

2014

CAYMAN ISLANDS STUDENT DRUG USE SURVEY (CISDUS) 2014

Comparative Survey about drug use among students from 7th to 12th Grades in the Cayman Islands.



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Mrs. Dorothy Crumbley, Chair
National Drug Council

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SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

This report contains in-depth results from the 2014 survey of middle and high school students in the Cayman Islands. A total of 2,510 students from eleven schools in Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac completed the questionnaires. The core section of the survey includes 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 (52.4%). The persons most influential to students for not consuming any substance described in CISDUS were parents (44.6%) and friends (27.3%).

Alcohol:

- ❖ Approximately six of every ten students (57.5%) reported that they had an alcoholic beverage at some time in their life. The annual prevalence was 38.1% (about four of every ten students had an alcoholic beverage in the past year) and 25.7% (one-quarter of all students) were currently consuming alcoholic beverages.
- ❖ A quarter of students (25.8%) reported drinking alcohol only on social events.
- ❖ A little more than one-fifth of students (22.2%) used alcohol for the first time at some point during the year prior to the survey. This compares to 22.8% of students in 2012.
- ❖ The mean age of first use overall for alcoholic beverages was 12.5 years.
- ❖ Of those students that use alcohol, 18.9% reported getting it from friends, while a high proportion (14.6%), 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: almost one-third (29.4%) felt it was very harmful.
- ❖ Overall, 14.0% of students indicated binge drinking (14.0% of males and 14.3% of females).
- ❖ About one of every seven students (14.5%) reported that they were introduced to alcohol by a friend.

Tobacco:

- ❖ Lifetime prevalence of tobacco use was 21.9%. More than one-fifth of all students reported having tried cigarettes. The annual prevalence was 9.8% and the current use prevalence was 5.8%.
- ❖ 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 2014 decreased notably since 2010 - from 14.4% in 2010 to 11.9% in 2012 and 9.8% in 2014.

- ❖ Rates of new smokers in the past year increased from 4.8% in 2012 to 9.7% in 2014.
- ❖ Early onset of smoking was 25.9% which means that approximately 152 students smoked their first cigarette between the ages of 6 and 11. The mean age of first use overall for smoking was 12 years.
- ❖ Almost half of all 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 31.8%, while the reported annual prevalence was 18.8% and the reported current prevalence was 14.3%.
- ❖ As **students'** age increased, prevalence also increased.
- ❖ Annual prevalence data showed slightly higher prevalence among males (19.4%) compared to females (18.6%). Females reported a significant increase from 10.8% in 2010 to 18.6% in 2014, while males showed an increase from 15.1% in 2010 to 19.4% in 2014.
- ❖ The districts with higher marijuana annual prevalence were East End (26.9%), George Town (19.7%) and North Side (19.6%).
- ❖ New users in the past year were represented by 10.2% of the students. Males were more likely to start using ganja in the past year compared to females (10.9% versus 9.3%).
- ❖ About 13.1% of lifetime ganja users reported having used ganja between the ages of 6 and 11 years.
- ❖ Both females (35.4%) and males (35.5%) were equally likely to report easy access to ganja.
- ❖ Of those who reported ganja use, 11.3% reported getting it mainly from friends, and 6.2% reported **use at friend's house**. **Also**, it was reported that a friend was the first person who introduce them to ganja use.
- ❖ Not many students (20.8%) perceived that trying ganja once or twice would be harmful.
- ❖ About 8.2% of students reported eating ganja leaves in their lifetime.
- ❖ A small proportion of students (3.9%) reported growing ganja.

Cocaine (powder):

- ❖ During the last year prior to the survey, 27 students reportedly used cocaine (powder). Equal males and 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 2014.
- ❖ 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 9.3%.
- ❖ Females (10.8%) were more likely to report use of other illicit drugs compared to males (8.3%).
- ❖ Both females and males were equally likely to report 'easy' or 'very easy' access to other illicit drugs (10.5% and 10.8% respectively).
- ❖ A small percentage of students (8.3%) reported that it was 'easy' or 'very easy' to get another illicit drug (other than ganja).
- ❖ About fifteen students reported getting other illicit drugs from *street dealers* followed by *friends* (twelve 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 reported that their consumption mainly was "just to try it".

Family:

- ❖ From those who reported any use of illegal substances, 4.3% reported that their families knew about their use of drugs.

Counselling / Treatment:

- ❖ A small percentage (1.8%), 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, 6.9% of students reported buying drugs and 2.6% reported selling drugs either for themselves or for others.
- ❖ From the students that reported selling drugs, a small percentage (2.0%) reported that they do it to support themselves or their families.

Education:

- ❖ The majority of students (61.3%) agreed that educational classes about drugs should be mandatory at schools.

1. Introduction and Methodology

1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Drug use is a global problem that affecting countries throughout 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, spanning numerous societies throughout history and now modern societies. In the modern world however, the use of substances have 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 misuse of legal, illegal and medical substances. One reason for this is that their identities are in the process of development, and going through different phases. These developmental impacts expose them to substance use that is dangerous, especially when substances are easily 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 adolescents use drugs.

Furthermore, the issue of drug use has a market logic that starts with the use (and abuse) of legal drugs¹. 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. This report also presents data on changes in licit and illicit substances use that have occurred over the past 16 years (1998-2014).

¹ 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

The *Cayman Islands Student Drug Use Survey (CISDUS) 2014* 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 census² of students enrolled in grades 7 to 12. In 2014, 2510 students in all private and public schools were asked to complete anonymous, self-administered questionnaires from April 28th to May 9th 2014. In comparison, 2928, 2612, 2480, 2187, 2186, and 1946 students were interviewed in 2012, 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

Eleven middle and high schools in the Cayman Islands participated in the 2014; in 1998, 2000, 2002 2006 and 2012 twelve schools participated, and in 2010, just nine middle and high schools participated. Of the 3,633 enrolled students, 2,510 completed questionnaires in 2014, a participation rate of 70%. Participation rates over the years showed: 89% in 2012, 87% in 2010, 84% in 2006, 88% in 2002, 94% in 2000 and 86% in 1998. The decrease responses in 2014 corresponded with the timing of the survey as this year's final exams for 12 graders was set earlier than previous



² 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.

years and in some schools this specific segment of the population were dismissed earlier due to preparation to final exams.

As seen in the next table, the major characteristics of the population did not change significantly between 1998 and 2012, except in 2014. However, the high response rate and comparability between populations suggest acceptable levels of representation.

Population Characteristics - CISDUS 1998-2014

	1998		2000		2002		2006		2010		2012		2014	
	Number	%												
	Interviewed		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	2510	70.0
Male	952	48.9	1063	48.9	1036	48.5	1228	49.7	1262	48.3	1422	48.6	1211	48.2
Female	982	50.5	1111	51.1	1148	51.5	1242	50.3	1338	51.2	1453	49.6	1234	49.2
Grade 7	359	18.4	409	18.7	429	19.6	427	17.3	495	19.0	590	20.2	478	19.0
Grade 8	376	19.3	378	17.3	420	19.2	432	17.5	454	17.4	527	18.0	515	20.5
Grade 9	329	16.9	361	16.5	340	15.5	452	18.3	453	17.3	529	18.0	509	20.3
Grade 10	349	17.9	372	17.0	368	16.8	438	17.8	446	17.1	510	17.4	331	13.2
Grade 11	300	15.4	369	16.9	321	14.7	405	16.4	387	14.8	435	14.9	350	13.9
Grade 12	228	11.7	297	13.6	309	14.1	313	12.7	377	14.4	238	8.1	259	10.2
West Bay	422	21.7	524	24.1	505	23.1	562	22.8	565	21.6	625	21.3	591	23.5
George Town	866	44.5	941	43.3	886	42.9	990	40.2	982	37.6	1123	38.4	940	37.5
Bodden Town	390	20.0	423	19.5	481	20.6	562	22.8	658	25.2	771	26.3	608	24.2
East End	71	3.6	79	3.6	79	3.7	99	4.0	96	3.7	93	3.2	67	2.7
North Side	76	3.9	77	3.5	75	3.6	84	3.4	101	3.9	103	3.5	92	3.7
Cayman Brac	110	5.7	127	5.8	140	6.0	168	6.8	149	5.7	142	4.8	99	3.9

Source: CISDUS 2014, 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 the data is 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 (χ^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 of this report are based on the 2014 cycle of the *Cayman Islands Student Drug Use Survey* (CISDUS 2014). Previous survey cycles were conducted in 1998, 2000, 2002, 2006, 2010 and 2012.

Notification of the survey process was provided to teachers, parents and students prior to the survey. Unless notified by a parental letter all students were included in the survey.

Volunteers from the community, service organizations and private corporations provided assistance in administering the. 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 2014.

Questionnaire



The CISDUS 2014 questionnaire consisted of a total of 90 questions presented in a booklet format. 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 2014 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 substance 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)
- ❖ 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 CISDUS 2014

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: inhalants, crack cocaine, cocaine powder, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, tranquilizers, stimulants, methadone, oxycotin, *"donkey weed", "seasoned spliff", and "magic mushrooms"*³.

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

2. Results

a. Demographics

2. RESULTS

a. DEMOGRAPHICS

Age and gender

Age distribution for the complete survey showed that almost half of the students (48.2%) were between 13 and 15 years old while one-quarter (24.9%) of students were between 10 and 12 years old. More than one-fifth of students (22.8%) were between 16 and 18 years old and 0.4% were between 19 and 20 years old. No data was available for about 2.8% of the population (about 70 students). Slightly more females than males completed the survey (49.2% of females compared to 48.2% of males).

School and Grade Level:

Majority of respondents in the Cayman Islands survey attended public school (74.1%), and a further 25.9% attended private schools. Students were distributed among the grade levels as follows: 19.0% were in Grade 7, 20.5% were in Grade 8, 20.3% were in Grade 9, 13.2% were in Grade 10, 13.9% were in Grade 11 and 10.2% were in Grade 12.

District:

The district with the most concentration of students surveyed was George Town (37.5%) followed by the districts of Bodden Town (24.2%) and West Bay (23.5%). The distribution in the other districts showed, Cayman Brac (3.9%), North Side (3.7%) and East End (2.7%).

Living arrangements:

Students were asked to indicate, "With whom are you currently living?" Almost half (42.1%) indicated that they lived with their natural parents (mother and father). About a one-fifth (22.4%) reported that they lived with their mother only; 12.9% lived with parent and stepfather/stepmother; 6.6% indicated that parents are divorced and share the time with each parent; 3.9% lived with other relatives and parent(s); 3.8% lived with other relatives; 3.5% reported they lived with their natural father; 1.1% lived with legal guardians and 0.7% lived with adopted parents.

Nationalities:

Most of the respondents were Caymanians (65.7%).

From other regions, the distribution is as follows:

- ⇒ Caribbean: 9.0% were from Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Turks & Caicos.

- ⇒ North America: 8.9% were from Canada and United States of America.
- ⇒ Central America: 9.0% were from Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.
- ⇒ South America: 0.8% were from Brazil Colombia, Guyana, Peru and Venezuela.
- ⇒ Europe: 1.8% were from England, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Ireland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Scotland, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.
- ⇒ Asia/Africa/Australia: 1.4% were from Australia, China, Dubai, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Somalia, Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Zimbabwe.

Table 1: Demographic Distribution – Age, gender, grade, district, living arrangements and nationalities, CISDUS 2014

Age Grouping	10 - 12 yrs	24.9	Type of School	Private	25.9
	13 - 15 yrs	48.2		Public	74.1
	16 - 18 yrs	22.8	Living Arrangements	Both natural parents	42.1
	19 - 20 yrs	0.4		Mother only	22.4
Gender	Male	48.2		Parent & Stepfather/stepmother	12.9
	Female	49.2		Parents divorced (time spent with each parent)	6.6
Grade Level	7th Grade	19.0		Other relatives & parents	3.9
	8th Grade	20.5		Other relatives only	3.8
	9th Grade	20.3		Father only	3.5
	10th Grade	13.2		Legal guardians	1.1
	11th Grade	13.9	Adoptive parents	0.7	
	12th Grade	10.2	Nationalities	Caymanians	65.7
District	West Bay	23.5		Caribbean	9.0
	George Town	37.5		North America	8.9
	Bodden Town	24.2		Central America	9.0
	East End	2.7		South America	0.8
	North Side	3.7		Europe	1.8
	Cayman Brac	3.9		Asia/Africa/Australia	1.4

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

School experience:

- ☞ Students reported the average time they spend doing homework each week outside of school: more than one-third (38.2%) reported spending about 1 to 2 hours, 25.3% reported spending less than an hour, 16.7% reported spending about 3 to 4 hours, 6.9% reported spending about 5 to 6 hours, 7.0% reported no homework at all, and 3.5% reported spending about 7 hours or more.
- ☞ Students perception regarding school: 47.1% reported they 'like school to some degree', 18.6% reported they 'like school quite a lot', 14.8% of the students reported that they 'like school very much', while 11.3% reported that they 'don't like it very much' and 5.7% reported that they 'don't like it at all'.
- ☞ A large proportion of students (32.2%) often felt that the schoolwork is meaningful and important, another proportion of students (31.2%) felt sometimes that the schoolwork is meaningful; 24.2% reported that almost always they felt the schoolwork is meaningful; 7.4% reported that they rarely felt the schoolwork is meaningful, 2.5% reported that they never felt that the schoolwork is meaningful.
- ☞ The majority of respondents (67.0%) reported that teachers praise them when they work hard at school. Regarding participation, the majority (80.2%) reported that they had a lot of chances to be part of class discussions and activities.
- ☞ Almost half of the students (48.4%) 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 (82.8%) reported that they have a lot of chances to get involved in these activities at school. Likewise, the majority of students (67.8%) reported that they do have a lot of chances to talk with a teacher one-on-one in their schools.
- ☞ Asked to describe the relationships that the students' generally have with their teachers at school, 41.8% reported that their relationship is average, followed by 34.7% who reported good, 13.0% reported having a very good relationship, 4.8% reported having a bad relationship and 2.8% reported having a very bad relationship.
- ☞ More than one-third of students (36.3%) reported that they did not spend any afternoons or evenings doing after-school activities. However, majority (60.4%) reported spending at least one afternoon/evening doing after-school activities.

Table 2.1: School Experience, CISDUS 2014

Weekly Time on homework:	
About 1 to 2 hours	38.2
Less than 1 hour	25.3
About 3 to 4 hours	16.7
About 5 to 6 hours	6.9
No homework at all	7.0
About 7 or more hours	3.5

Meaningful about schoolwork:	
Often	32.2
Sometimes	31.2
Almost always	24.2
Rarely	7.4
Never	2.5

Praised by teachers:	67.0
Chances to be part of class discussion:	80.2
Parents been informed when done something well:	48.4
Chances to be involved in sports, clubs and other school activities:	82.8
Chances to talk with teacher one-on-one:	67.8

Feelings about school:	
I like school to some degree	47.1
I like school quite a lot	18.6
I like school very much	14.8
I don't like school very much	11.3
I don't like school at all	5.7

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Incidents:

When students were asked how often they went to school in the last four weeks, but skipped a class: **75.7% of students reported that they didn't skip any class; however, 21.6%** responded that they had skipped a class at least once.

When asked how many times they have been suspended from school, 82.8% reported that they were never suspended in the last term, 13.2% responded that they were suspended at least once. Notably more males (17.9%) compare to females (9.5%) reported being suspended at least once.

Table 2.2: Incidents, CISDUS2014

Skipped a class	
Yes	21.6
No	75.7

Suspended from school:	
Yes	13.2
No	82.8

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Prevention Education:

When asked how many classes or lectures they have taken which talked about alcohol, tobacco or other drugs: 21.7% reported they didn't receive any classes or lectures while 75.2% reported that they did receive classes or lectures about alcohol, tobacco or other drugs. Of those students who reported receiving classes, 15.7% were in 7th Grade, 23.6% were in 8th Grade, 23.5% were in 9th Grade, 13.0% were in 10th Grade, 13.9% were in 11th Grade, and 9.4% were in 12th Grade.

FIGURE 1: PREVENTION EDUCATION, CISDUS2014

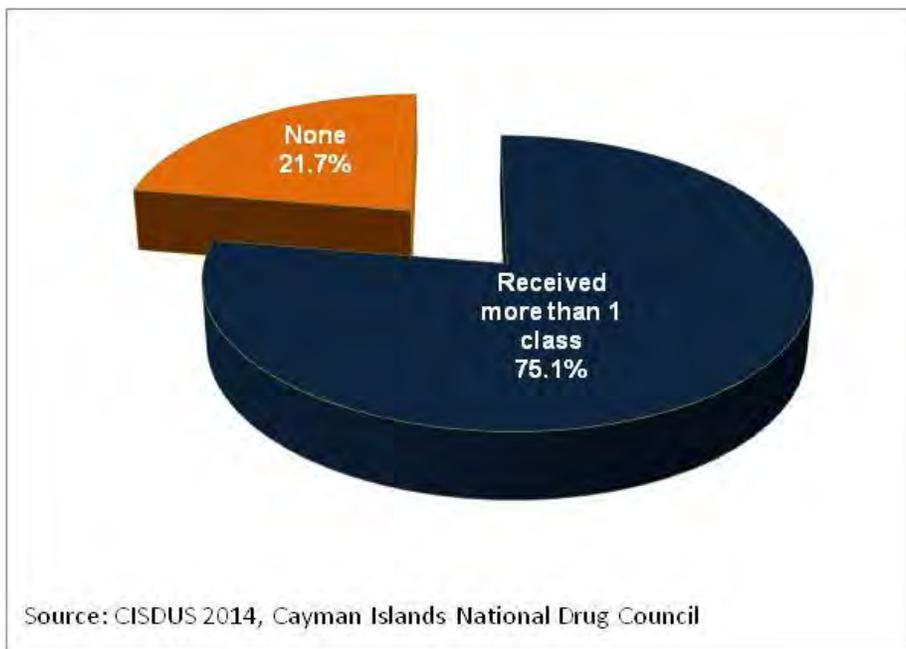


Table 2.3: Number of classes or lectures taken which talks about alcohol, tobacco and/or other drugs, CISDUS2014

Number of classes about alcohol, tobacco and other drugs:	
Grade 7	15.7
Grade 8	23.6
Grade 9	23.5
Grade 10	13.0
Grade 11	13.9
Grade 12	9.4

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

When students were asked – “Who do you think should teach students about alcohol and other drugs?” – 35.5% reported all the persons proposed in the survey (teachers, counsellors, coaches, police officers, older students, parents, and peer educators).

However, more than one-third (32.4%) reported police officers, 24.3% reported teachers, 24.0% reported counsellors, 22.1% reported parents, 10.8% 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, CISDUS2014

Persons that may teach about alcohol and other drugs:	
All	35.5
Police Officers	32.4
Teachers	24.3
Counsellors	24.0
Parents	22.1
Older students	10.8
Peer educators	9.8
Coaches	6.7

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

b. Overview of Alcohol Use in 2014

b. OVERVIEW OF ALCOHOL USE IN 2014

Lifetime Alcohol Use, 2014 CISDUS

Alcohol remained the most commonly reported drug used by adolescents in the Cayman Islands according to the Student Drug Use Surveys. About 57.5% of all students surveyed reported lifetime use. As shown in Figure 2, lifetime use of alcohol did not significantly vary by gender (57.5% of males vs. 57.7% of females); however, over the years, females are more likely to use alcohol. As expected, there were significant increases in reported lifetime drinking prevalence as grade level increased, ranging from 37.0% of 7th-graders up to 80.1% of 12th-graders. Among the districts, more than half of the responding students in all districts reported consuming alcohol in their lifetime (about 57%), including students in Cayman Brac.

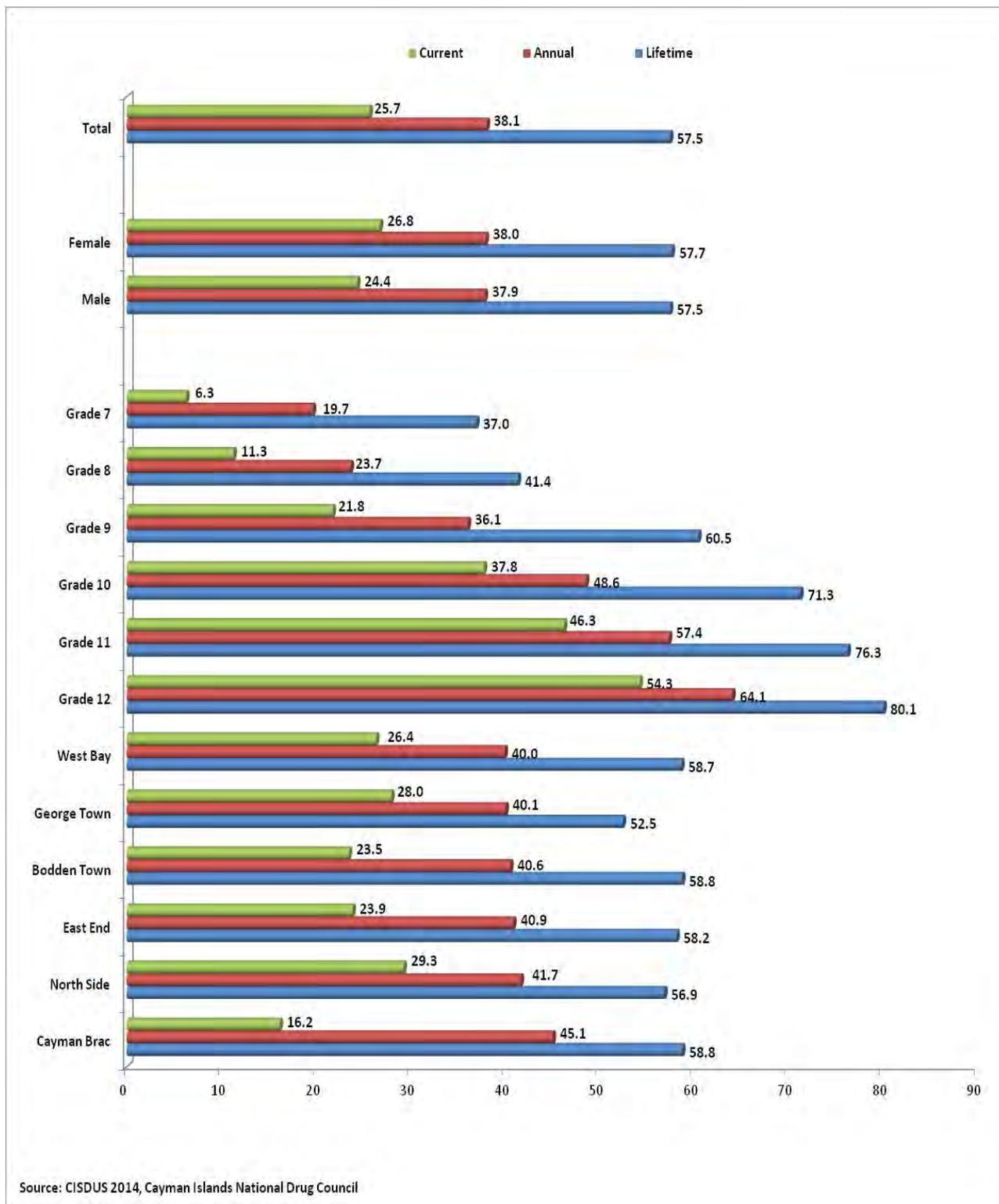
Past Year Alcohol Use, 2014 CISDUS

More than one third (38.1%) of all students reported drinking at least once during the 12 months before the 2014 survey (see Figure 2). Females (38.0%) and males (37.9%) were equally likely to use alcohol in the past month. The likelihood of past year drinking significantly increased with grade, from 19.7% of 7th-graders up to 64.1% of 12th-graders. There were no significant differences among the districts; however, students in Cayman Brac were less likely (about 29%) to have consumed alcohol in the past year.

