aunt*
- 83a. How often do you attend church services?  
*Seldom or never A few times a year 1 - 3 times a month Once a week or more*
- 83b. Do you attend Sunday School at church? *Yes No*

Other questions about family upbringing:			
	YES	NO	NOT SURE
84 a) The rules in my family are clear.			
84 b) People in my family often insult or yell at each other.			
84 c) When I am not at home, one of my parents know where I am and who I am with.			
84 d) Do you feel very close to your mother?			
84 e) Do you feel very close to your father?			
84 f) Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?			
84 g) Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?			
84 h) If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help			
84 i) My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.			
84 j) My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.			
84 k) Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?			
84 l) Does your family have regular meal times together?			

**PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE**

85. Do your parents talk to you about the importance of not using alcohol, tobacco and drugs? *Yes No*
86. Have your parents ever spoken to you about their experiences with alcohol and other drugs when they were young?  
*Yes No Parents never used drugs/alcohol*
87. Do your parents set an example by not abusing alcohol or drugs? *Yes No Parents never used drugs/alcohol*
88. Your parents would agree if you drink alcohol? *Yes No*
89. Your parents would agree if you smoke ganja? *Yes No*
90. Your parents are or would agree if you use any other illegal drug? *Yes No*
91. Do your parents prefer or would prefer you to drink or smoke at home rather than somewhere else?  
*Yes No Drinking/Smoking is not acceptable at all*
92. Does your parent(s) expect you not to use drugs? *Yes No Don't know*
93. Have you use(d) drugs anyway? *Yes No Don't use drugs*

**10. COMMUNITY**

94. Do you attend a weekly youth group or sporting practice? *Yes No (If no, skip to Q.98)*
95. Is this programme in the district where you live? *Yes No*
96. Why do you attend? *My parents told me to I go because I want to*



<p>98. If you attend a youth group or sporting programme, what do you like most about it?</p> <p><i>The devotional part</i>                      <i>Visiting other groups</i>  <i>The object lesson</i>                      <i>A safe place to "hang out"</i>  <i>The games</i>                                  <i>Learning new information</i>  <i>The food</i>                                    <i>Learning new skills</i>  <i>The leader/coach</i>                      <i>All the above</i> <i>Being</i>  <i>with my friends</i>                      <i>None of the above</i> <i>Meeting</i>  <i>new people</i>                              <i>Don't attend any group</i> <i>The</i>  <i>volunteers</i>  <i>Other</i></p>	<p>99. If you do not attend a youth group or sporting programme, Why don't you attend? (If attend, skip to Q.100.)</p> <p><i>I don't want to</i>  <i>My parents don't tell me to go</i>  <i>None of my friends attend youth group or sporting practice</i>  <i>There are no programmes in my district</i>  <i>I don't have transportation to get to meetings</i>  <i>I'm shy</i>  <i>I don't make friends easily</i>  <i>I am not interested in the programmes offered in my district</i>  <i>The places where the youth groups meet are not safe</i>  <i>The programme leaders do not make me feel safe</i>  <i>The meeting times of these programmes are not suitable for me</i>  <i>All of the above</i>  <i>None of the above</i>  <i>Other</i></p>
<p>100. What type of programme would you attend if it were offered?</p> <p><i>Basketball practice</i>                      <i>Leos Club</i>  <i>Cricket practice</i>                          <i>Girl's brigade</i>  <i>Football practice</i>                          <i>Girl guides</i>  <i>Netball practice</i>                          <i>Cadet Corp.</i>  <i>Volleyball practice</i>                      <i>Flag football</i>  <i>Swimming practice</i>                      <i>Rugby</i>  <i>Track and Field events practice</i>      <i>National Youth Choir</i>  <i>Wednesday/Friday night youth club</i> <i>Music club</i>  <i>Community youth club</i>                  <i>Dance club</i>  <i>Builders club</i>                              <i>None of the above</i>  <i>Key club</i>                                      <i>Other</i>  <i>Scouts</i></p>	<p>101. Which of the following skills would you like to develop or further enhance?</p> <p><i>Public speaking</i>  <i>First Aid/CPR</i>  <i>Peer education</i>  <i>Citizenship training (understanding your rights)</i>  <i>Vocational skills (mechanic, cooking, carpentry, etc.)</i>  <i>Disaster response skills (radio operation, logistic training, etc)</i>  <i>Office skills (typing, filing, etc)</i>  <i>Critical thinking/analytical writing</i>  <i>Athletic development (football, basketball, etc.)</i>  <i>Cultural/artistic development (acting, singing, etc)</i>  <i>Event management</i>  <i>Project management</i></p>

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
102 a) If I had to move, I would miss the area (district) I now live in.			
102 b) My neighbours notice when I am doing a good job and let me know			
102 d) There are a lot of adults in my neighbourhood/district I could talk to about			
102 g) I'd like to get out of my neighbourhood/district.			

Thank you for your participation in this survey!

Please indicate the time you finish the survey:

:   (For example, 08:15)