Past Month Alcohol Use, 2014 CISDUS

One-fifth (25.7%) of students reported drinking alcohol at least once in the month (4 weeks) prior to the survey (see Figure 2). Again, females (26.8%) were more likely than males (24.4%) to use alcohol. The grade variation was significant, ranging from 6.3% of 7th-graders up to 54.3% of 12th-graders. There were no significant differences among the districts; however, students in Cayman Brac were less likely (about 16%) to have consumed alcohol in the past month.

FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING PAST MONTH, PAST YEAR, AND LIFETIME ALCOHOL USE, BY GENDER, GRADE AND DISTRICT, 2014 CISDUS



TRENDS IN PAST YEAR ALCOHOL USE, 1998-2014

As seen in Table 3, past year alcohol use varied slightly among the CISDUS years, but in 2006 there was 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; in 2012 there was a slight increase (40.2%) and in 2014 a slight decrease was reported (38.1%).

✎ **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 and remain stable in 2014 (37.9%).

The rate among females in 2012 (42.8%), 2010 (40.1%) and 2006 (45.7%) were significantly higher than 2014 (38.0%), 1998 (38.4%) as well as 2002 (38.6%) and 2000 (35.6%) were also higher.

✎ **Grade:** Compared to the 1998 prevalence, past year drinking was significantly higher in 2014 for students in grades 10 to 12: from 42.0% in 1998 up to 48.6% in 2014 among 10th-graders; from 50.5% to 57.4% among 11th-graders; and 57.5% to 64.1% among 12th-graders.

Since 2002, variations in past year alcohol use were also found for students in grades 7, 8, 9 and 12: from 14.6% in 2002 to 21.4% in 2006 and 19.7% in 2014 among 7th-graders; from 21.1% in 2002 to 31.9% in 2006 and 23.7% in 2014 among 8th-graders; from 32.8% in 2002 to 41.6% in 2006 and 36.1% in 2014 among 9th-graders; from 61.5% in 2002 to 69.7% in 2006 and 64.1% in 2014 among 12th-graders.

✎ **District:** Cayman Brac students reported the lowest prevalence in 2014 (29.3%); however, in 2012 reported the highest prevalence (45.1%). Grand Cayman districts reported similar patterns in 2014 and 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%). 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% (2012).

In 2014, a slight decrease was reported among districts, except for East End, where an increase was reported, from 40.9% in 2012 to 43.3% in 2014.

Table 3: Trends in Past Year Alcohol Use (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2014 CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		39.9	38.0	38.1	45.5	39.2	40.2	38.1
GENDER	Male	41.6	40.7	37.7	45.3	38.4	37.8	37.9
	Female	38.4	35.6	38.6	45.7	40.1	42.8	38.0
GRADE	Grade 7	20.6	14.2	14.6	21.4	10.7	10.5	19.7
	Grade 8	32.4	20.1	21.1	31.9	20.7	25.2	23.7
	Grade 9	45.2	37.2	32.8	41.6	35.8	45.7	36.1
	Grade 10	42.0	45.8	48.8	53.8	50.2	50.0	48.6
	Grade 11	50.5	53.8	62.6	61.3	63.0	64.4	57.4
	Grade 12	57.5	64.4	61.5	69.7	65.8	67.6	64.1
DISTRICT	West Bay	39.8	41.2	43.2	45.8	41.2	40.0	39.4
	George Town	38.0	37.7	37.3	49.7	36.5	40.1	39.1
	Bodden Town	44.4	38.6	40.6	44.5	43.0	40.6	36.2
	East End	47.1	30.3	30.4	50.5	47.9	40.9	43.3
	North Side	45.9	35.1	34.7	36.9	27.7	41.7	39.1
	Cayman Brac	30.0	29.4	24.5	25.6	38.9	45.1	29.3

Source: CISDUS2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

TRENDS IN PAST MONTH ALCOHOL USE, 1998-2014

In 2014, 25.7% 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%, to 22.6% in 2000, remaining stable in 2002 (23.5%), and increasing again to 30.5% in 2006; decreasing in 2010 to 22.9%; increasing notably in 2012 to 36.4% and decreasing significantly in 2014 to 25.7% (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%), 2010 (22.7%) and 2014 (24.4%).

The rate for females in 2012 (39.8%) and 2006 (29.3%) were notably higher than 1998 (17.6%), 2002 (23.9%), 2010 (23.2%) and 2014 (26.8%). Prevalence in 2014 was notably lower than 2012 for both males and females.

☞ **Grade:** Compared to 1998 rates, past month drinking was significantly higher in 2006 and 2012 but decreased in 2014 for students in 10, 11 and 12 grades. A notable increase in 2012 was found for students in grades 7, 8, and 9, but decreased in 2014.

☞ **District:** In 2014, decreased prevalence in drinking was notable in all districts; Cayman Brac reported the lowest 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, 1998-2014
CISDUS**

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		17.8	22.6	23.5	30.5	22.9	36.4	25.7
GENDER	Male	18.2	25.3	23.0	31.9	22.7	33.0	24.4
	Female	17.6	20.1	23.9	29.3	23.2	39.8	26.8
GRADE	Grade 7	4.5	7.0	5.9	11.3	4.4	13.6	6.3
	Grade 8	12.0	9.2	11.8	18.4	9.9	23.3	11.3
	Grade 9	19.3	19.3	22.0	24.9	15.9	39.7	21.8
	Grade 10	17.2	25.3	32.3	38.1	30.9	46.3	37.8
	Grade 11	28.4	37.8	39.1	43.0	40.6	52.2	46.3
	Grade 12	32.4	42.3	38.2	54.1	43.2	63.4	54.3
DISTRICT	West Bay	19.3	20.9	25.1	30.4	25.7	35.5	26.4
	George Town	17.0	22.8	23.2	33.6	21.2	36.6	28.0
	Bodden Town	17.6	25.2	24.9	29.1	24.0	35.9	23.5
	East End	16.7	20.0	18.2	38.3	31.3	37.8	23.9
	North Side	24.7	19.7	24.3	23.8	17.8	40.8	29.3
	Cayman Brac	15.0	20.2	18.0	16.5	19.5	40.8	16.2

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

FREQUENCY OF DRINKING ALCOHOL IN THE PAST YEAR

As seen in Figure 3, the most common pattern of drinking among the students who reported drinking in 2014 (n=1444) was 'only at social events' (25.8%), while 12.5% reported drinking 'only during weekends', 6.0% reported drinking 'some week days' and 1.8% reported drinking 'daily'.

Females (26.3%) were more likely than males (25.3%) to report drinking only at social events; also females (14.3%) were more likely than males (10.5%) to drink during weekends.

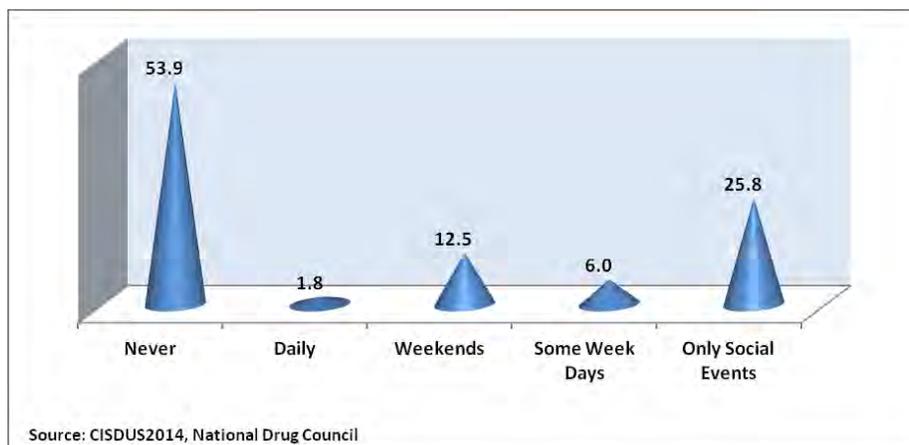
There was a notable variation among grades: 12th-graders (6.7%) were more likely to drink daily than other grades. Students from 9th grade (6.0%), 10th grade (7.9%) and 11th grade (5.8%) reported drinking during the weekdays.

Among districts, the students from Cayman Brac (2.8%), Bodden Town (1.9%) and East End (1.9%) were most likely to report daily drinking. During weekends, students from West Bay (7.1%), George Town (5.3%) and Bodden Town (6.5%) reported drinking.

FIGURE 3: FREQUENCY OF DRINKING ALCOHOL DURING THE PAST YEAR, BY GENDER, GRADE AND DISTRICT, 2014CISDUS

		Never		Daily			Weekends			Some Week Days			Only Social Events		
		2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
Total		52.2	53.9	4.8	1.5	1.8	19.6	14.6	12.5	11.5	5.9	6.0	64.1	25.8	25.8
Gender															
	Male	57.1	56.7	5.7	1.9	2.2	20.0	12.7	10.5	13.1	5.6	5.4	61.2	22.7	25.3
	Female	47.8	51.3	4.1	1.3	1.5	19.4	16.4	14.3	10.3	6.0	6.6	66.2	28.5	26.3
Grade															
	Grade 7	86.1	86.6	14.4	1.2	1.0	13.6	3.5	4.2	10.6	1.3	2.1	61.4	7.9	6.1
	Grade 8	69.0	67.9	4.3	0.8	1.2	15.0	7.7	7.2	15.4	4.4	6.2	65.4	18.1	17.5
	Grade 9	51.6	57.5	4.1	2.1	1.7	18.6	12.7	9.1	13.5	7.3	6.0	63.9	26.3	25.6
	Grade 10	45.0	43.1	4.3	1.1	0.7	20.3	17.3	17.4	12.8	6.4	7.9	62.6	30.2	30.7
	Grade 11	41.3	42.5	4.0	1.5	0.7	18.3	18.2	16.7	11.1	7.7	5.8	66.6	31.2	34.4
	Grade 12	27.4	26.0	4.6	2.7	6.7	24.0	27.4	21.1	8.3	6.5	7.6	63.0	36.0	38.7
	Grade 13	27.6	-	-	1.9	-	-	23.8	-	-	7.6	-	-	39.0	-
District															
	West Bay	50.3	49.2	4.0	1.0	2.3	22.1	17.6	11.6	12.6	5.4	7.1	61.3	25.6	29.8
	George Town	51.8	50.9	2.9	1.4	1.5	19.6	15.1	16.0	10.7	5.6	5.3	66.8	26.1	26.3
	Bodden Town	53.1	59.1	6.2	2.6	1.9	16.8	11.5	9.5	12.9	6.9	6.5	64.1	25.9	23.0
	East End	54.2	61.9	10.7	0.0	1.9	17.0	9.5	8.6	14.3	7.3	4.8	58.0	29.1	22.9
	North Side	56.8	56.5	11.8	2.4	0.8	25.8	16.0	8.1	7.5	4.1	3.2	54.8	20.7	31.5
	Cayman Brac	49.3	61.1	2.4	0.4	2.8	21.8	18.1	12.5	8.9	6.6	6.3	66.9	25.6	17.4

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug council



BINGE DRINKING⁴ IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS

In 2014, 14.0% (352 students) of students in grades 7 to 12 reported binge drinking at least once in the two weeks before the survey. Roughly 6.4% of students binged only once, 4.7% binged two or three times, and 2.9% did so four or more times in the last two weeks.

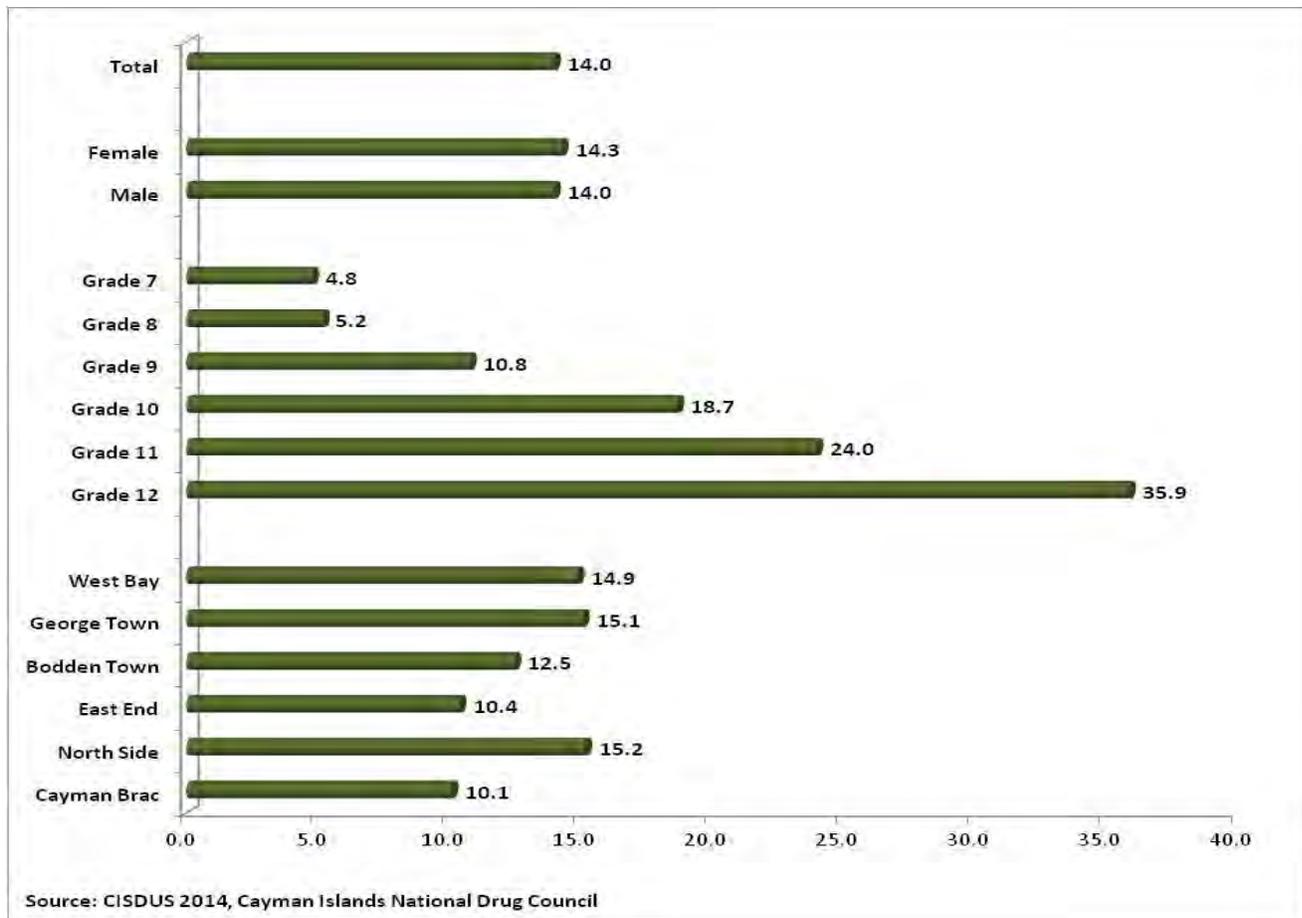
As presented in Figure 4, there was no significant difference in binge drinking between males and females; however, females (14.3%) reported more binge drinking than males (14.0%).

⁴ 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.

Binge drinking significantly increased with grade, from about 4.8% of students in grades 7 to 35.9 % of 12th-graders.

Among districts, North Side (15.1%) and George Town (15.2%) reported the higher rates of binge drinking, followed by West Bay (14.9%), Bodden Town (12.5%), East End (10.4%), and Cayman Brac (10.1%).

FIGURE 4: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING BINGE DRINKING DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS BY GENDER, GRADE AND DISTRICT, 2014 CISDUS



TRENDS: PAST MONTH BINGE DRINKING, 1998-2006 – PAST TWO WEEKS BINGE DRINKING 2010-2014

Reported binge drinking among Cayman Island students have 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% and 2014 (14.0%) (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 and 2014 the prevalence significantly decreased to 14.8% and 14.0% respectively.

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 showed a significant increase to 32.7% and in 2012 and 2014 a significant decrease to 16.7% and 14.3% respectively.

☞ **Grade:** Binge drinking amongst 7th-graders significantly increased over time: from 1.5% in 1998 up to 9.9% in 2006 and 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 12th-graders was there a more significant increase – 2002 (19.5%), 2006 (30.2%), 2010 (51.5%) and 2012 (41.6%). In 2014, all grades reported a notably decrease.

☞ **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 2014 showed a decrease in all districts; George Town (15.1%) and North Side (15.2%) reported the highest rates in binge drinking.

Table 5: Trends: Past Month (1998-2006) and Past Two Weeks (2010 - 2014) Binge Drinking (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, CISDUS

	N	1998 (1888)	2000 (2125)	2002 (2157)	2006 (2430)	2010* (2612)	2012* (2928)	2014* (2510)
Total	Total	7.2	12.7	12.6	15.2	32.1	16.0	14.0
Gender	Male	7.5	15.4	14.0	16.6	31.4	14.8	14.0
	Female	6.9	10.2	11.3	13.9	32.7	16.7	14.3
Grade	Grade 7	1.5	6.1	5.4	9.9	10.1	3.5	4.8
	Grade 8	3.8	6.1	7.4	6.8	22.2	9.2	5.2
	Grade 9	8.8	13.7	11.5	10.7	27.6	16.2	10.8
	Grade 10	6.6	12.2	18.9	16.5	39.5	18.0	18.7
	Grade 11	12.8	16.5	16.3	21.9	49.9	22.1	24.0
	Grade 12	12.7	24.3	19.5	30.2	51.5	41.6	35.9
District	West Bay	8.3	10.1	12.4	14.8	34.2	15.4	14.9
	George Town	7.7	13.8	13.0	17.1	29.9	14.9	15.1
	Bodden Town	4.5	11.8	12.2	14.1	34.2	16.0	12.5
	East End	5.9	10.4	9.2	16.1	36.5	17.2	10.4
	North Side	8.1	17.1	16.2	13.3	34.7	22.3	15.2
	Cayman Brac	9.3	15.4	11.5	9.8	26.2	18.2	10.1

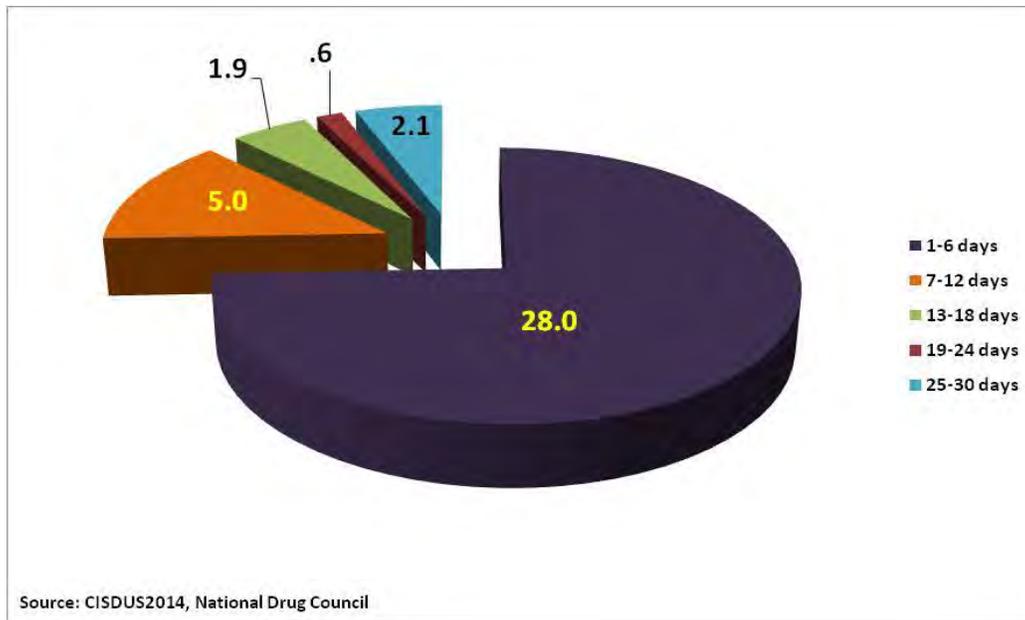
Source: CISDUS 2012, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

(*) 2010, 2012 and 2014: 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 37.6% of students indicated getting drunk—28.0% reported having gotten drunk between 1 and 6 days; 5.0% between 7-12 days, 2.1% 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, 2014

“New drinkers” refer to those students who had their first alcoholic drink during the past 12 months. In 2014, 22.2% of students reported using alcohol for the first time at some point during the year before the survey (Table 6). However, a notably high proportion of the students (16.7%) reported using alcohol for the first time more than a year before the survey.

More females (23.6%) than males (21.2%) were reported as new drinkers in 2014. It is notable that 12th graders reported more new drinkers (30.9%) than 7th graders (6.3%).

There was no significant variation among districts: students from West Bay were most likely to be new drinkers (24.5%), whereas Bodden Town students (19.2%) were least likely to be new drinkers.

Trends among New Drinkers, 1998-2014

Although the trend over the years showed an increase of new drinkers (from 27.3% in 1998 to 33.2% in 2006), it is notable that in 2010, 2012 and 2014 the trends decreased to 29.6%, 22.8% and 22.2%, respectively. The percentage of new male drinkers increased from 27.1% in 1998 to 33.2% in 2006, and new female drinkers increased from 27.6% in 1998 to 32.8% in 2006. In 2012 and 2014, new male drinkers are about equal proportion (21.7% in 2012 and 21.2% in 2014) and new female drinkers decreased from 24.2% in 2012 to 23.6% in 2014.

The percentage of new drinkers in 12th grade increased over time, except in 2010 and 2014; as it also did for grades 10 and 11; in 2014 there was a significant increase again reported for 10th grade. Between 2002 and 2006, the percentage increased among 7th graders (from 19.4% up to 29.8%) and among 8th graders (from 29.3% up to 36.9%) but decreased drastically in 2012 (7.1%) and 2014 (6.3%) among 7th graders.

Although previous years reported an increase over time and over grade levels, in 2012 and 2014; 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grades reported the majority of new drinkers. In addition, as grade levels increased, prevalence of new drinkers increased (from 6.3% among 7th-graders to 30.9% among 12th- graders).

Since 1998, new drinkers have increased in the eastern districts, especially North Side, East End and Cayman Brac. However, in recent years (2012, 2014) a notably decrease of new users have been reported.

Table 6: Trends in First Use of Alcohol in the Past Year (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2014 CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		27.3	27.3	30.6	33.2	29.6	22.8	22.2
GENDER	Male	27.1	28.1	31.7	33.6	29.4	21.7	21.2
	Female	27.6	26.8	29.6	32.8	29.7	24.2	23.6
GRADE	Grade 7	21.8	20.4	19.4	29.8	33.3	7.1	6.3
	Grade 8	26.6	22.0	29.3	36.9	38.0	17.1	12.8
	Grade 9	26.2	37.2	39.6	33.4	36.2	28.0	27.1
	Grade 10	33.7	28.1	34.2	30.9	26.5	28.4	34.7
	Grade 11	29.2	30.0	34.9	33.5	26.9	33.3	33.7
	Grade 12	25.8	27.1	28.9	34.7	24.4	34.9	30.9
DISTRICT	West Bay	31.1	26.6	26.7	32.0	30.6	23.2	24.5
	George Town	26.9	28.6	32.8	33.9	29.0	21.3	22.9
	Bodden Town	26.3	25.8	29.8	34.1	28.8	24.0	19.2
	East End	31.9	34.2	38.2	39.6	35.6	24.7	22.4
	North Side	23.3	29.6	32.9	42.9	34.0	23.3	20.7
	Cayman Brac	19.6	19.4	26.1	21.6	23.3	28.9	21.2

Source: CISDUS 2014, 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 2014, about 26.6% of lifetime drinkers (N=1,444) 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 (30.1%) than females (24.3%) reportedly had their first drink between the ages of 6 and 11 years.

HAZARDOUS DRINKING, PROBLEMATIC CONSEQUENCES, & TREATMENT

In 2014, CISDUS included some questions from 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 2014, on a typical day when the students reported alcohol use, 3.9% of students reported having drunk 5 to 7 drinks (less students than in 2010 – 4.2%) and 3.5% reported having drunk 8 or more drinks (about equal percentage of students compared to 2012 – 3.2% and 2010 – 3.6%). About 6.3% of students reported having drunk five or more drinks on one occasion (less than monthly)--a significant decrease compared with 2010 and 2012: 19.8% and 7.5% respectively.

Table 7: Alcohol Intake, 2014 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
	2014	14.3	10.5	5.1	3.9	3.5

		2010	2012	2014
How often do you have five or more drinks on one occasion?	Less than a month	19.8	7.5	6.3
	Monthly	13.9	9.9	9.9
	Weekly	4.2	3.0	2.7
	Never	-	25.3	24.5

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Dependence Indicators (Past 12 months)

In 2014, a small percentage of students (0.5% or 13 students) reported that daily or almost daily, they were unable to stop drinking once they had started. In addition, 10 students (0.4%) reported that daily or almost daily, they have failed to do what was normally expected from them because of drinking. Another 10 students (0.4%) 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, 2014 CISDUS

How often during the last 12 months have you:	2010				2012				2014					
	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	almost daily	Never	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	43.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.5
Not done things	19.8	6.4	1.6	1.5	43.2	3.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	41.6	2.5	1.6	0.7	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	44.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Adverse Consequences

A similar proportion of students in 2014 (1.0%) compared to 2012 (0.9%) and 2010 (2.0%) reported that almost every day or daily they had a feeling of guilty or remorse after drinking. Once again, in 2014 less students (0.9%) compared to 2012 (1.0%) and 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, (42.3 % in 2014, 42.9% in 2012, 41.5% in 2010). A small proportion (5.5% in 2014, 5.3% in 2012 and 4.7% in 2010) reported been injured as a result of drinking. A few students (2.1% in 2014, 2.9% in 2012 and 3.0% in 2010) 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, 201 CISDUS

How often during the last 12 months have you:	2010					2012				2014				
	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	almost daily	Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily	Never	Less than monthly	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	39.3	3.5	1.6	1.2	1.0
Unable to remember what happen the night bet	17.8	7.2	1.7	2.1	37.4	6.5	3.3	0.8	1.0	36.9	4.7	2.8	1.3	0.9

Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?	2010			2012			2014		
	Yes, but not in the last 12 months	4.1	4.5	4.6					
	Yes, during the last 12 months	4.7	5.3	5.5					
No	41.5	42.9	42.3						

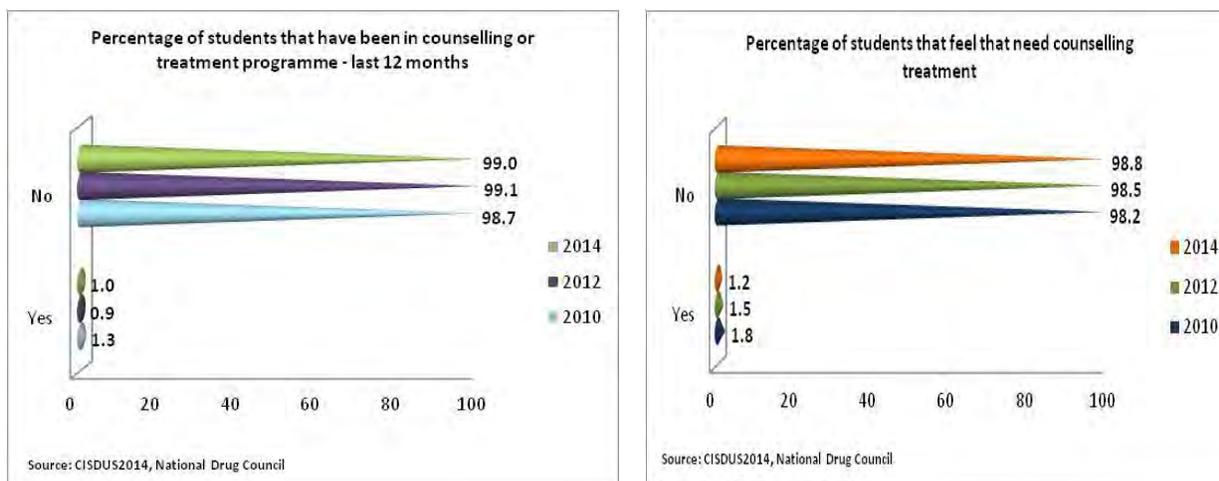
		2010	2012	2014
Has a relative or friend or a doctor or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested that you cut down?	Yes, but not in the last 12 months	1.6	1.1	1.1
	Yes, during the last 12 months	3.0	2.9	2.1
	No	43.9	46.3	46.6

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Treatment for Alcohol Use, 2014

The 2014 CISDUS asked students whether they felt that they were in need of treatment for their alcohol use. As presented in Figure 4, in 2014 very few students (1.0%, n=26) had been in counselling or received treatment for alcohol use during the 12 months before the survey. Likewise, another small proportion of students (1.2%, n=31) felt that they were in need of alcohol treatment or counselling.

FIGURE 6: TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOL USE, 2014



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

Perceived Alcohol Availability, 2014

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 2014, 47.8% of all students surveyed reported that it was “easy” or “very easy” to obtain alcohol.

There was a significant difference between male (44.3%) and female (53.1%) students. Perception of availability significantly increased with grade, from 26.2% of 7th graders to 85.3% of 12th graders reporting that it is ‘easy’ or ‘very easy’ to obtain alcohol.

There is also significant variation by district, with students in West Bay, Cayman Brac Bay more likely to report easy availability of alcohol (about 58%). Students in West Bay, Bodden Town, George Town and North Side also reported easy availability of alcohol (about 54%).

Trends in Availability, 1998-2014

The percentage of all students reporting easy alcohol availability in 2014 (47.8%) is lower than that found in the previous years (about 60% on average in 2010 and 2012).

✎ **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. In 2014, a notably decrease was reported.

✎ **Grade:** Reported availability in 2010, 2012 and 2014 were higher compared to previous years among grade 7 students (25.2% vs. 16.7% average). Eighth graders showed a decrease in 2006 (27.3%) versus 1998 (35.9%), but in 2010, 2012 and 2014 there was a notable increase (42.7%, 41.2% and 42.6% respectively). Reported availability among 9th (53.0%), 10th (67.9%), 11th (80.1%) and 12th graders (85.3%) in 2014 was significantly higher than the rates found in 1998 among 9th (42.9%), 10th (55.3), 11th (67.7%), and 12th (65.8%) graders.

✎ **District:** Reported availability increased between 1998 and 2014 among all districts, but these increases were primarily seen in Cayman Brac and West Bay students (48.2% vs. 58.1% and 43.6% vs. 59.6%, respectively). An increase was also evident for students in East End between 2002 and 2010 (30.4% vs. 65.1%). In 2014, a decrease was notable among all districts, compared with 2012.

Table 10: Trends in the Percentage of Students Reporting it is “Easy” or “Very Easy” to Obtain Alcohol by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2014 CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		45.7	43.0	44.0	46.8	61.8	58.9	47.8
GENDER	Male	47.6	45.3	44.8	48.7	58.3	54.2	44.3
	Female	44.5	41.0	43.4	45.2	64.9	63.1	53.1
GRADE	Grade 7	18.4	13.0	14.2	21.1	27.8	21.6	26.2
	Grade 8	35.9	21.2	26.2	27.3	42.7	41.2	42.6
	Grade 9	42.9	42.4	40.3	39.8	59.0	64.0	53.0
	Grade 10	55.3	51.3	55.4	57.8	78.3	70.7	67.9
	Grade 11	67.7	65.3	68.8	67.4	80.6	80.8	80.1
	Grade 12	65.8	74.7	74.4	77.6	86.1	91.5	85.3
DISTRICT	West Bay	43.6	43.5	43.5	44.7	64.7	60.9	59.6
	George Town	43.6	43.6	46.3	49.3	59.2	59.8	56.3
	Bodden Town	50.5	43.0	43.9	48.4	63.0	54.9	52.8
	East End	54.9	38.0	30.4	50.5	65.1	60.8	55.1
	North Side	48.7	45.5	37.3	40.5	57.3	56.2	55.1
	Cayman Brac	48.2	40.6	37.9	35.7	66.4	67.5	58.1

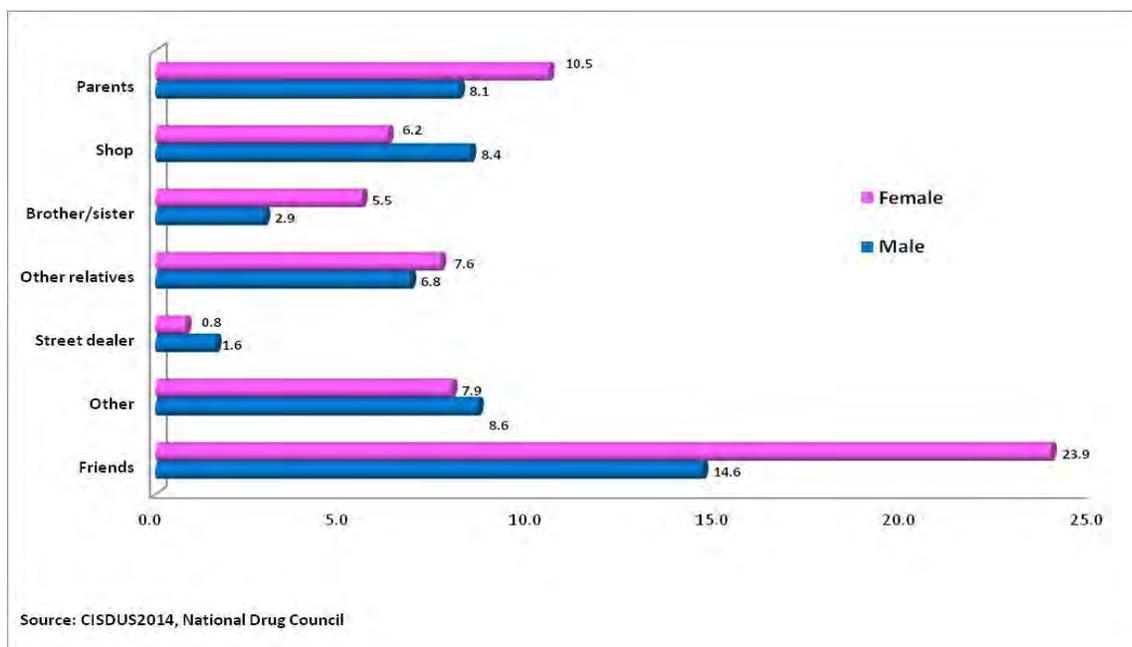
Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Source of Obtaining Alcohol

Students were asked how they usually obtain alcohol. Of those who drank alcohol, about 18.9% reported they got it from friends, 9.2% got it from parents, 7.2% got it from other relatives, 8.3% by “other” ways, 7.2% from buying it in the shop, 4.2% from brother/sister, and the remaining 1.2% 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, their parents and shop. In addition, female sources were more likely to be from parents 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, 2014 CISDUS



Place of Consumption

Students were also asked where they usually drink alcohol. Of those who drank alcohol, about 14.6% reported drinking at other social events, 14.1% reported at home, 12.3% reported drinking at “other” places, 8.7% reported drinking at a friend’s house, 3.0% on the neighbourhood, 2.4% reported drinking at school and the remaining 1.6% 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) (Table 11).

Compared to 2012 and 2010, similar trends were reported: In 2012, 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) (Table 11).

In 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 was 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) (Table 11).

FIGURE 8: PLACE OF CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL, 2010-2014 CISDUS

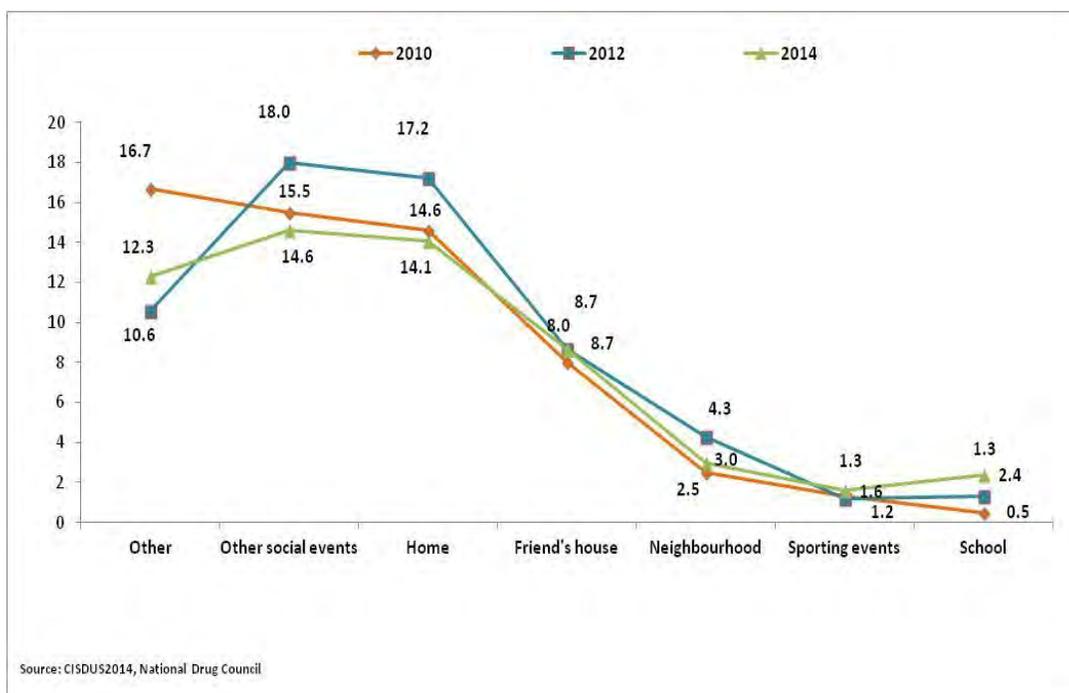


Table 11: Place of Consumption of Alcohol by Grade, 2010-2014 CIDUS

	2010	2012	2014
Other	16.7	10.6	12.3
Other social events	15.5	18.0	14.6
Home	14.6	17.2	14.1
Friend's house	8.0	8.7	8.7
Neighbourhood	2.5	4.3	3.0
Sporting events	1.3	1.2	1.6
School	0.5	1.3	2.4

Source: CISDUS 2014, 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 12 presents the percentage of students who perceive “great risk” of harm to one’s health from daily drinking. In 2014, 28.0% of students reported that they believe drinking daily poses a great risk, with females significantly more likely than males to feel this way (31.5% vs. 25.0%). The perception of great risk from daily drinking increased with grade, from a low of about 26% of 7th, 8th and 9th grade students up to about one-third of 11th and 12th graders. While there was variation by district, this was not significant, except in Cayman Brac.

Overall, the perception that daily drinking poses a great risk of harm to one’s health was similar in 2014 (28.0%) 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, 1998-2014 CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		28.9	31.4	25.9	24.6	28.1	29.4	28.0
GENDER	Male	23.3	27.1	22.9	20.0	23.3	25.3	25.0
	Female	34.3	35.6	28.7	29.2	32.4	34.0	31.5
GRADE	Grade 7	21.2	22.2	19.3	20.6	21.0	22.7	22.4
	Grade 8	24.2	23.5	23.1	18.1	24.2	31.1	27.4
	Grade 9	29.5	30.7	24.7	24.3	31.1	26.8	27.9
	Grade 10	29.8	31.5	24.2	22.1	28.9	34.7	34.7
	Grade 11	33.0	38.2	32.7	28.6	29.2	32.9	32.6
	Grade 12	42.1	46.1	35.3	37.4	36.3	33.2	28.5
DISTRICT	West Bay	25.1	32.3	24.0	23.8	31.2	29.4	28.6
	George Town	32.2	31.1	28.7	24.5	26.9	28.5	27.2
	Bodden Town	31.5	30.3	24.1	26.0	30.1	32.8	29.4
	East End	19.7	27.8	19.0	14.1	19.8	26.9	28.4
	North Side	22.4	48.1	20.0	27.4	26.7	25.2	26.1
	Cayman Brac	21.8	26.6	30.0	28.6	26.8	28.2	34.3

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

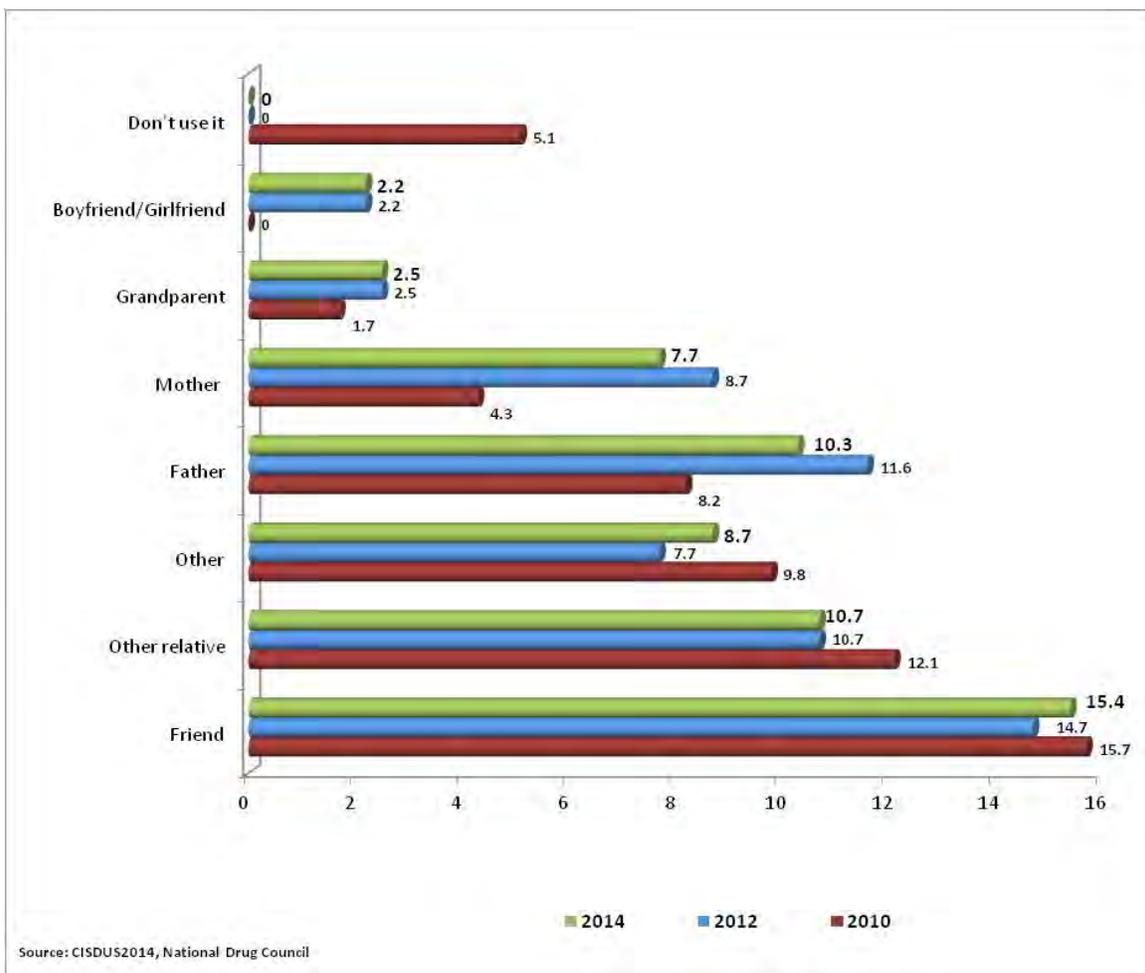
Introduction to Substance Use

Students were asked who first introduced them to alcohol use. In 2014, 15.4% 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 relative (10.7%), father (10.3%), “other” person (8.7%), mother (7.7%), and grandparent (2.5%), and boyfriend/girlfriend (2.2%), (Figure 9).

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, 2010-2014 CISDUS

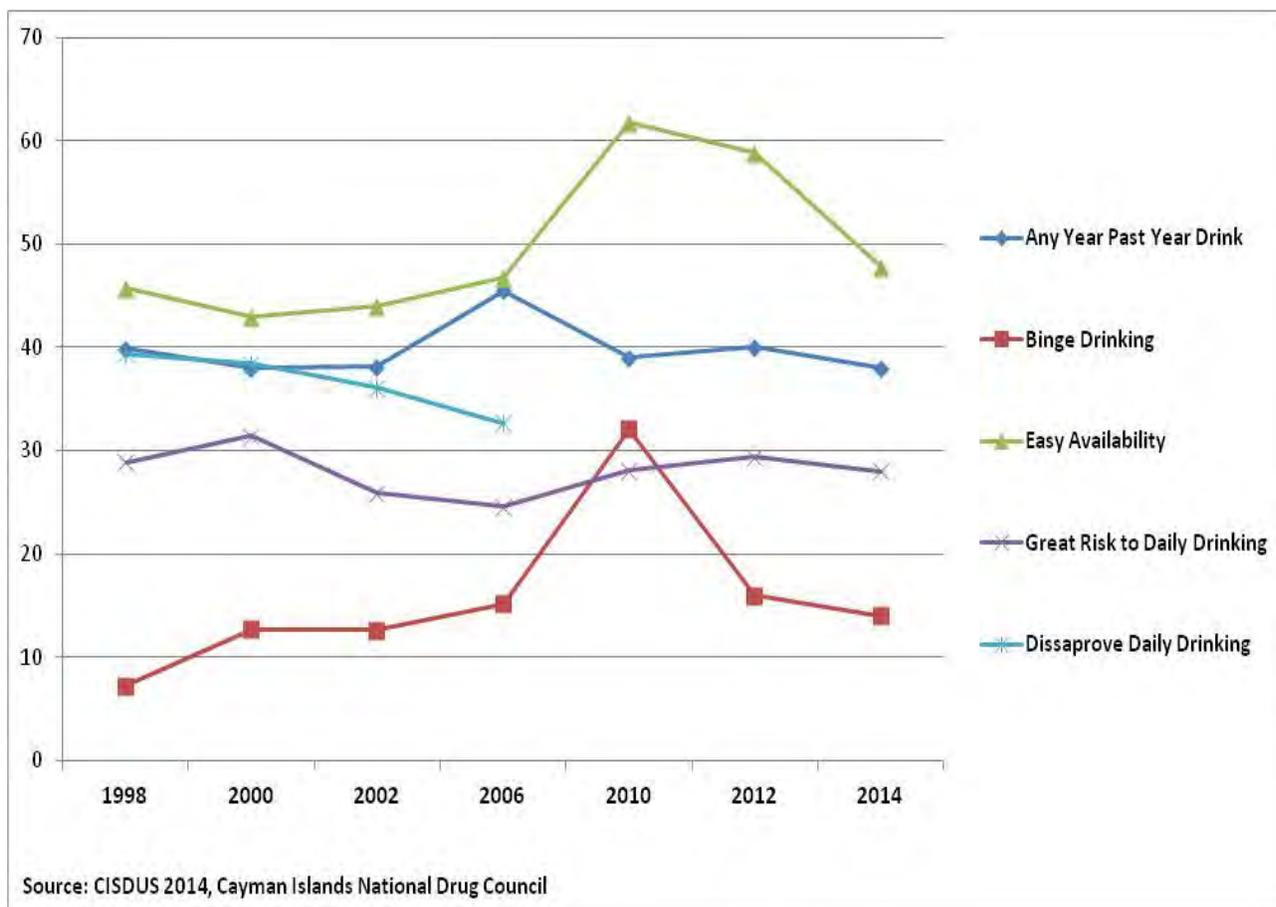


**Comparison:
(Drinking Behaviours, Alcohol Availability, Perceptions of Risk and Disapproval)**

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 2014. Alcohol use increased up to 2010, while the ease of availability decreased in 2012 and 2014 and perceptions of risk gradually increased over the years.

FIGURE 10: THE RELATIONSHIP OVER TIME BETWEEN DRINKING BEHAVIOURS, ALCOHOL AVAILABILITY, RISK PERCEPTION AND DISAPPROVAL OF ALCOHOL, CISDUS 1998-2014



COMPARISON WITH OTHER STUDENT SURVEYS⁵

In this section, we compare the 2014 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 13 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 higher than students surveyed in Ontario (Canada), the United States and Bermuda but lower compared with the Bahamas. The past-month prevalence is notably higher among 8th-graders in the Cayman Islands compared to students in Bermuda and similar to the United States. Among 10thgraders, the students from the United States reported the lowest prevalence. The rates of binge drinking for 8th graders are different across the four regions: Cayman Islands reported the highest rate (5.2%). Tenth graders in the Cayman Islands (18.7%) and Canada (18.1%) were more likely to binge drink compared to Americans (12.8%) and Bermudians (11.7%). Twelfth graders in Canada (39.2%) were more likely to binge drink compared to their Caymanians counterparts (35.9%), to their American counterparts (26.0%) or their Bermudian counterparts (20.1%).

Table 13: Alcohol-Related Behaviors for Grades 8, 10, and 12: Comparing the 2014 CISDUS, 2013 OSDUS, 2013 MTF, 2012 SIDUC Bahamas and 2011 SIDUC Bermuda Survey Findings

	Grade 8				
	2014 CISDUS	2013 OSDUS	2013 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year Drinking	27.7	24.6	22.1	30.6	-
Past Month Drinking	11.3	-	10.2	15.1	3.0
Binge Drinking -30days	5.2	3.7	3.6	-	2.0
	Grade 10				
	2014 CISDUS	2013 OSDUS	2013 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year Drinking	48.6	53.5	47.1	55.7	-
Past Month Drinking	37.8	-	25.7	33.4	26.3
Binge Drinking -30days	18.7	18.1	12.8	-	11.7
	Grade 12				
	2014 CISDUS	2013 OSDUS	2013 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year Drinking	64.1	74.4	62.0	65.3	-
Past Month Drinking	54.3	-	39.2	42.3	41.0
Binge Drinking -30days	35.9	39.2	26.0	-	20.1

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

⁵ 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.

c. Overview of Tobacco Use in 2014

c. OVERVIEW OF TOBACCO USE IN 2014

Lifetime Smoking, 2014 CISDUS

As seen in Figure 11, more than one-fifth (21.9%) of Cayman Island students in grades 7 to 12 have smoked at least one tobacco cigarette in their lifetime.

More females (22.3%) than males (21.6%) reported smoking in their lifetime. There were significant differences by grade levels for lifetime smoking, ranging from a low of 3.6% among 7th graders to a high of 50.8% among 12th graders.

Despite some variation among the districts, there were no significant differences, except for Bodden Town students, that reported the lowest prevalence (17.6%).

Past Year Smoking, 2014 CISDUS

Overall, 9.8% of Cayman Islands students reported smoking tobacco cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey (Figure 11).

Males and females reported similar past year prevalence (10.0% vs. 9.7% respectively). Rates significantly increased with grade, from 1.9% of 7th graders up to 25.4% of 12th graders.

Despite some variation, there was no significant difference by district, except for Bodden Town, North Side and Cayman Brac students, that reported the lowest prevalence (7.9%, 8.7% and 9.1% respectively).

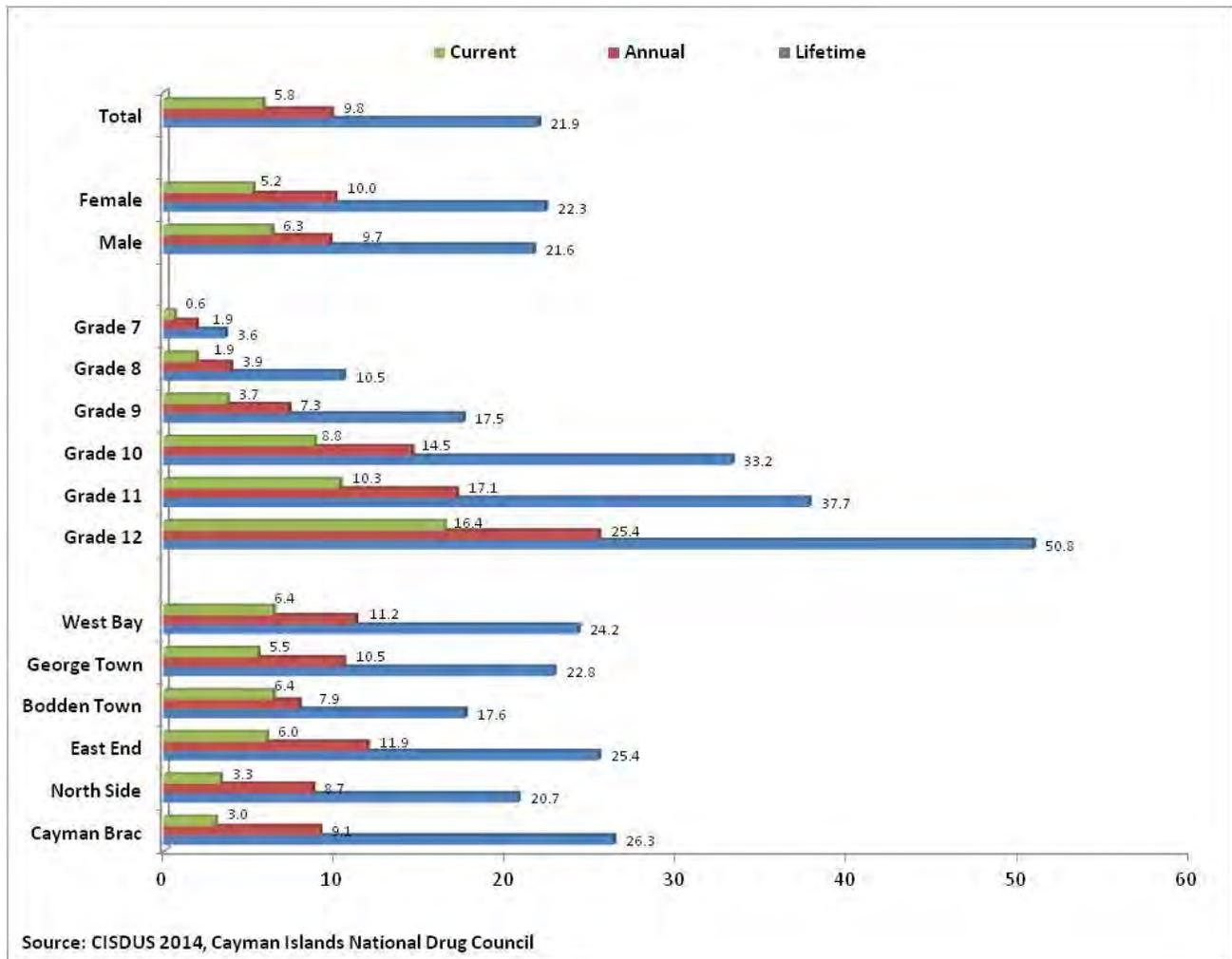
Past Month Smoking, 2014 CISDUS

Overall, 5.8% of students reported smoking tobacco cigarettes during the four weeks before the survey (Figure 11).

Slightly more males compared to females (6.3% vs. 5.2%) reported past month smoking. Rates significantly increase with grade, from 0.6% of 7th graders up to 16.4% of 12th graders.

Again, there was no significant difference by district, except for North Side and Cayman Brac students, that reported the lowest prevalence (3.3% and 3.0% respectively).

FIGURE 11: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING PAST MONTH, PAST YEAR AND LIFETIME SMOKING BY GENDER, GRADE AND DISTRICT, 2014 CISDUS



TRENDS IN PAST YEAR SMOKING, 1998-2014

Past year tobacco smoking has been decreasing over the years since 2010; in 1998 an increase was reported from 8.5% 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 14).

☞ **Gender:** Past year smoking among males did not significantly change over time, remaining between 6% 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) with a notable decrease in 2014. Smoking among males was also significantly higher in 2010 and 2012 compared to 1998 (14.2% and 11.0% vs. 8.6%) and similarly in 2014 (9.7%).

☞ **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%) and 2014 (1.9%). Past year smoking was significantly lower in 2006 compared to 1998 but increased significantly in 2010 and 2012 among 9th graders (3.4% vs. 8.3% vs. 12.4% and 12.1%, respectively), as well as among 10th graders (10.1% vs. 8.0% vs. 20.6% and 16.3%), 11th graders (10.7% vs. 17.7% vs. 26.4% and 20.2%) and 12th graders (11.4% vs. 15.2% vs. 24.4% and 25.6%). In 2014, all grades reported a significant decrease.

☞ **District:** Students in all districts reported a notable decrease in 2012 and 2014 compared to the previous years. Students from East End reported significant increases, from 4.3% in 1998 to 11.9% in 2014.

Table 14: Trends in Past Year Tobacco Smoking (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2014 CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		8.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	14.4	11.9	9.8
GENDER	Male	8.6	6.7	7.3	7.9	14.2	11.0	9.7
	Female	8.4	5.2	6.1	5.7	14.8	12.7	10.0
GRADE	Grade 7	2.3	0.5	0.5	3.3	3.2	2.7	1.9
	Grade 8	4.0	2.7	1.2	2.4	4.4	4.6	3.9
	Grade 9	8.3	2.0	5.9	3.4	12.4	12.1	7.3
	Grade 10	10.1	7.9	9.0	8.0	20.6	16.3	14.5
	Grade 11	17.7	9.6	13.1	10.7	26.4	20.2	17.1
	Grade 12	11.4	14.9	14.0	15.2	24.1	25.6	25.4
DISTRICT	West Bay	10.6	5.8	5.6	6.7	16.1	12.3	11.2
	George Town	8.4	6.1	7.6	6.3	12.8	11.8	10.5
	Bodden Town	5.7	5.2	7.5	8.2	15.2	10.1	7.9
	East End	4.3	2.6	2.6	4.2	15.6	14.0	11.9
	North Side	10.8	9.1	6.7	4.9	12.9	11.7	8.7
	Cayman Brac	11.8	5.0	5.0	6.6	17.4	18.3	9.1

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

USUAL NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED IN THE PAST MONTH

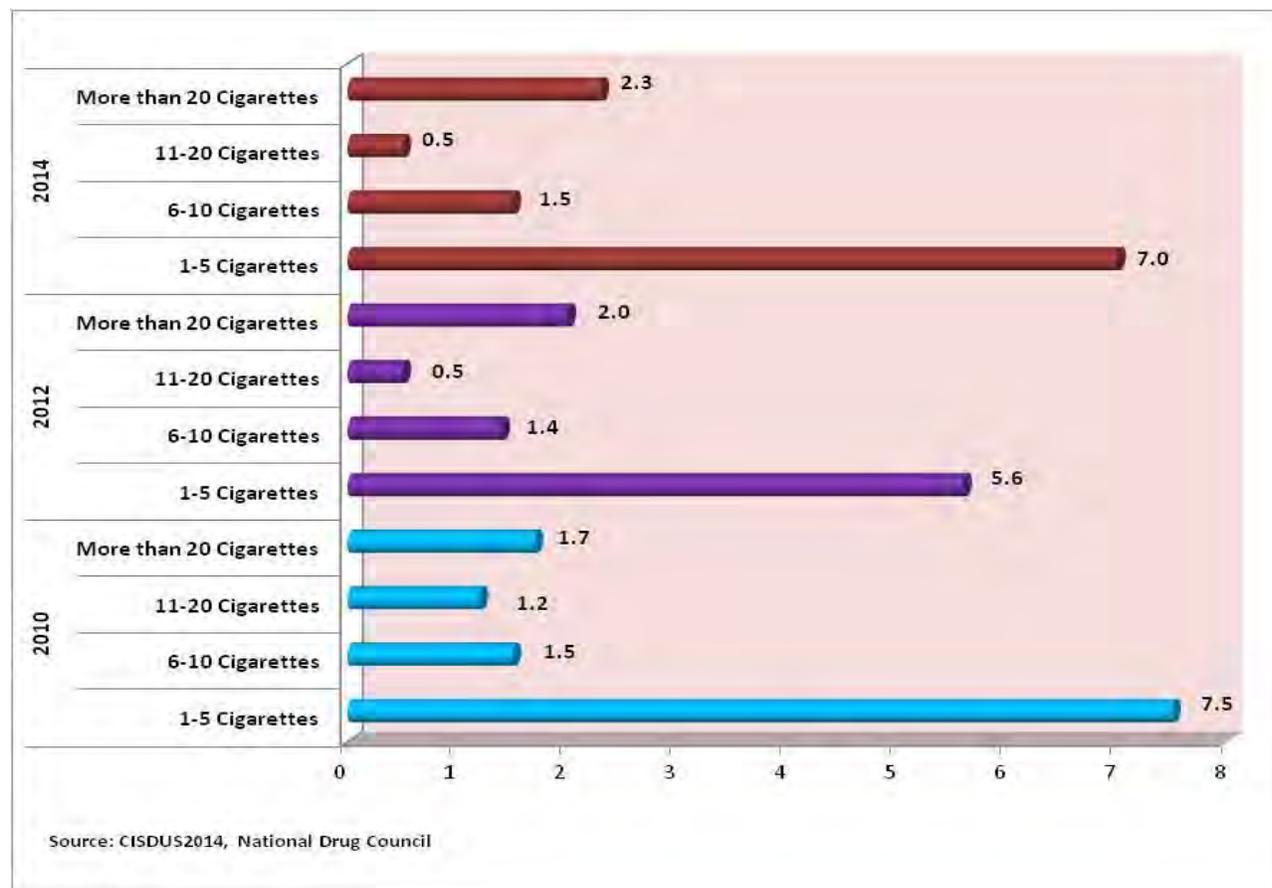
Among smokers in 2014 (n=550), 7.0% of the students reported smoking between 1 to 5 cigarettes in the past month (see Figure 12). About 2.3% smoked more than 20 cigarettes, 1.5% smoked 6 to 10 cigarettes, and 0.5% smoked 11 to 20 cigarettes in the past month. There was a significant gender difference, with females more likely to smoke more cigarettes. For example, 8.3% of female smokers smoked 1 – 5 cigarettes in the past month compared to 5.6% of male smokers. There was no significant variation by grade; however more students from grade 10 and grade 12 reported smoking more than students in other grades. There was

no significant variation by district with regards to the amounts of cigarettes smoked daily (data not presented).

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 12: PERCENTAGE OF SMOKERS (N=743(2010) // N=832 (2012) // N=550) REPORTING USUAL NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED DURING THE PAST MONTH, 2014 CISDUS



NEW SMOKERS AND EARLY ONSET OF SMOKING

New Smokers, 2014

“New smokers” refers to those students who smoked their first whole cigarette during the past 12 months. In 2014, 9.7% of students smoked their first whole cigarette during the past year (Table 15). There was a significant difference between males (8.8%) and females (10.5%).

There was also significant grade variation, with an increase in new smokers occurring between grades 8 and 9 (6.4% and 10.0% respectively). Among districts, students from West Bay, George Town and Bodden Town reported the highest prevalence of new smokers in the last year.

Trend among New Smokers, 1998-2014

The percentage of students that became new smokers in 2014 is significantly higher than the percentage found in 2010 and 2012 (6.4% and 4.8%, respectively), but overall higher for all years with the exception of 1998..

☞ **Gender:** Females showed a significant increase in the percentage of new smokers in 2014 (10.5%) compared to 2012 (5.6%) as well as males (8.8% vs. 4.0%). Before 2012, trends were similar over the years for both genders.

☞ **Grade:** Seventh (7th) graders showed an increase in the percentage of new smokers between 2002 and 2006 (from 1.9% up to 4.6%), but in 2010, 2012 and 2014 the proportion decreased to 3.4%, 2.4% and 2.7%, respectively. Eight (8th) graders showed a significant decrease between 1998 (8.2%) and 2012 (2.7%) and increase in 2014 (6.4%); 9th graders showed an increase in 2010 (7.1%) and 2014 (10.0%). Among 10th, 11th, and 12th graders reported decreases over the years, except in 2014, where a significant increase was notable.

☞ **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; however, in 2014 a decrease is notable. West Bay, George Town and Bodden Town reported the highest increase in the last 2 years of survey.

Table 15: Trends in the Percentage of New Smokers during the Past Year by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2014 CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		10.4	7.4	9.5	8.1	6.4	4.8	9.7
GENDER	Male	10.7	6.9	10.0	8.8	5.7	4.0	8.8
	Female	10.0	8.0	9.1	7.6	7.5	5.6	10.5
GRADE	Grade 7	5.7	2.0	1.9	4.6	3.4	2.4	2.7
	Grade 8	8.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.4	2.7	6.4
	Grade 9	11.7	10.5	10.7	5.2	7.1	5.9	10.0
	Grade 10	11.4	9.7	12.1	9.0	8.5	6.5	15.1
	Grade 11	13.7	7.5	17.0	12.6	8.3	6.4	11.1
	Grade 12	13.9	11.9	15.0	14.7	9.0	7.6	19.5
DISTRICT	West Bay	10.5	8.2	9.0	8.7	8.8	5.4	11.0
	George Town	10.2	8.2	9.3	7.6	5.1	4.5	11.7
	Bodden Town	9.0	5.8	10.8	8.5	5.9	4.4	7.4
	East End	14.7	6.7	11.7	11.5	8.3	7.5	7.5
	North Side	8.0	5.6	11.0	9.5	5.9	2.9	5.4
	Cayman Brac	14.2	5.0	8.0	4.8	7.4	6.3	3.0

Source: CISDUS 2014, 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 2014, about 26.3% of lifetime smokers (n=550) in all grades reported early onset—these students had smoked their first cigarette between the ages of 6 and 11 years. Also in 2014, 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, 2014, 2012 and 2010

In this section, we present the percentage reporting that it is “easy” or “very easy” to get tobacco. In 2014, 47.9% of all students in grades 7 to 12 reported that it is “easy” or “very easy” to obtain tobacco (Table 16). There was no significant difference between male (46.2%) and female (49.5%) students. Availability significantly increased with grade, from 22.8% of

7th graders to 80.0% of 12th graders reporting that it is easy or very easy to obtain tobacco. There was also significant variation by district, with students in West Bay, North Side and East End more likely to report easy availability of tobacco (about 50%).

In 2012, 32.3% of all students in grades 7 to 12 reported that it is “easy” or “very easy” to obtain tobacco (Table 16). There was no significant difference between male (33.5%) and female (31.2%) students. Availability significantly increased with grade, from 6.6% of 7th graders to 61.1% of 12th 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 16). There was no significant difference between male (37.2%) and female (32.1%) students. Availability significantly increased with grade; from 10.5% of 7th graders to 52.1% of 12th 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, 2010-2014 CISDUS

	(N=)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		34.5	32.3	47.9
GENDER	Male	37.2	33.5	46.2
	Female	32.1	31.2	49.5
GRADE	Grade 7	10.5	6.6	22.8
	Grade 8	18.6	16.2	33.0
	Grade 9	31.0	32.7	43.1
	Grade 10	48.1	39.7	60.4
	Grade 11	50.1	52.2	70.8
	Grade 12	52.1	61.1	80.0
DISTRICT	West Bay	40.4	33.6	52.5
	George Town	33.2	36.1	47.4
	Bodden Town	33.2	27.3	44.4
	East End	41.7	24.3	50.0
	North Side	21.8	25.6	48.7
	Cayman Brac	34.1	34.7	46.4

Source: CISDUS 2014, 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 17 presents the percentage of students who

perceive “great risk” of harm to one’s health from daily smoking. In 2014, 48.7% 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 (52.5% vs. 45.6% respectively). Perception of great risk increased with grade, from a low of 35.4% among 7th graders up to 56.3% of 12th graders. There was a significant difference among districts; with students in East End (34.3%) least likely to believe daily smoking is a great risk, whereas those in Cayman Brac were most likely (53.5%).

Compared to the percentage found in 1998, the percentage of students in 2014 who believed daily smoking to be a great risk of harm was lower (57.0% vs. 48.7% 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, 1998-2014 CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		57.0	53.4	50.2	52.2	46.4	49.8	48.7
GENDER	Male	51.3	47.7	44.6	48.4	40.9	45.4	45.6
	Female	62.4	59.0	55.0	55.9	51.4	54.9	52.5
GRADE	Grade 7	45.3	40.6	38.7	40.7	31.9	38.9	35.4
	Grade 8	50.0	42.2	39.4	43.7	39.9	44.4	43.5
	Grade 9	57.3	54.5	42.5	51.6	44.6	47.4	51.3
	Grade 10	59.9	56.2	52.4	51.7	48.7	52.2	57.4
	Grade 11	62.2	62.7	63.0	62.2	52.5	62.3	60.4
	Grade 12	74.9	66.7	69.1	66.2	66.6	67.6	56.3
DISTRICT	West Bay	55.2	55.4	54.7	55.2	47.3	52.0	46.5
	George Town	57.2	55.9	51.1	53.8	45.3	51.2	50.5
	Bodden Town	61.0	50.2	49.2	50.9	48.6	49.5	51.2
	East End	53.1	43.6	37.1	31.0	44.8	36.6	34.3
	North Side	54.2	63.5	47.0	47.3	40.6	50.5	48.9
	Cayman Brac	50.5	40.8	40.6	51.9	49.7	50.7	53.5

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

ELECTRONIC CIGARRETES:

An electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) is a battery-powered cigarette-shaped canister used to stimulate the sensation of smoking. A liquid-filter cartridge is heated and releases vapour when inhaled. The vapour resembles smoke. Some e-cigarettes contain nicotine, and some are flavoured. E-cigarettes are approved for sale in the Cayman Islands.

For the first time in 2014, the CISDUS asked high school students (grades 7 – 12) about their lifetime, annual and current use of e-cigarettes.

Lifetime Smoking E-cigarettes, 2014 CISDUS

As seen in Table 18, one-third (30.1%) of Cayman Island students in grades 7 to 12 have smoked at least one e-cigarette in their lifetime.

More males (33.8%) than females (26.7%) reported smoking e-cigarettes in their lifetime. There were significant differences by grade levels for lifetime smoking, ranging from a low of 9.6% among 7th graders to a high of 45.3% among 12th graders.

Despite some variation among the districts, there were no significant differences, except for West Bay and North Side students, that reported the highest prevalence (35% average).

Past Year Smoking E-cigarettes, 2014 CISDUS

Overall, 18.3% of Cayman Islands students reported smoking e-cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey (Table 18).

Males (20.1%) were more likely than females (16.9%) to report use of e-cigarettes during the 12 months prior to the survey. Rates significantly increased with grade, from 3.8% of 7th graders up to 32.0% of 12th graders.

Despite some variation, there was no significant difference by district, except for West Bay, students, that reported the highest prevalence (22.3%).

Past Month Smoking E-cigarettes, 2014 CISDUS

Overall, 8.1% of students reported smoking e-cigarettes during the four weeks before the survey (Table 18).

Slightly more males compared to females (8.8% vs. 7.3%) reported past month smoking e-cigarettes. Rates significantly increased with grade, from 1.9% of 7th graders up to 16.0% of 12th graders.

Again, there was no significant difference by district, except for George Town and North Side students, that reported the highest prevalence (9.1% and 9.8% respectively).

Table 18: Percentage of Students reporting lifetime, past year and past month e-cigarette use, by Gender, Grade and District, 2014 CISDUS

N	(2510)	Lifetime	Annual	Current
TOTAL		30.1	18.3	8.1
GENDER	Male	33.8	20.1	8.8
	Female	26.7	16.9	7.3
GRADE	Grade 7	9.6	3.8	1.9
	Grade 8	17.9	7.2	3.7
	Grade 9	35.4	22.6	8.3
	Grade 10	46.2	28.1	13.6
	Grade 11	42.9	30.0	11.7
	Grade 12	45.3	32.0	16.0
DISTRICT	West Bay	35.4	22.3	8.0
	George Town	29.7	17.8	9.1
	Bodden Town	27.1	17.1	7.9
	East End	25.4	17.9	1.5
	North Side	34.8	16.3	9.8
	Cayman Brac	24.2	10.1	1.0

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Early Onset of Smoking E-cigarettes

One important predictor of future smoking dependence is early onset of smoking e-cigarettes. **“Early age” of smoking** e-cigarettes onset is defined here as having smoked a whole e-cigarette between the ages of 6 and 11 years. In 2014, about 2.0% (statistics indicate **“valid percent”** 7.3%) of lifetime smokers of e-cigarettes (n=203) in all grades reported early onset—these students had smoked their first e-cigarette between the ages of 6 and 11 years. Also in 2014, the average age of smoking e-cigarettes onset among all students **reporting “ever smoked e-cigarettes”** was 14 years.

New Smokers of E-cigarettes, 2014

“New smokers of e-cigarettes” refers to those students who smoked their first whole e-cigarette during the past 12 months. In 2014, 19.8% of students smoked their first whole e-cigarette during the past year.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER STUDENT SURVEYS

In this section, we compare the 2014 CISDUS tobacco-related findings with those from similar school surveys⁶ in order to gain some perspective as to the extent of smoking among Cayman Islands students. Table 19 compare indicators among students in grades 8, 10 and 12 in the Cayman Islands, Ontario (Canada), the United States of America, the Bahamas and Bermuda. Bahamas 8th graders were more likely to smoke, regardless of the smoking measure used when compared to 8th graders in Cayman Islands and Bermuda. Among 10th graders, Cayman Islands students were more likely to use cigarettes in the past year, than 10th graders from Canada, Bahamas and Bermuda. Among 12th graders, students from Cayman Islands were more likely to use cigarettes than students from Canada, Bahamas and Bermuda.

Students from the United States reported a high past month prevalence compared to students from the other countries.

Table 19: Smoking-Related (not e-cigarettes) Behaviors for Grades 8, 10, and 12: Comparing the 2014 CISDUS, 2013 OSDUS, 2013 MTF, 2012 SIDUC Bahamas and 2011 SIDUC Bermuda Survey Findings.

	Grade 8				
	2014 CISDUS	2013 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year Smoking	3.9	-	-	4.0	3.2
Past Month Smoking	1.9	-	4.5	1.7	0.3

	Grade 10				
	2014 CISDUS	2013 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year Smoking	14.5	9.1	-	5.4	9.0
Past Month Smoking	8.8	-	9.1	2.5	3.8

	Grade 12				
	2014 CISDUS	2013 OSDUS	2012 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year Smoking	25.4	15.4	-	6.2	18.0
Past Month Smoking	16.4	-	16.3	2.6	5.5

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

⁶ 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 2014

d. OVERVIEW OF GANJA USE IN 2014

Lifetime Ganja Use, 2014 CISDUS

As a prevalence measure, ganja remains the second most common drug used among the student population, with 31.8% reporting lifetime use. As shown in Figure 13, lifetime use of ganja by gender was equally likely (32.2% each for males and females).

As expected, there were significant increases in lifetime ganja prevalence as grade levels increased—ranging from 22.0% of 7th graders up to 50.8% of 12th graders. Among the districts, more than one-third (30%) of the students in all districts reported having smoke ganja in their lifetime, except students in Cayman Brac (22.2%).

Past Year Ganja Use, 2014 CISDUS

During the past year prior to the survey, 18.8% of all students reported smoking ganja at least once, (Figure 13). There was a significant difference in past year ganja use between males (19.4%) and females (18.6%).

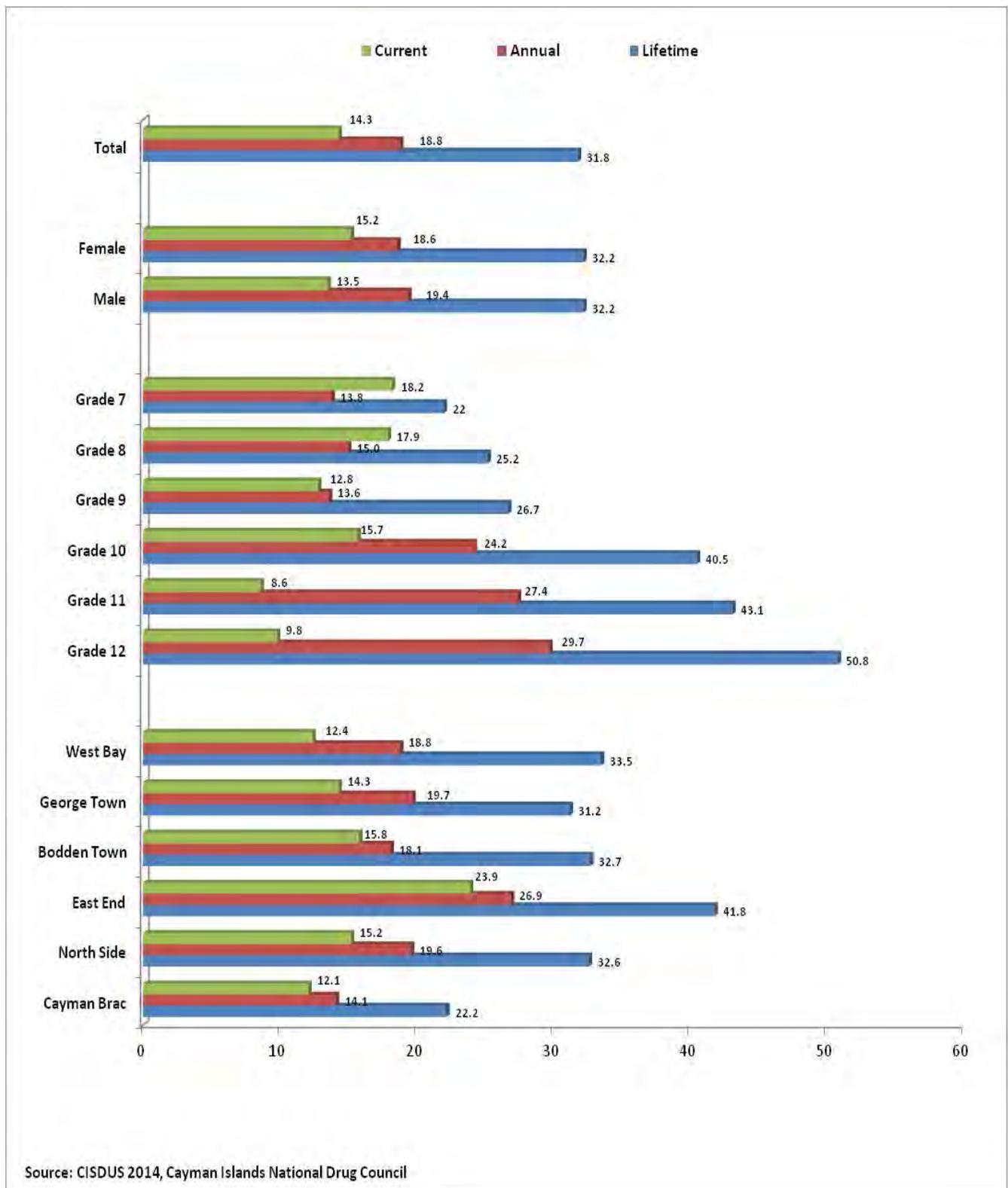
The likelihood of past year ganja use significantly increased with grade, from 13.8% of 7th graders up to 29.7% of 12th graders. There were also significant differences among the districts, with students in East End most likely (about 26.9%) to have used ganja in the past year, followed by students in George Town (19.7%) and North Side (19.6%), whereas those in Cayman Brac (14.1%) were least likely.

Past Month Ganja Use, 2014 CISDUS

More than one in every ten students (14.3%) reported ganja use at least once in the month (4 weeks) prior to the survey (Figure 13). Again, there was a slight difference by gender (13.5% of males compared to 15.2% of females).

The grade variation was significant. There were also significant differences among the districts, with students in East End most likely (about 23.9%) to have used ganja in the past year, followed by students in Bodden Town (15.8%) and North Side (15.2%), whereas those in Cayman Brac (12.1%) were least likely.

FIGURE 13: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING PAST MONTH, PAST YEAR, AND LIFETIME GANJA USE, BY GENDER, GRADE AND DISTRICT, 2014 CISDUS



TRENDS IN PAST YEAR GANJA USE, 1998-2014

In 2014, 18.8% 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%, 2012 to 14.6% and 2014 to 18.8% (Table 19).

✎ **Gender:** Past year ganja use varied over time for both males and females. The rate for males in 2014 (19.4%) and 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 2014 (18.6%) and 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 2014 and 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 and 2010. Students from 8th and 9th grades had similar rates over time, except for 9th graders that in 2012 and 2014 reported an increase.

✎ **District:** Between 1998 and 2010 significant increases were evident in Cayman Brac and North Side, mainly. In 2014, increases in all districts were notable.

Table 20: Trends in Past Year Ganja Use (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2014 CISDUS

		1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		6.6	7.2	9.5	9.7	12.8	14.6	18.8
GENDER	Male	8.5	8.3	11.8	12.9	15.1	15.4	19.4
	Female	4.7	6.1	7.4	6.4	10.8	14.2	18.6
GRADE	Grade 7	1.7	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.2	3.1	13.8
	Grade 8	2.9	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.4	15.0
	Grade 9	5.8	5.3	6.5	6.0	9.9	14.2	13.6
	Grade 10	6.4	9.4	13.9	13.1	19.5	18.4	24.2
	Grade 11	14.0	10.9	18.8	16.8	24.3	28.7	27.4
	Grade 12	11.9	16.0	16.6	18.4	24.2	33.6	29.7
DISTRICT	West Bay	10.6	6.8	10.1	9.9	14.0	15.4	18.8
	George Town	6.5	7.6	9.8	10.0	11.4	14.0	19.7
	Bodden Town	3.9	7.1	10.0	9.9	14.6	15.3	18.1
	East End	5.7	7.8	3.8	12.1	17.7	11.8	26.9
	North Side	4.0	7.8	6.8	6.0	8.9	12.6	19.6
	Cayman Brac	4.5	3.9	10.0	5.4	6.7	19.0	14.1

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

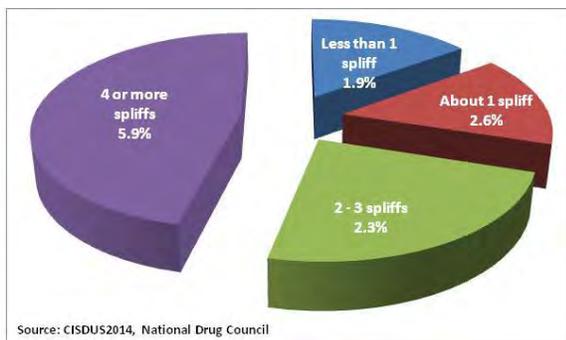
FREQUENCY OF USE OF GANJA

Among the students that report ganja use (n=797), 5.2% reported having used ganja only once in their lifetime; 5.0% reported using it sometimes in the past 12 months; 3.9% used it sometimes during the month; 2.7% used it sometimes during the week and 2.9% reported using it daily.

Past Month Frequency

A small percentage of students (1.9%) reported having used less than 1 spliff of ganja in the month before the survey. Another small proportion (5.9%) reported having used 4 or more spliffs of ganja during the same period of time.

FIGURE 14: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING NUMBER OF SPLIFFS USED IN THE PAST MONTH, 2014 CISDUS

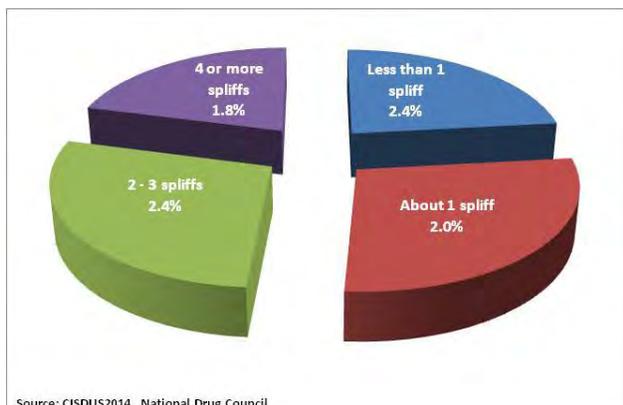


	2010	2012	2014
No	82.8	83.1	87.3
Less than 1 spliff	7.4	8.0	1.9
About 1 spliff	2.7	2.6	1.9
2 - 3 spliffs	2.9	2.3	3.0
4 or more spliffs	4.2	4.0	5.9

Daily Frequency

As well as past month frequency, a notable proportion of students (2.0%) reported having used less than 1 spliff of ganja every day, followed by 2.4% of students that reported having used 1 spliff of ganja daily.

FIGURE 15: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING NUMBER OF SPLIFFS USED DAILY, 2014 CISDUS



	2010	2012	2014
Less than 1 spliff	8.2	6.9	2.0
About 1 spliff	2.9	1.9	2.4
2 - 3 spliffs	2.0	1.4	2.4
4 or more spliffs	1.9	1.1	1.8

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 21, 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%) and 2014 (10.2%). In 2014, males (10.9%) reported a slightly higher prevalence of ganja use compared to females (9.3%).

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%) and 2014 (10.9%); among females use increased from 3.8% in 1998, to 9.3% in 2014. 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 increase in new users in Cayman Brac (from 2.0% in 2010 to 12.7% in 2012). All districts reported an increase in 2014, mainly West Bay (from 9.0% in 2012 to 12.2% in 2014), East End (from 7.5% in 2012 to 14.9% in 2014) and North Side (from 4.8% in 2012 to 8.7% in 2014).

Table 21: New Ganja Users in the Past 12 Months, 1998-2012 CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		5.1	4.8	5.9	6.9	6.7	8.9	10.2
GENDER	Male	6.5	5.4	7.2	9.0	7.4	8.7	10.9
	Female	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.8	6.1	9.0	9.3
GRADE	Grade 7	2.1	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.2	2.1	2.9
	Grade 8	2.4	4.3	1.9	3.1	2.6	4.6	4.7
	Grade 9	4.6	4.5	5.6	5.7	6.8	8.5	9.6
	Grade 10	6.4	6.2	9.3	9.3	10.1	13.2	14.2
	Grade 11	8.9	6.6	10.7	10.8	11.9	14.4	16.9
	Grade 12	7.7	7.5	9.1	10.7	9.5	18.1	20.7
DISTRICT	West Bay	6.4	4.5	6.8	7.2	8.3	9.0	12.2
	George Town	5.4	4.8	5.3	7.1	5.4	8.3	9.5
	Bodden Town	3.4	5.7	6.7	6.7	7.4	9.4	9.4
	East End	5.9	2.6	5.2	8.3	11.5	7.5	14.9
	North Side	2.7	5.3	4.1	7.1	5.9	4.8	8.7
	Cayman Brac	4.7	3.2	5.8	3.7	2.0	12.7	7.1

Source: CISDUS 2014, 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 2014, about 14.2% of lifetime ganja users (n=797) in all grades reported early onset—they had used ganja between the ages of 6 and 11 years. In 2014, the average age of ganja use onset among all students reporting ever smoking ganja was 13.2 years.

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

Perceived Ganja Availability 2014

In this section we present the percentage reporting that it was “easy” or “very easy” to get ganja. In 2014, 35.6% of all students in grades 7 to 12 reported that it was “easy” or “very easy” to obtain ganja (Table 22).

Females and males were equally likely to report easy access (35.5% for males and 35.4%). Perceived availability significantly increased with grade, from 8.4% of 7th graders to 70.0% of 12th graders reporting that it was ‘easy’ or ‘very easy’ to obtain ganja.

There was also significant variation by district, with students in West Bay George Town and East End most likely to report easy availability of ganja (about 38% average).

Trends in Availability, 1998-2014

The percentage of all students reporting easy ganja availability in 2014 (35.6%) 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. In 2014, the trends were equal for males and females.

✎ **Grade:** Reported availability in 2010, 2012 and 2014 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%) and in 2014 (8.4%). Eighth and ninth graders showed a decrease between 1998 and 2006 but in 2010 and 2012 the rates of availability increased notably and decrease once again in 2014. Reported availability among tenth, eleventh and twelfth graders throughout the CISDUS years were constant, except in 2010, 2012 and 2014 where the rates showed a significant increase.

✎ **District:** Reported availability increased among all districts, mainly in West Bay (from 31.6% in 1998 to 41.5% in 2014), George Town (from 23.9% in 1998 to 35.8% in 2014), Bodden Town (from 23.9% in 1998 to 30.3% in 2014), East End (from 25.4% in 1998 to

37.5% in 2014) and Cayman Brac (from 21.7% in 2006 to 32.5% in 2014). North Side reported similar increase rates along the CISDUS series.

Table 22: Trends in the Percentage of Students Reporting it is “Easy” or “Very Easy” to Obtain Ganja by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2014 CISDUS

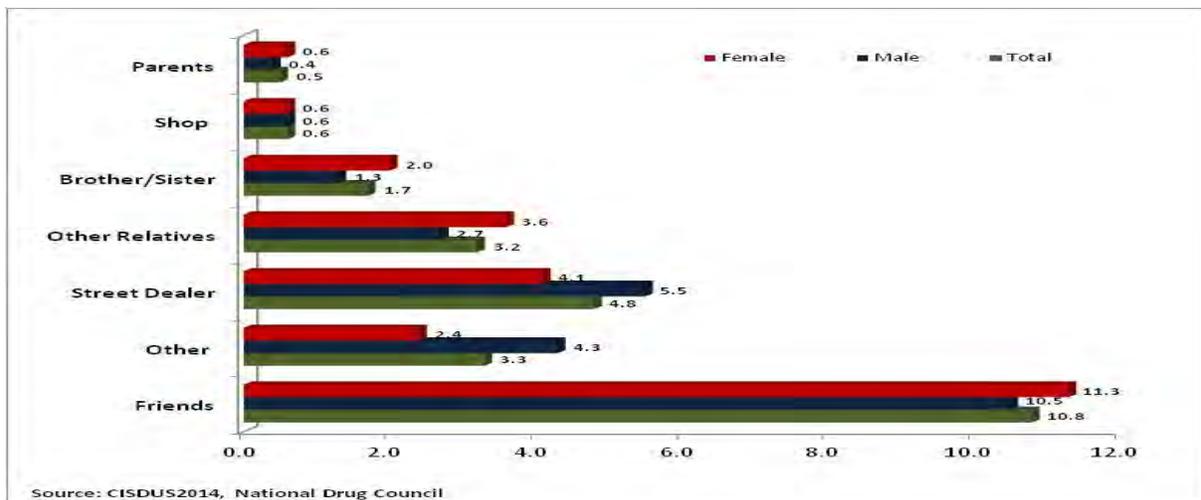
	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		26.2	26.9	29.2	26.0	35.6	38.0	35.6
GENDER	Male	28.4	31.2	31.2	28.8	38.5	36.0	35.5
	Female	24.4	23.0	27.5	23.4	41.4	39.6	35.4
GRADE	Grade 7	4.7	2.9	3.9	4.0	11.8	9.5	8.4
	Grade 8	13.5	8.2	11.1	9.0	16.9	16.9	16.7
	Grade 9	21.6	21.0	18.6	17.0	35.3	43.5	31.4
	Grade 10	29.3	31.1	38.7	30.9	53.1	48.6	46.6
	Grade 11	48.8	47.2	52.5	47.7	62.2	59.8	64.2
	Grade 12	50.7	55.6	58.9	52.6	65.6	65.0	70.0
DISTRICT	West Bay	31.6	28.5	33.3	26.4	47.4	40.6	41.5
	George Town	23.9	28.6	28.8	24.7	36.9	39.2	35.8
	Bodden Town	23.9	24.6	31.4	28.4	42.0	36.5	30.3
	East End	25.4	14.7	23.2	34.5	48.8	34.6	37.5
	North Side	34.7	25.3	19.4	24.3	36.7	31.3	30.3
	Cayman Brac	28.0	25.4	21.8	21.7	24.8	36.2	32.5

Source: CISDUS 2014, 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 10.8% said they got it from friends, 4.8% from street dealers, 3.2% from other relatives, 3.3% from “other” sources, 1.7% from brother/sister, 0.6% 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 15).

FIGURE 16: USUAL SOURCE OF GANJA BY GENDER, 2014 CISDUS



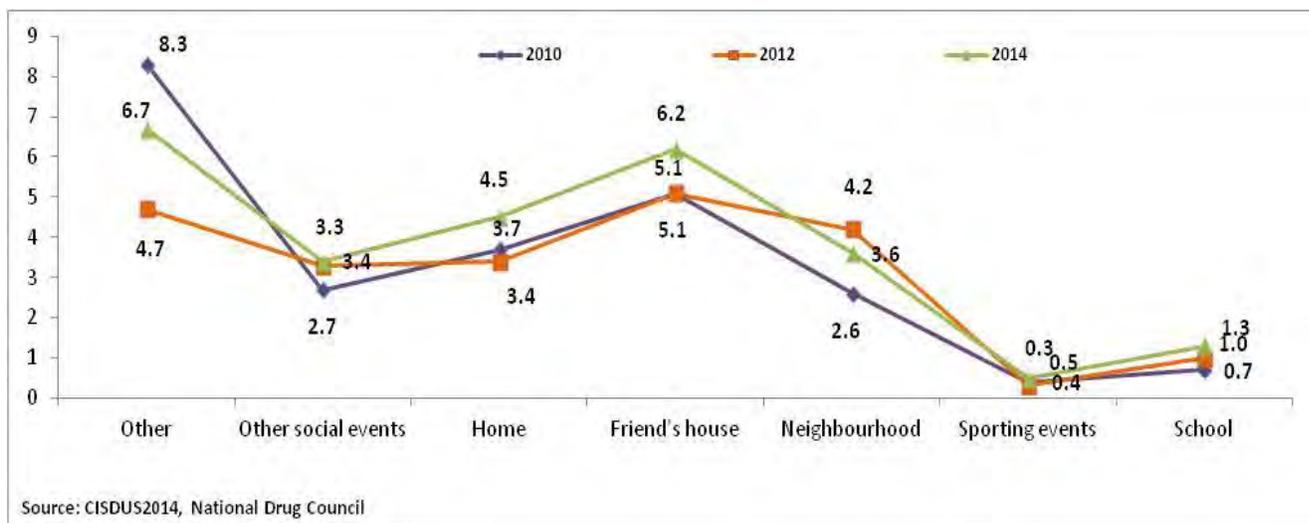
Place of Consumption

Students were also asked to indicate the place where they usually use ganja. In 2014, of those that used ganja, about 6.7% used in **“other” places** 6.2% said it was used at a **friend’s house**, 4.5% used it at home, 3.6 % used it in the neighbourhood, 3.4% used it at other social events, 1.3% used it at school and the remaining 0.5% 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 **“other” places** and social events while females were more likely to use ganja at social events and **“other” places** (Figure 17).

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 17).

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 17).

FIGURE 17: PLACE OF CONSUMPTION OF GANJA, 2010-2014 CISDUS



	2010		2012		2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Other	9.6	7.1	5.1	4.3	7.1	6.2
Other social events	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4
Home	4.8	2.7	3.9	3.0	4.8	4.1
Friend's house	5.5	4.7	5.4	5.0	5.8	6.7
On the block	3.9	1.4	5.7	2.8	4.1	3.0
Sporting events	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
School	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.0

Source: CISDUS 2014, 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 23 represents the percentage of students who perceive "no risk" of harm to one's health from ganja use. In 2014, 20.8% 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' (21.1% vs. 20.9% respectively). Perception of no risk increased with grade, from a low of 12.3% among 7th graders up to 30.5% of 12th graders. There was also a significant difference among students from the various districts with students in West Bay (22.5%) and George Town (21.9%) most likely to perceive that trying ganja once or twice had no risk, whereas those in Cayman Brac were least likely (12.1%).

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 23: Trends in the Percentage of Students Reporting that Trying Ganja Once or Twice Poses “No Risk” of Harm by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2014 CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		12.5	11.6	11.9	12.3	17.9	19.2	20.8
GENDER	Male	14.8	13.6	13.2	15.8	19.1	20.5	21.1
	Female	10.1	9.7	10.8	9.1	16.8	18.2	20.9
GRADE	Grade 7	13.5	11.2	10.7	10.1	14.7	12.0	12.3
	Grade 8	11.7	11.6	10.7	8.0	13.2	10.2	12.6
	Grade 9	8.4	7.0	10.6	12.3	14.3	21.4	20.2
	Grade 10	9.5	10.7	13.3	12.8	20.4	29.0	27.2
	Grade 11	17.6	17.1	14.8	16.4	23.0	29.0	33.4
	Grade 12	15.7	11.8	11.8	15.1	23.9	35.7	30.5
DISTRICT	West Bay	11.3	10.4	13.6	12.0	19.1	17.6	22.5
	George Town	12.7	12.3	11.9	12.7	18.0	20.1	21.9
	Bodden Town	12.7	11.4	12.7	12.9	16.6	20.1	21.1
	East End	12.5	15.2	21.1	13.8	25.0	16.1	22.4
	North Side	13.9	8.2	4.7	11.1	20.8	18.4	21.7
	Cayman Brac	12.4	10.8	3.7	9.1	10.7	13.4	12.1

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Students were also asked their opinion about smoking ganja regularly: More than one-third of all respondents (37.5%) reported that it was a **“great risk” to smoke ganja regularly**, followed by 14.6 felt it was **“medium risk”**, **14.0% reported “don’t know”**, **9.6% said no risk at all** and **9.2% felt there was only a “slight risk”**.

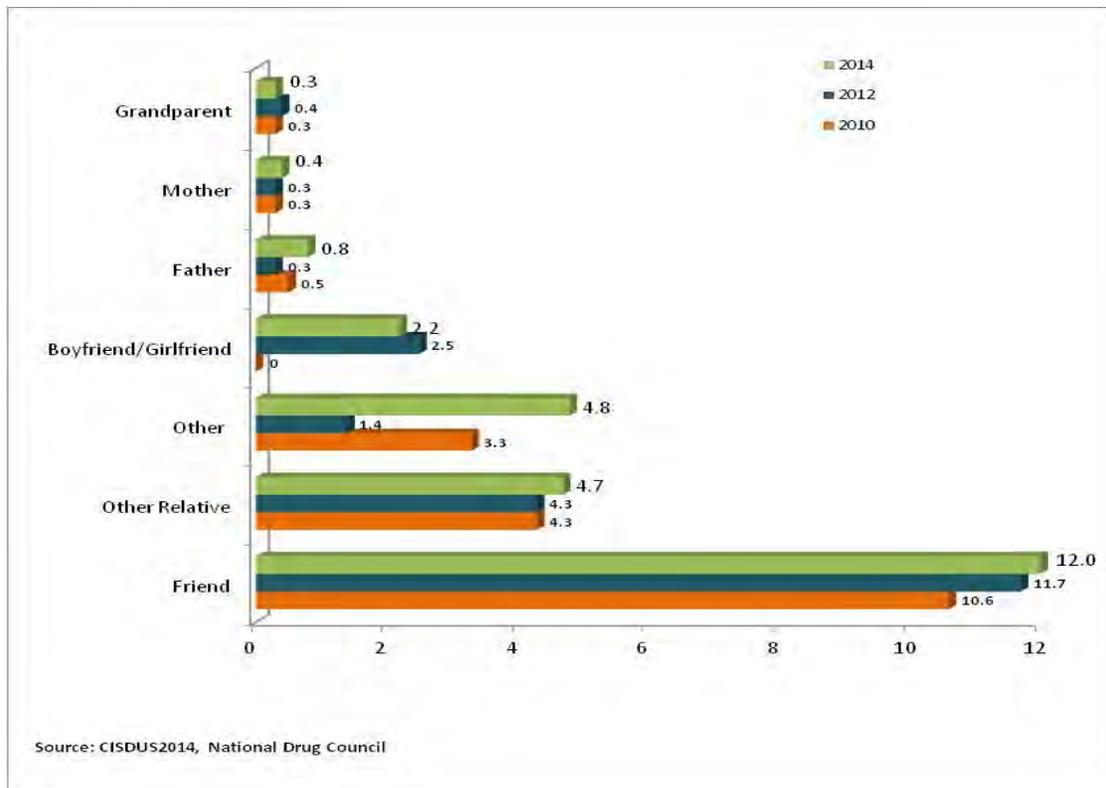
Introduction to Ganja

In 2014 students were asked who first introduced them to using ganja. From the students that reported ganja use, 12.0% reported that a friend was the first person who introduced them to ganja. This was followed by 4.8% who **said “other” person**, 4.7% reported other relatives, 2.2% said boyfriend/girlfriend, 0.8% said father, 0.4% **said “mother”** and 0.3% said grandparent (Figure 18).

In 2012, 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 18).

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 18).

FIGURE 18: PERSON WHO FIRST INTRODUCED TO GANJA USE, 2010-2014 CISDUS



Eat Ganja

In the last cycle of CISDUS (2014), students were asked if they had ever eaten ganja: 8.2% of the students reported having eaten ganja in their lifetime. More females (8.7%) than males (7.8%) reported having eaten ganja. In comparison, 6.2% of the students reported having eaten ganja in their lifetime in 2012. More males (6.8%) than females (5.8%) reported having eaten ganja.

Grow Ganja

In 2014, a small percentage of students (3.9%) reported growing ganja. More males (4.9%) than females (2.9%) reported growing ganja. In 2012, a small percentage of students (3.0%) reported growing ganja (more males (3.8%) than females (2.1%)).

COMPARISON WITH OTHER STUDENT SURVEYS

Table 24 compares past year ganja use among Cayman Islands 8th, 10th and 12th grade students to those from Canada (Ontario), the United States, the Bahamas and Bermuda. From student in 8th grade, the Cayman Islands students reported the higher prevalence of past year use, as well

this students reported higher prevalence of past month use. Among 10th graders, students from the United States were more likely to use ganja in the past year. Among 12th graders, students from Bahamas reported the lowest prevalence in ganja use. Students from the United States were more likely to use ganja in the last month.

Table 24: Ganja Use Behaviors for Grades 8, 10, and 12: Comparing the 2014 CISDUS, 2013 OSDUS, 2013 MTF, 2012 SIDUC Bahamas and 2011 SIDUC Bermuda Survey Findings

	Grade 8				
	2014 CISDUS	2013 OSDUS	2013 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year - Ganja Use	15.0	7.0	12.7	4.1	4.2
Past Month - Ganja Use	17.9	-	7.0	1.5	1.3
	Grade 10				
	2014 CISDUS	2013 OSDUS	2013 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year - Ganja Use	24.2	24.5	29.8	11.7	21.3
Past Month - Ganja Use	15.7	-	18.0	6.8	8.1
	Grade 12				
	2014 CISDUS	2013 OSDUS	2013 MTF	SIDUC2012-Bahamas	SIDUC2011-Bermuda
Past Year - Ganja Use	29.7	39.2	36.4	14.0	40.2
Past Month - Ganja Use	9.8*	-	22.7	7.1	14.4

* Students from Grade 12 in the Cayman Islands were dismissed earlier due to preparation to final exams.

Source: CISDUS2014, 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 Other Drugs Use in 2014

e. OVERVIEW OF ILLICIT DRUGS USE IN 2014

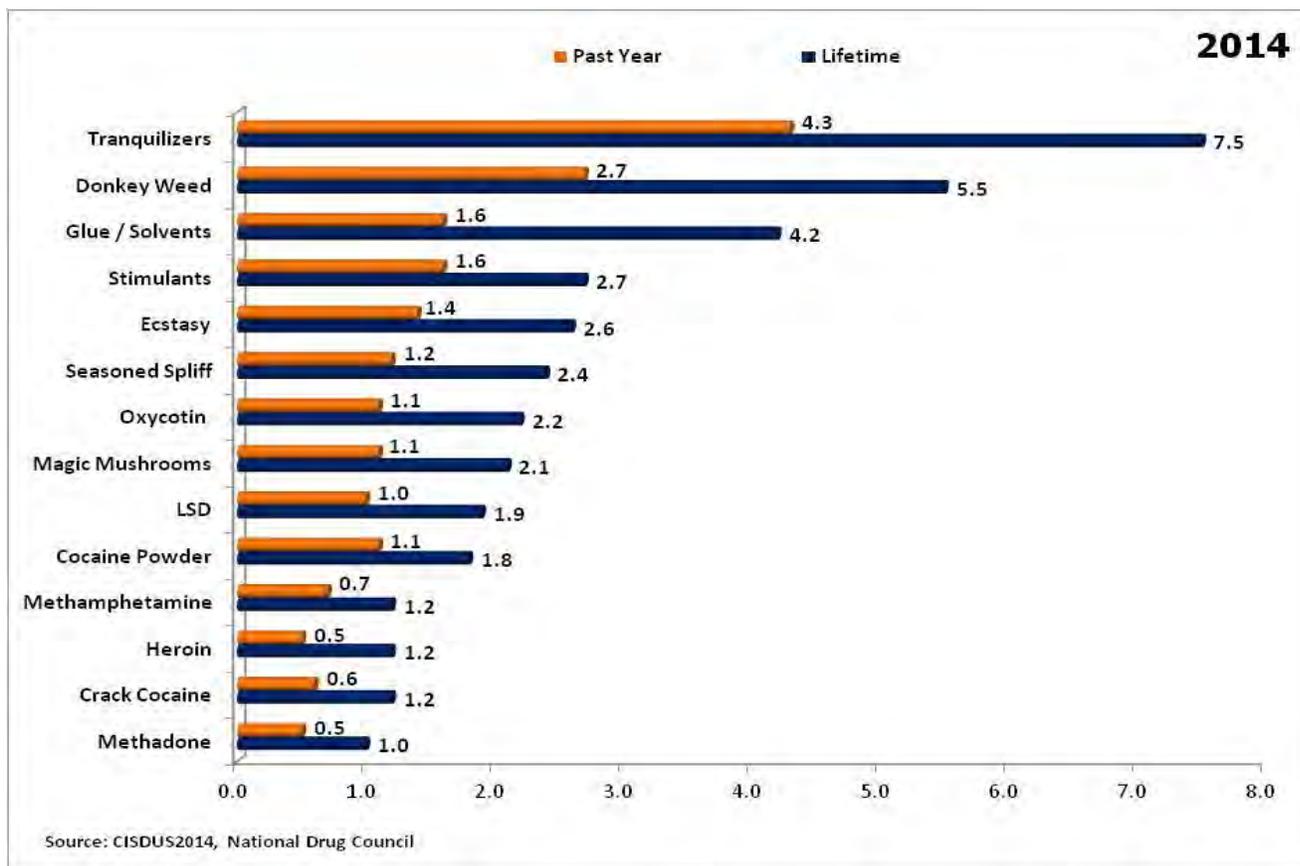
Lifetime Illicit Drug Use, 2014 CISDUS

Among the thirteen illicit substances (not including ganja) presented in Figure 19, Tranquilizers was most commonly used, with 7.5% of the students reporting use at least once in their lifetime. “Donkey Weed” (local bush that grows almost everywhere in the Cayman Islands) were the next most common substance reported with 5.5% of students reporting ever using, followed by 4.2% that reported glue/solvents use. The lifetime prevalence rates for the remaining substances were less than 3%.

Past Year Drug Use, 2014 CISDUS

As shown in Figure 19, the pattern of past year prevalence for the thirteen substances parallel that of lifetime use. Tranquilizer was the most commonly used substance in 2014, with 4.3% of students reporting using it at least once during the past year, followed by “donkey weed” (2.7%). The 2014 past year prevalence for the remaining substances did not exceed 2.0%.

FIGURE 19: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS IN GRADES 7 TO 12 REPORTING LIFETIME AND PAST YEAR USE OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES, 2014 CISDUS



TRANQUILIZER USE

Lifetime Tranquilizer Use, 2014

Misuse of tranquilizer was reported as the second most common “any drug” used among the student population, with 7.5% (189 students) reporting lifetime use.

As shown in Table 25, more females than males reported tranquilizer use (9.6% vs 5.2%).

There were significant increases in lifetime tranquilizer prevalence as grade level increased.

Among the districts, students from George Town were most likely to report tranquilizer use in their lifetime (about 8.0%).

Past Year Tranquilizers Use, 2014

During the past year prior to the survey, 4.3% (108 students) of all students reported use of tranquilizer at least once during the 12 months before the 2014 survey (Table 25).

There was significant difference in past year tranquilizer use between males (3.1%) and females (5.3%).

The likelihood of past year tranquilizers use significantly increased with grade.

There were also significant differences among the districts, with students in East End most likely (about 6.0%) to have used tranquilizer in the past year, whereas those in North Side (2.2%) were least likely.

Past Month Tranquilizer Use, 2014

Just a few (2.9% - 73 students) students reported tranquilizer use at least once in the month (4 weeks) prior to the survey (Table 25). Again, there was a slight difference by gender (2.1% of males, 3.7% of females).

The grade variation was significant, ranging from 1.9% of 7th graders up to 5.5% of 12th graders.

There were also significant differences among the districts, with students in East End, George Town and Bodden Town likely (about 3.0% each) to have used tranquilizer in the past month, whereas those in Cayman Brac (2.0%) were least likely.

Table 25: Prevalence of Tranquilizer Use (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 2010-2014
CISDUS

		2010			2012			2014		
		Lifetime	Annual	Current	Lifetime	Annual	Current	Lifetime	Annual	Current
TOTAL		6.0	3.3	2.1	4.9	2.6	1.4	7.5	4.3	2.9
GENDER	Male	4.8	1.0	1.3	3.9	1.6	1.0	5.2	3.1	2.1
	Female	7.2	4.6	2.8	6.0	3.6	1.8	9.6	5.3	3.7
GRADE	Grade 7	4.8	2.2	0.6	2.9	1.0	0.7	5.6	3.6	1.9
	Grade 8	5.3	2.2	1.8	5.4	2.8	1.7	5.2	3.3	2.3
	Grade 9	6.2	4.0	2.6	5.7	3.2	1.5	7.7	3.9	2.0
	Grade 10	7.2	3.8	2.6	4.7	2.4	1.8	9.7	4.8	3.6
	Grade 11	7.2	4.4	2.8	6.2	3.4	1.4	9.4	5.7	4.0
	Grade 12	5.8	3.4	2.4	5.5	3.8	2.1	9.4	5.5	5.5
DISTRICT	West Bay	5.7	2.9	1.8	4.3	2.6	1.1	6.9	3.4	2.4
	George Town	7.0	4.0	1.8	3.9	1.7	0.8	8.0	5.0	3.1
	Bodden Town	3.1	2.1	2.7	5.7	2.7	1.7	7.7	4.4	3.0
	East End	5.9	4.0	2.1	6.5	5.4	2.2	6.0	6.0	3.0
	North Side	4.7	3.4	3.0	6.8	2.9	4.9	3.3	2.2	2.2
	Cayman Brac	1.8	0.8	1.3	8.5	5.6	2.8	7.1	3.0	2.0

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Frequency

From the students that reported tranquilizer use in 2014, 2.2% reported using 1 pill, 2.0% reported using between 2 and 3 pills, and 1.6% reported using 4 or more pills during the one-month period prior to the survey.

A small proportion of students 1.6% or 39 students, reported they used it sometimes in the last past 12 months, 1.4% or 35 students, reported using tranquilizer only once; 1.0% or 24 students, used it sometimes during the month; 0.9% or 23 students used it sometimes during the week; and 0.7% or 18 students, reporting daily use.

In 2012, 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 tranquilizer 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 tranquilizer 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 2014, 13.6% 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 (15.4% vs. 11.3%). Availability significantly increased with grade, from 8.1% of 7th graders to 16.7% of 12th graders reporting that it was easy or very easy to obtain tranquilizer.

There was also significant variation by district, with students in George Town most likely to report easy availability of tranquilizer (14.6%)

In 2012 9.9% 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 7th graders to 13.6% of 12th graders reporting that it was easy or very easy to obtain tranquilizer.

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 7th graders to 19.3% of 12th graders reporting that it was easy or very easy to obtain tranquilizer.

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 2014, students were also asked where they usually get tranquilizer. Of those who reported tranquilizer use about 2.5% reported **they got it from “other” sources**, 1.8% reported from parents, 0.9% reported from the shop, 0.8% reported from the doctor, 0.6% got it from friends, 0.6% from street dealer, 0.3% from other relatives, and the remaining 0.2% obtain it from brother/sister. Among gender, females (3.2%) and males (1.7%) were more likely to report **getting tranquilizer from “other” sources**.

In 2012, 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 2014, students were also asked where they usually use tranquilizer. Of those that use tranquilizers, about 4.1% reported they used it at home, 0.8% said **at "other" places**, 0.5% reported **at friend's house**, 0.4% reported at school, 0.2% reported in the neighbourhood and 0.2% at other social events. There was some variation by gender: both males (1.8%) and females (6.6%) were more likely to use tranquilizer at home.

In 2012, 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 tranquilizer 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 tranquilizer at home.

New Tranquilizer Users and Early Onset of Use

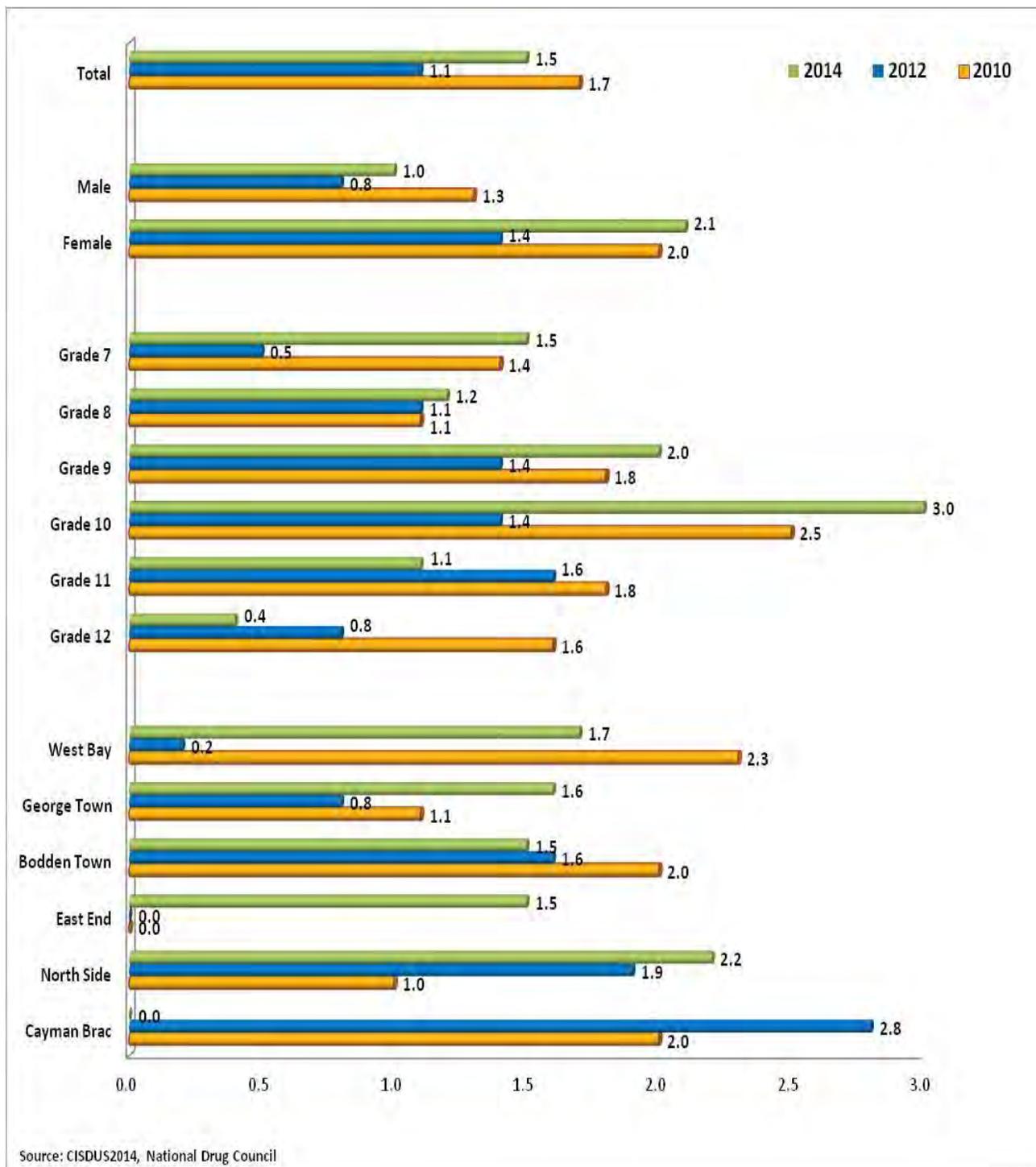
- In 2014, 1.5% of students reported using tranquilizer for the very first time during the 12 months before the survey. There was a difference between males and females regarding new tranquilizer users (1.0% vs. 2.1%, respectively). There was also some variation among the grade levels, and among the districts (Figure 20).
- In 2012, 1.1% of students reported using tranquilizer 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 20).
- In 2010, 1.7% of students reported using tranquilizer 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 20).

"Early" age of tranquilizer use (early onset) is defined here as first use of tranquilizer between the ages of 6 and 11 years. In 2014, about 14.1% of lifetime tranquilizer users (n=189) in all

grades reported early onset. The average age of onset among all students reporting ever using tranquilizer was 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 tranquilizer 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 tranquilizer was 11.9 years.

FIGURE 20: NEW TRANQUILIZER USERS – PAST YEAR, 2010-2014 CISDUS



COCAINE (POWDER) USE

Lifetime Cocaine (powder) Use, 2014

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 and 2014 there was a notable increase to 43 students in 2012 and 44 students in 2014 (Figure 31). 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 and North Side reported the highest lifetime prevalence.

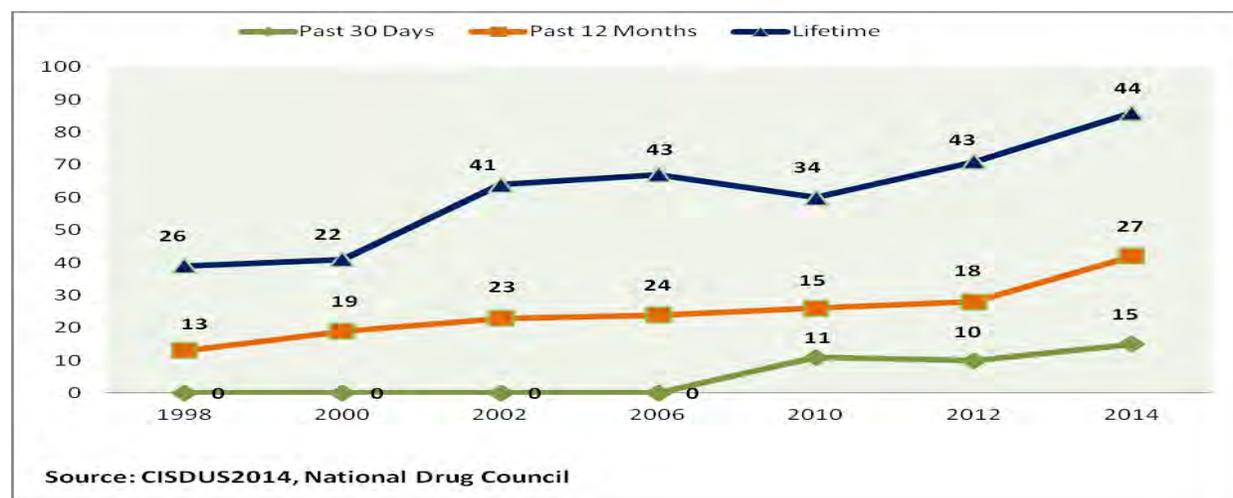
Past Year Cocaine (powder) Use, 2014

Overall, 27 students used cocaine in the past year. There was no difference between males (13 males) and females (13 females). There were variations in prevalence among grade levels with 12th 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 North Side and East End.

Past Month Cocaine (powder) Use, 2014

Just a small number of students reported current cocaine (powder) use in 2014 (15 students). More males (12 males) than females (3 females) reported past month cocaine (powder) use. Among grades, students from grades 12 were the most likely to report use of cocaine (powder) in the past month. Among districts, George Town was most likely to report cocaine (powder) use, followed by Bodden Town.

FIGURE 21: NUMBER OF STUDENTS REPORTING LIFETIME, PAST YEAR AND PAST MONTH USE OF COCAINE (POWDER). 2014 CISDUS



Trends in Past Year Cocaine (Powder) Use, 1998-2014

As shown in Table 26, cocaine (powder) use in 2014 (27 students) was higher than that reported in 2012 (18 students) and 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). Female users increased in 2014 (13 females) compared to 2010 (5 females) but a similar pattern in 2002 (11 females).

✎ **Grade:** All grades reported similar trends among the years: from 1998 to 2014 the number of cocaine (powder) users increased notably, mostly in 2014.

✎ **District:** Among students in all districts; George Town, Bodden Town and West Bay reported the higher number of cocaine (powder users) over the years. In 2010 and 2012 a notable decreased was reported in the main districts; however, in 2014 all districts reported considerable increases.

Table 26: 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)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		13	19	23	24	15	18	27
GENDER	Male	7	10	12	15	10	10	13
	Female	6	9	11	9	5	8	13
GRADE	Grade 7	1	2	5	4	1	3	6
	Grade 8	1	4	2	4	1	1	0
	Grade 9	2	2	1	4	1	1	7
	Grade 10	1	4	9	7	4	4	2
	Grade 11	4	6	4	4	6	4	2
	Grade 12	4	1	2	1	2	2	9
DISTRICT	West Bay	4	4	6	3	4	4	2
	George Town	5	12	8	6	3	7	16
	Bodden Town	1	2	4	10	5	4	6
	East End	1	0	2	2	1	0	1
	North Side	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Cayman Brac	2	1	2	2	1	1	1

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Frequency of Cocaine (Powder) Use

From the students that reported cocaine (powder) use (44 students): 17 students reported using only once, followed by 12 students that reported using it sometimes in the past 12 months, 10 students reported daily use, 5 students reported using it sometimes during the month and 3 students reported using it sometimes during the week.

A small proportion of students (17 students) reported having used cocaine (powder) one time in the past month and 17 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 2014, 156 students reported that it was "easy" or "very easy" to obtain cocaine (powder).

Females were more likely, compared to males, to report easy access (72 males vs. 82 females). Perception of availability significantly increased as grade levels increased - from 15 students of 7th graders to 39 students of 12th graders reporting that it was 'easy or very easy' to obtain cocaine (powder).

There was also significant variation by district, with students in North Side, West Bay and George Town 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 17 students reported they got it from a street dealer; 16 students reported they got it by friends; 11 students reported they got it from "other" sources; 6 students reported they got it from parents; 5 students got it from the shop; 3 students got it from brother/sister; and 3 students got it from other relatives. There was notable variation by gender: females (9 females) were more likely to report getting cocaine (powder) from friends while males (13 males) were more likely to report getting cocaine (powder) from street dealers.

Place of Consumption

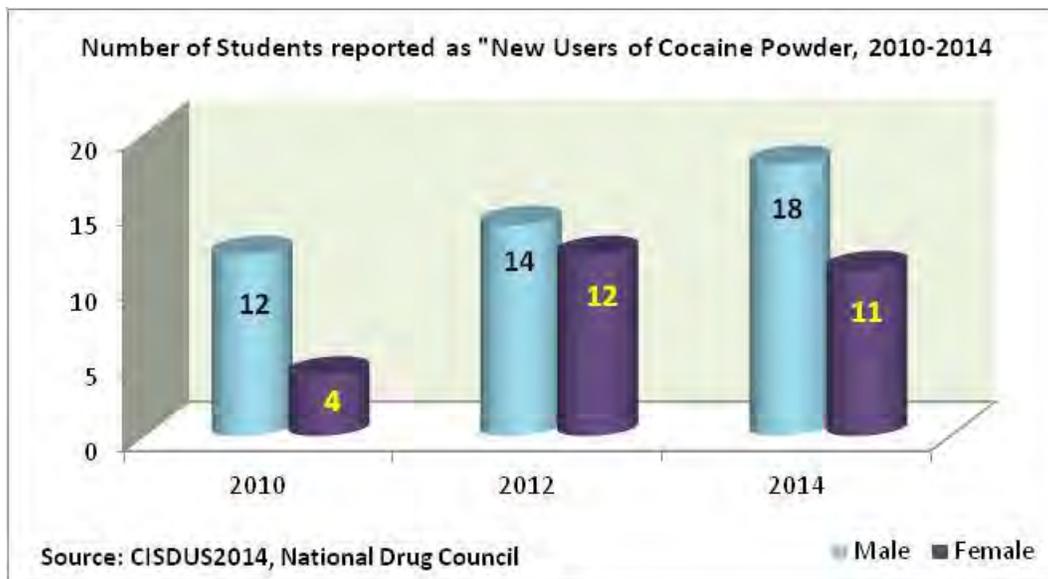
Students were also asked where they usually use cocaine (powder). Of those that use cocaine (powder), about 19 students reported using cocaine (powder) at "other places". Thirteen students reported at **friend's house**, 10 students reported to use it in the area, 8 students reported at home, 12 students reported at home, 10 students reported at school, 9 students reported at other social events, 7 students reported at the neighbourhood and 2 students reported at sporting events. There was some variation by gender: males (7 males each) were more likely to use cocaine (powder) at **friend's house**, home, school and other social events while females (6 females) were more likely to use cocaine (powder) **at a friend's house**.

New Cocaine (Powder) Users and Early Onset of Use

In 2014, 30 students reported using cocaine (powder) for the very first time during the 12 months before the survey. More males (18 males) reported new cocaine (powder) use when compared to females (11 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 2014, about 5 students in all grades reported early onset. The average age of onset among all students reporting ever using cocaine (powder) was 12.5 years.

FIGURE 22: NEW COCAINE (POWDER) USERS – PAST YEAR, 2010-2014 CISDUS



ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE (EXCLUDING INHALANTS AND GANJA)⁷

In this section, we examine the past year prevalence of any illicit drug use, excluding ganja. Because of their low rates (i.e., under 10%), 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"⁸.

Any Illicit Drug Use (excluding Inhalants and Ganja), 2014

Overall prevalence of any illicit substance use/drug use was 9.3%, (Table 27). There was a slight difference in prevalence between males (8.3%) and females (10.8%). Despite some variations among the grades, these differences were not statistically significant (as grade level increase, the use of illicit drugs also increase). Among the districts, East End and Cayman Brac were more likely to report use of any illicit drug.

Trends in Any Illicit Drug Use (excluding Inhalants & Ganja), 1998-2014

Illicit drug use, excluding inhalants and ganja, among all students in 2014 (9.3%) differed from the rates found in 2012 (7.45) but similar in 2010 (9.2%) or in 2006 (6.9%) (Table 27).

☞ **Gender:** Use of any illicit drug, excluding inhalants and ganja, changed over time among males of females. Females have reported the highest prevalence since 1998.

☞ **Grade:** Seventh (7th) 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) and increase again in 2014 (6.4%). Among 9th graders there was a reported increase over the years; however a decrease was reported since 2012; 10th, 11th and 12th graders showed an increase since 2006.

☞ **District:** Over time, there were notable increases in rates of any illicit drug use in all districts. East End (from 8.3% in 2010 to 14.9% in 2014) and Cayman Brac (from 7.4% in 2010 to 12.1% in 2014) 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 but in 2014 an increase in all districts were notable.

⁷ 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".

⁸ * Oxycotin: Pain reliever.

* Donkey weed: Local weed/bush.

* Seasoned spliff: combination of cocaine and ganja.

* Magic mushrooms: Hallucinogen mushrooms.

Table 27: Trends in Any Illicit Drug Use, excluding Inhalants & Ganja, in the Past Year (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2014 CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		6.0	5.4	6.6	6.9	9.2	7.4	9.3
GENDER	Male	4.9	5.5	6.4	6.8	8.2	6.4	8.3
	Female	7.4	5.4	6.7	7.0	10.2	8.9	10.8
GRADE	Grade 7	5.0	4.9	5.8	8.7	4.0	3.6	6.4
	Grade 8	4.5	4.0	7.1	6.3	4.2	4.9	6.7
	Grade 9	6.4	6.1	4.4	6.0	10.6	8.3	8.9
	Grade 10	5.2	6.2	9.8	5.9	12.6	10.2	10.2
	Grade 11	9.0	5.7	7.5	7.2	14.7	10.8	12.9
	Grade 12	8.8	5.7	4.5	7.3	10.9	10.9	15.7
DISTRICT	West Bay	4.5	4.6	7.5	6.8	9.2	7.4	9.7
	George Town	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.5	8.8	6.9	9.5
	Bodden Town	5.9	4.6	6.9	6.4	10.3	7.7	9.4
	East End	5.6	6.3	10.1	14.1	8.3	11.8	14.9
	North Side	10.5	7.8	6.7	7.1	10.9	6.8	3.3
	Cayman Brac	5.5	5.5	5.0	7.1	7.4	12.0	12.1

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

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), 2014

Overall 23.9% of students reported using any illicit drug, including ganja and excluding inhalants; at least once in the 12 months before the survey (Table 28). More females (24.8%) (24.6 %) than males (23.8%) reported use any illicit drugs, including ganja. Use of any illicit drug significantly increased with grade, from about 18.2% of 7th graders to 38.3% of 12th graders. Among the districts, Cayman Brac was less likely to report use of any illicit drug (including ganja and excluding inhalants).

Trends in Illicit Drug Use (including Ganja, excluding inhalants), 1998-2014

Illicit drug use, including ganja and excluding inhalants, among all students in 2014 (23.9%) was significantly higher than the rate found in the previous years of the CISDUS (Table 28).

✎ **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 from 2010 to 2014 there was a notable increase (18.9% in 2010 to 23.8% respectively).

No significant change occurred among females between 1998 and 2006, but in 2010, 2012 and 2014 the rates increased significantly, from 15.7% in 2010 to 24.6% in 2014.

✎ **Grade:** Prevalence among 7th and 8th graders showed a decrease during previous CISDUS surveys (2006 and 2010); however, in 2014 a drastic increase was reported. The remaining grades (9th, 10th and 12th) fluctuated over time (these trends were not statistically significant); however, there was a notable increase among 12th graders in 2012 and decreased in 2014.

✎ **District:** During the period in which CISDUS has been conducted (1998-2014), all districts reported increases over the years; however, there was a notable increase in Cayman Brac from 9.1% in 1998 to 31.0% in 2012 and decreased in 2014.

Table 28: Trends in Any Illicit Drug Use, Including Ganja (excluding Inhalants), in the Past Year (%) by Gender, Grade, and District, 1998-2014 CISDUS

	(N=)	1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
TOTAL		11.2	10.8	13.9	14.4	17.2	22.0	23.9
GENDER	Male	11.7	11.1	15.8	16.9	18.9	23.9	23.8
	Female	10.6	10.4	12.0	11.9	15.7	23.1	24.6
GRADE	Grade 7	6.1	5.4	7.0	9.6	4.6	6.7	18.2
	Grade 8	6.9	5.6	9.8	8.6	6.2	9.3	19.4
	Grade 9	10.0	10.0	9.4	10.4	14.3	22.5	19.1
	Grade 10	10.9	12.6	19.6	16.4	24.7	28.6	28.1
	Grade 11	19.3	14.1	21.8	20.5	30.7	39.5	32.6
	Grade 12	17.1	9.2	18.8	23.6	27.6	44.5	38.3
DISTRICT	West Bay	13.0	10.1	14.7	15.1	17.9	22.8	24.4
	George Town	11.2	11.4	13.7	14.5	16.0	20.9	24.4
	Bodden Town	9.2	9.9	14.8	13.7	18.5	23.0	23.8
	East End	9.9	11.4	13.9	22.2	22.9	23.6	35.8
	North Side	13.2	13.0	12.0	11.9	16.8	19.4	21.7
	Cayman Brac	9.1	7.8	12.1	10.1	12.8	31.0	19.2

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

ANY ILLICIT DRUG USE ANALYSIS

Frequency

A small proportion of students, 0.7%, 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, 0.5% used it sometimes in the past 12 months, 0.3% used it sometimes during the month and 0.2% reported using it sometimes during the week.

In 2012, 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% used it daily.

Perceived Availability

In this section, we present the percentage reporting that it was “easy” or “very easy” to get any illicit drug (other than inhalants and ganja). In 2014, 8.6% of all students in grades 7 to 12 reported that it was “easy” or “very easy” to obtain any illicit drug use (including inhalants and excluding ganja).

For a slight difference, males were more likely than females to report easy access (10.8% vs. 10.5%). Availability significantly increased with grade, from 5.6% of 7th graders to 19.4% of 12th graders reporting that it was easy or very easy to obtain any illicit drug use (including inhalants and excluding ganja).

There was also significant variation by district, with students in West Bay (11.8%), Cayman Brac (10.6%) and George Town (10.9%) most likely to report easy availability of any illicit drug use (including inhalants and excluding ganja), followed by students from East End (9.7%), Bodden Town (9.3%), and North Side (9.0%).

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 7th graders to 10.9% of 12th 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 7th graders to 9.9% of 12th 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 2014, students were also asked where they usually get any illicit drugs (including inhalants and excluding ganja). Of those who reported any illicit drug use (including inhalants and excluding ganja), about 259 students reported **they got it from “other” sources**, 177 students reported got it from street dealers, 145 students got it from friends, 108 students reported got it from parents, 89 students got it from the shop, 45 students got it from other relatives, 38 students got it from brothers / sisters, 19 students got it from Doctors and 15 students reported available at home.

In 2012, 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 2014, students were also asked where they usually used illicit drug (including inhalants and excluding ganja). Of those that used any illicit drug, about 0.9% reported at home, 0.7% reported **at “other” places**, 0.4% reported at **friend’s house**, 0.3% reported at school, 0.3% reported at other social events, 0.2% reported at the neighbourhood, and the remaining 0.06% reported at sporting events.

In 2012, 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 (including inhalants and excluding ganja, donkey weed and seasoned spliff) for the first time during the 12-month period prior to the survey. In 2014, 1.3% of students in grades 7 to 12 used an illicit drug for the very first time during the past year. More males (1.4%) than females (1.1%) reported used any illicit drugs in the past year. Due to the small number, further breakdown by grade and district subgroups is not presented.

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 (including inhalants and excluding ganja) between the ages of 6 and 11 years. In 2014, about 37.5% of lifetime ‘any illicit drug’ (including inhalants and excluding ganja) users (n=942) in all grades reported early onset. The average age of onset among all students reporting ever using any illicit drug was 13 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.

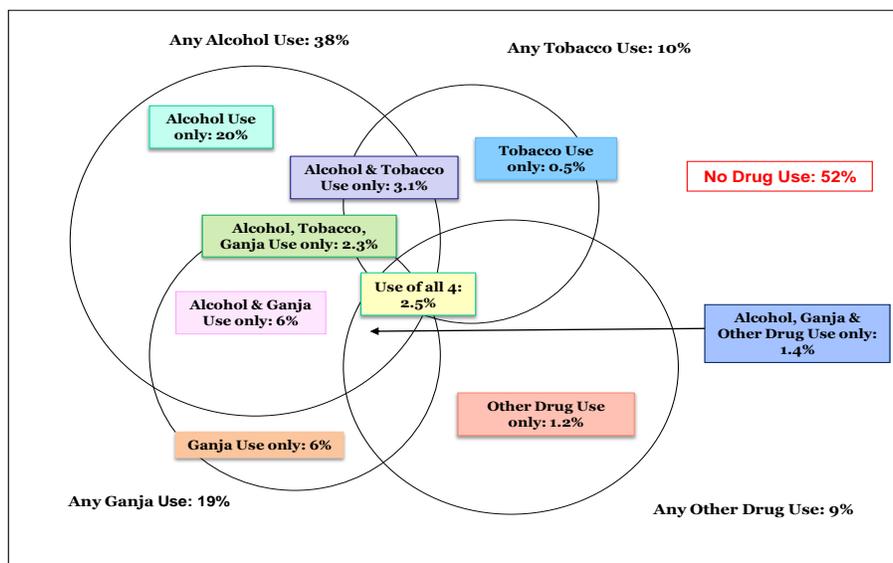
In 2010, about 36.2% of lifetime ‘any illicit drug’ (other than ganja) users (N=946) in all grades reported early onset. The average age of onset among all students reporting ever using any illicit drug was 12.8 years

MULTIPLE SUBSTANCE USE⁹

Figure 23 presents the most common multiple substances used among all students in 2014, while Table 29 presents more detailed multiple substances used between 1998 and 2014. As seen in Figure 23 more than half (52%) of all students reported using no substance at all in 2014. Approximately one-fifth (20.1%) used only alcohol. Very few students use only tobacco (0.5%) or only ganja (about 6%). About 1.2% use another drug exclusively.

⁹ 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.

FIGURE 23: THE OVERLAP OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, GANJA, AND OTHER DRUG USE DURING THE PAST YEAR, 2014 CISDUS (GRADES 7 TO 12, N=2,510)



Note: "Other Drug Use" refers to use of at least one of 14 drugs: inhalants (glue/solvents), crack, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, tranquilizers, stimulants, methadone, oxycotin, donkey weed, seasoned spliff and magic mushrooms.

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Some trends are evident from Table 29. The most dominant change in multiple substance use over time was the increase in "Exclusive Ganja Use" that occurred since 2006, from (0.5%) to 6% in 2014. The percentage of students that restricted their use to alcohol only, decreased during that same period, from 30.3% in 2006 to 20.1% in 2014.

Compared to 1998, the percentage of students in 2014 that reported using only alcohol and tobacco was similar (3.1%). 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 and 5.8% in 2014.

Table 29: Multiple Substance Use (%) in the Past Year, 1998-2014 CISDUS

Year	1998	2000	2002	2006	2010	2012	2014
N	(1901)	(2107)	(2158)	(2422)	(2612)	(2928)	(2510)
No Substance Used in the Past Year	54.4	56.3	54.7	47.2	54.1	53.0	52.4
Exclusive Alcohol use	26.5	26.4	25.0	30.3	20.4	20.5	20.1
Exclusive Tobacco use	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.5
Exclusive Alcohol & Tobacco use	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.7	4.7	3.3	3.1
Exclusive Ganja use	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.7	6.0
Exclusive Alcohol & Ganja	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.9	2.3	3.9	5.8
Exclusive Tobacco & Ganja use	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Exclusive Alcohol & Tobacco & Ganja use	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.5	3.9	3.7	2.3
Exclusive Inhalants use	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.1	1.0	-	0.6
Exclusive Other Illicit Drugs use	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.2
Exclusive Alcohol & Other Illicit Drugs use	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

INJECTING DRUG USE

The CISDUS asked students “Have you ever injected illegal drugs?” In 2014, 0.9% (23 students) reported that they had used an illegal drug by injection. Males were more likely than females to report injecting a drug (1.2% 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, 0.7% in 2010 and 0.7% in 2012.

REASONS FOR USING DRUGS

The last cycle of the CISDUS (2014) 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 (about 70%) of students reported that they do it or have done it **“just to try it and wanted to do 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 substance, they conveyed that the person(s) that has the most influence on their decision of not trying alcohol, tobacco or other drugs were parents (44.6%), followed by friends (27.3%), teacher (19.2%), boyfriend/girlfriend (9.5%), celebrities (8.0%) and entertainers/artists (7.2%).

ENERGY DRINKS

Consumption of energy drinks (beverages with caffeine content ranging from 50 mg to 505 mg **per can or bottle**) appear to be prevalent among today's youths. Popular brands such as Red Bull, Monster, etc., all target young consumers. Also increasing in popularity is the practice of mixing alcoholic beverages with energy drinks.

Research has shown that individuals who have a high frequency of energy drink consumption are at increased risk of engaging in episodes of heavy drinking and developing alcohol dependence¹⁰. In addition, research has highlighted the dangers of combining energy drinks with alcohol¹¹.

Currently there has been no research in the Cayman Islands regarding energy drink consumption patterns, more specifically, among this age cohort. The subsequent sections will show the prevalence and frequency of use, situations for which energy drinks are used, and means by which energy drinks are obtained.

Lifetime use:

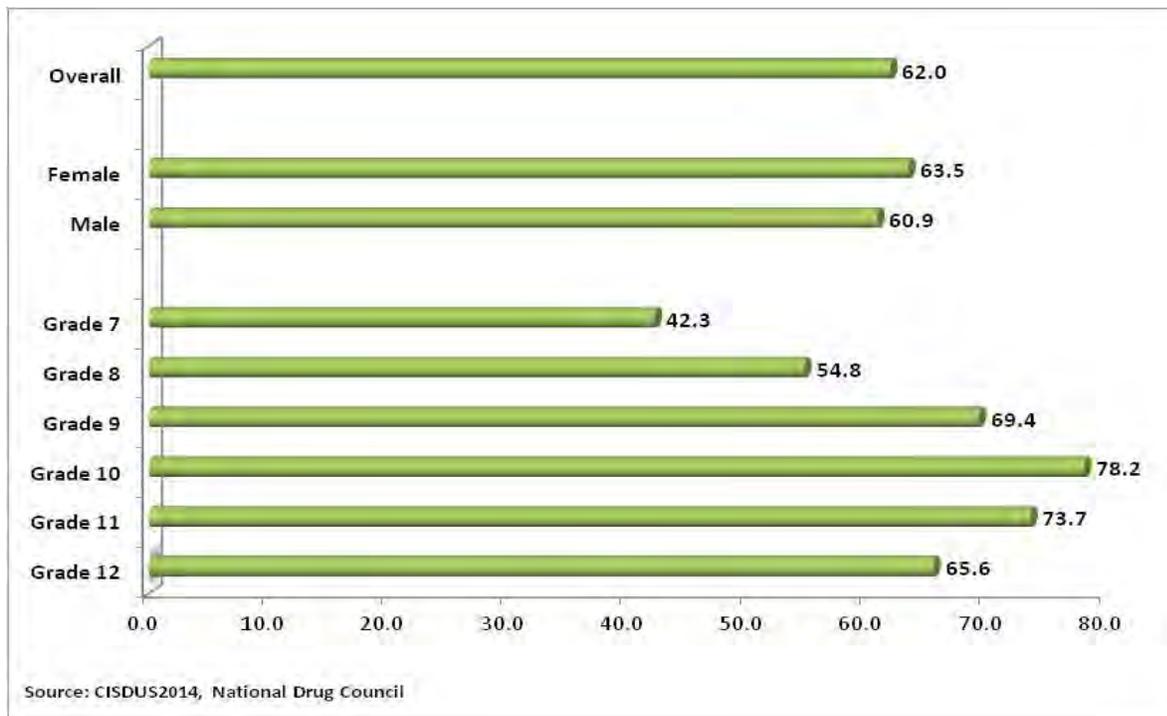
Overall, about two-thirds (62.0%) of all students surveyed have reported using energy drinks in their lifetime. More females (63.5%) than males (60.9%) reported using energy drinks. As grade levels increased, the use of energy drinks also increased, from 42.3% of 7th graders to 65.6% of 12th graders. Students from 11th grade reported the highest lifetime prevalence of energy drinks (73.7%) in 2014 (Figure 26).

10 A. M. Arria, K. M. Caldeira, S. J. Kasperski, K. B. Vincent, R. R. Griffiths, & K. E. O'Grady. (2011). Energy Drink Consumption and Increased Risk for Alcohol Dependence. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 35, 365–375. doi: 10.1111/j.1530-0277.2010.01352.x. p. 365.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3058776/pdf/nihms-240328.pdf>

11 S. D. Rhodes, A. Wagoner, & M. Wolfson. (2008). Caffeine cocktails: Energy drink consumption, high-risk drinking, and alcohol-related consequences among college students. *Academic Energy Medicine*, 15(5).453-460.p. 453. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1553-2712.2008.00085.x/pdf>

FIGURE 26: LIFETIME USE OF ENERGY DRINKS BY GENDER AND GRADE LEVEL, 2014 CISDUS



Circumstances of Use:

A large number of students (32.7%) who reported that they have used energy drinks in their lifetime indicated that they used these drinks “before or after sporting events”. This corresponds to 1 in every 3 students. Approximately 32.8% of lifetime users used energy drinks “while hanging out” whereas only 9.8% reported that they used energy drinks “while studying”. More than 1 in every 10 (15.9%) student provided some other circumstance for use of energy drinks, such as “when thirsty”, “when I want one”, and “just to drink”, among other situations.

Table 30: Circumstances of Use of Energy Drinks - 2014 CISDUS

Lifetime users	
While Study	9.8
Before of after sporting activities	32.7
While hanging out	32.8

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Source:

Energy drinks were mainly obtained by students purchasing these drinks themselves (Table 31). Majority of lifetime users of energy drink (51.7%) have indicated that they purchase the energy drinks they have consumed. On the other hand, 19.6% indicated that their “parents give them”,

followed by 17.7% indicated that their “friends give them”, 12.5% indicated that “brother/sister gives them” and 11.6% indicated “other relative(s) gives them”.

Table 31: Source of Energy Drinks - 2014 CISDUS

Source:	
Friends give them to me	17.7
My parents give them to me	19.6
My brother/sister give them to me	12.5
Other relative(s) give them to me	11.6
I purchase them	51.7

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Frequency of Use:

One-fifth (21.4%) of users of energy drinks reported that they used these drinks “once per month”, followed by 6.5% that used these drinks “once per week”, 6.3% used them “twice per week” and 2.4% indicated used them “twice or more per day” (Table 32).

Table 32: Frequency of use of Energy Drinks - 2014 CISDUS

Frequency:	
Once per day	4.1
Twice or more per day	2.4
Once per week	6.5
Twice per week	6.3
Once per month	21.4

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

Prevalence of Combining Energy Drinks with Alcohol Beverages:

Table 33 shows that of those students who have consumed energy drinks in their lifetime, the majority (54.8%) have not consumed a mixture of these drinks with alcoholic beverages; whereas 1 in every 6 (16.3%) of these students have consumed a mixture (Table 33). This therefore means that 16.3% of all survey respondents have consumed a mixture of energy drinks with alcoholic beverages in their lifetime. Almost one-third of students (29%) did not state whether they has mixed their drink with alcohol.

Table 33: Prevalence of Combining Energy Drinks with Alcohol Beverages - 2014 CISDUS

Prevalence of combining Energy Drinks with Alcohol	
Yes	16.3
No	54.8
No stated	28.9

Source: CISDUS 2014, Cayman Islands National Drug Council

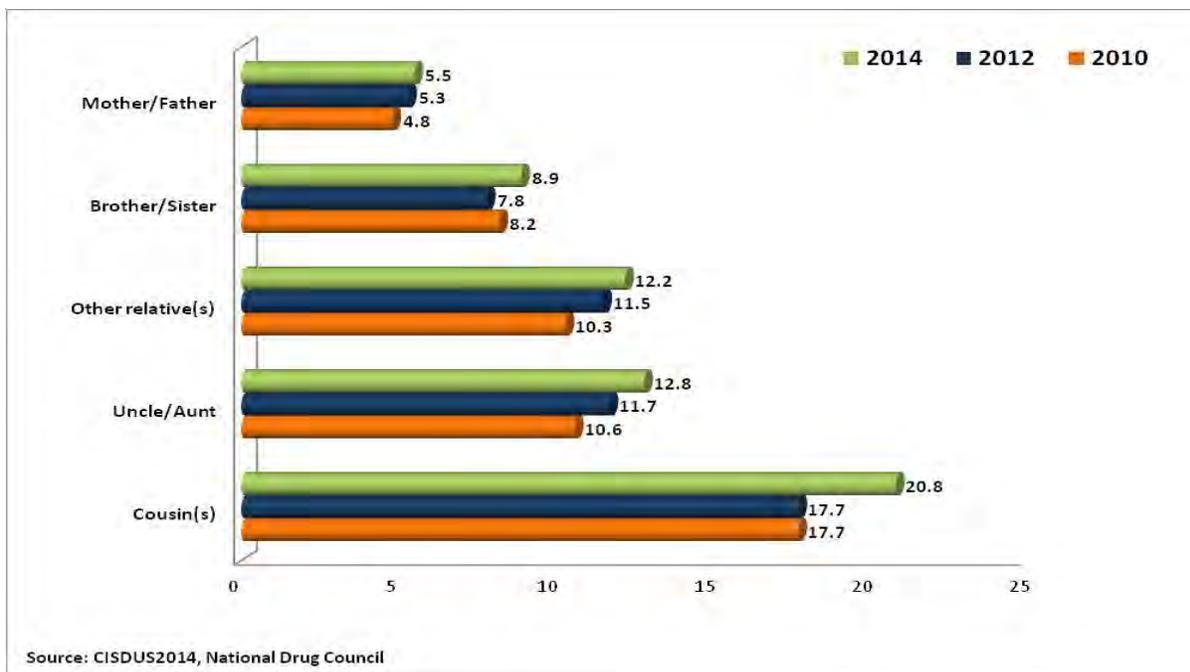
f. Family, Counselling/ Rehabilitation Treatment

f. FAMILY, COUNSELLING/ REHABILITATION TREATMENT

Family

From those students that reported any use of illegal substances, 4.3% reported that their families knew about their use of drugs (less than in 2012 – 7.0%). More than one-third (32.9%) reported that someone in their families use illegal drugs. From this percentage, 20.8% reported that cousins used illegal drugs, followed by uncle/aunt (12.8%), other relative(s) (12.2%), brother/sister (8.9%) and mother/father (5.5%). Similar patterns were reported in previous years (2010 and 2012) (Figure 24).

FIGURE 24: MEMBER OF FAMILY THAT USE ILLEGAL DRUGS 2010-2014 CISDUS



Counselling or Rehabilitation Treatment

A small proportion of students (1.8%) reported that they have been treated by a doctor as a result of substance use. More males (2.2%) than females (1.4%) reported to have been treated by a doctor.

The students reported getting counselling or rehabilitation mainly for marijuana (1.6%), followed by alcohol (1.2%), other substances (1.0%), tobacco (0.4%), crack cocaine (0.3%), heroin (0.2%), cocaine (powder) (0.2%) and ecstasy (0.2%).

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 6.9% of students reporting **buying** for themselves or others in the past year; and 4.7% in the past 30 days in 2012 (6.1% 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).

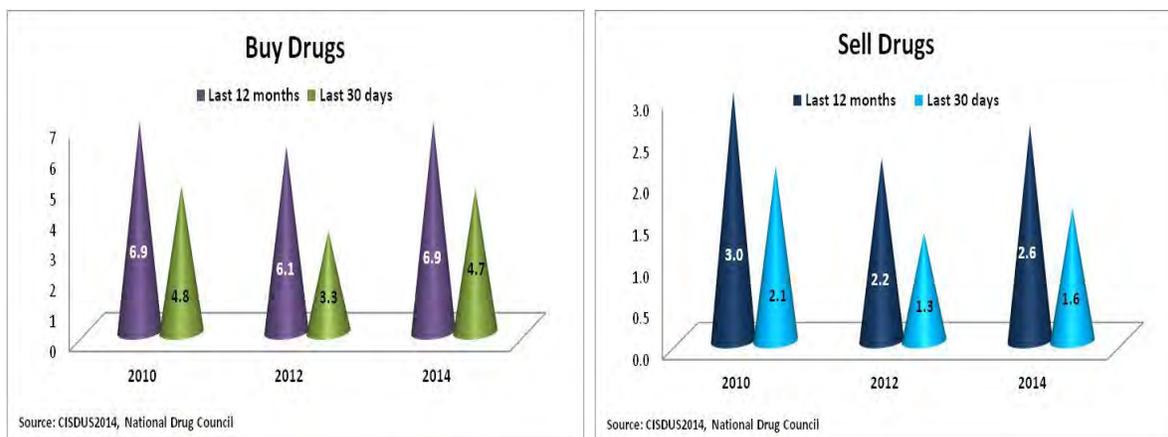
In 2014, 65 students (2.6%) **sold drugs** either for themselves or for others in the 12 months prior to the survey; 39 students (1.6%) sold drugs either for themselves or for others in the 30 days prior to the survey.

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

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

In relation to selling drugs, in 2014, 2.0% of students who sold drugs, reported that they did it to support themselves or their family.

FIGURE 25: BUYERS AND SELLERS 2010 - 2014 CISDUS



Education

In 2014, the majority of students (61.3%) reported that there should be more educational classes about drugs at their schools.

In 2012, 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 2014, about one-fifth (19.3%) of the students reported that they knew others who were forced to do something they did not want to do because they were drunk or high. More females (23.6%) than males (15.0%) 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 (22.4%) reported that drugs were used, kept or sold at their schools. More females (25.8%) than males (19.4%) reported that these behaviours were at their schools.

- ✎ 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.

Conclusions and Recommendations

3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cayman Islands Student Drug Use Survey (CISDUS) show the effects of the consumption of legal and illegal drugs among the students from grade 7th to 12th 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 comparison 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 in lower proportions, tobacco. A considerable proportion of students (38.1%) reported consuming alcoholic beverages during the last 12 months prior to the survey; 25.7% reported consuming alcohol during the 4 weeks prior to the survey. About 11.9% of the students reported using tobacco in the 12-month period before the survey.

In terms of illegal drugs, the Cayman Islands like many other countries worldwide, reports ganja (marijuana) as the most widely used drug by adults and youth. The CISDUS survey and report demonstrate that ganja is the most preferred drug by students of schools nationwide with 18.8% reported having used marijuana in the 12-months before the survey.

Among gender, females reported higher prevalence of alcohol, binge drinking, tobacco and any illicit drug (including inhalants and ganja). Males reported a higher prevalence of ganja, cocaine and any illicit drug (including inhalants and 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 2012.

Despite these statistics, just more than half (52%) of the students in the Cayman Islands reported NOT having used any legal or illegal drug/substance. It is important to support these students who are making and maintaining healthy lifestyle choices. These healthy lifestyle 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 and appropriate interventions 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 in 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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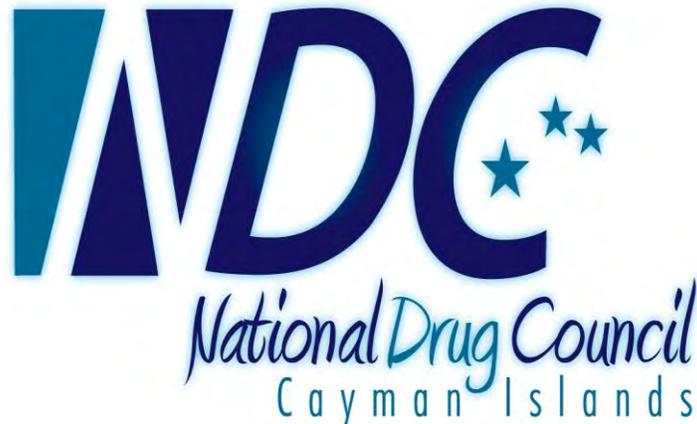
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Appendix

CISDUS 2014 Questionnaire

DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ANYWHERE
ON THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

CISDUS2014



STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

These questions are to find out what you know about alcohol, and other drugs (for example, tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, medical drugs, etc.), 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.

Do not put your name on the questionnaire. 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 CIRCLES 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 answer 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)

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



14. How often do you feel that the schoolwork you are assigned is meaningful and important?
 Almost always *Often* *Sometimes* *Rarely* *Never*

15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school: *Yes* *No*

16. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities: *Yes* *No*

17. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well: *Yes* *No*

18. There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs and other school activities outside of class: *Yes* *No*

19. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one: *Yes* *No*

20. How would you describe the relationship you generally have with your teacher at school?
 Very good *Good* *Average* *Bad* *Very bad*

3. OTHER EXPERIENCES IN LIFE

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

21. 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: (please select the number of friends)

	None	One Friend	Two Friends	Three Friends	Four Friends
a) <i>Smoked Cigarettes?</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
b) <i>Tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
c) <i>Used marijuana?</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
d) <i>Used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, other illegal drugs?</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
e) <i>Been suspended from school?</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
f) <i>Carried a gun?</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
g) <i>Sold illegal drugs?</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
h) <i>Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
i) <i>Been arrested?</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
j) <i>Dropped out of school?</i>	<input type="radio"/>				
k) <i>Been a member of a gang?</i>	<input type="radio"/>				



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

The next section asks 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. Please complete the following chart, according to the example marked as NDC.

22. Have you ever.....	In your life	Last 12 months	Last 30 days
<i>* Used NDC</i>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
a) <i>Smoked cigarettes</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
aa) <i>Smoked electronic cigarettes</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
b) <i>Used alcoholic beverages: (Wine, beer, hard liquor such as rum, vodka, Smirnoff ice, etc. Don't include any time when your parents/ guardian(s) gave you a sip of alcohol taste).</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c) <i>Used marijuana: (ganja, weed, grass, pot, marijane, hashish, hash)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
d) <i>Used glue or solvents to get high: (nail polish, acetone, gasoline)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
e) <i>Used crack cocaine: (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
f) <i>Used cocaine powder: (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, snort)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g) <i>Used heroin: (horse, smack, dope, junk, big H, scag, junk)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
h) <i>Used ecstasy: (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
i) <i>Used LSD: (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panels, microdot)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
j) <i>Used methamphetamine: (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
k) <i>Used tranquilizers: (valium, xanax, Librium, serax, sleeping pills)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
l) <i>Used stimulants: (other than cocaine, such as uppers, diet pills)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
m) <i>Used methadone: (fizzies, dollies)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
n) <i>Used pain relievers such as "oxycotin" to get high: ("oxy", OC)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
o) <i>Used "donkey weed": (bush that grows naturally in the Cayman Islands)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
p) <i>Used "seasoned spliff": (combination of cocaine and ganja)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
q) <i>Used "magic mushrooms": (hallucinogens mushrooms, shrooms)</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No



23. How old were you when you used the following substances for the first time? (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #24)

	Years		Years
a) Cigarettes	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	j) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
aa) Electronic Cigarettes	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	k) Tranquilizers (valium, xanax, librium, sleeping pills)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
b) Alcohol (Wine, beer, hard liquor such as rum, vodka, Smirnoff ice, etc. Don't include any time when your parents/guardian(s) gave you a sip of alcohol taste).	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	l) Stimulants (other than cocaine, diet pills)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
c) Marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, maryjane)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	m) Methadone (fizzies, dollies)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
d) Glue or Solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline) to get high.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	n) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
e) Crack Cocaine (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	o) Donkey Weed (bush that grows naturally in the Cayman Islands)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
f) Cocaine (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	p) Seasoned Spliff (combination of cocaine and ganja)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
g) Heroin (horse smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	q) Magic Mushrooms (hallucinogen mushrooms)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
h) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
i) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

24. When was the firsttime you used the following substances? (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #25)

	During the past 30 days	More than 1 month, less than 1 year ago	More than a year ago
a) Cigarettes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
aa) Electronic Cigarettes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b) Alcohol (Wine, beer, hard liquor such as rum, vodka, Smirnoff ice, etc. Don't include any time when your parents/guardian(s) gave you a sip of alcohol taste).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c) Marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, maryjane)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d) Glue or Solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline) to get high.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e) Crack Cocaine (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f) Cocaine (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g) Heroin (horse smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k) Tranquilizers (valium, xanax, librium, sleeping pills)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l) Stimulants (other than cocaine, diet pills)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
m) Methadone (fizzies, dollies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
n) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
q) Magic Mushrooms (hallucinogen mushrooms)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



23. How old were you when you used the following substances for the first time? (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #24)

	Years		Years
a) Cigarettes	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	j) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
aa) Electronic Cigarettes	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	k) Tranquilizers (valium, xanax, librium, sleeping pills)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
b) Alcohol (Wine, beer, hard liquor such as rum, vodka, Smirnoff ice, etc. Don't include any time when your parents/guardian(s) gave you a sip of alcohol taste).	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	l) Stimulants (other than cocaine, diet pills)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
c) Marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, maryjane)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	m) Methadone (fizzies, dollies)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
d) Glue or Solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline) to get high.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	n) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
e) Crack Cocaine (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	o) Donkey Weed (bush that grows naturally in the Cayman Islands)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
f) Cocaine (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	p) Seasoned Spliff (combination of cocaine and ganja)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
g) Heroin (horse smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	q) Magic Mushrooms (hallucinogen mushrooms)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
h) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
i) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

24. When was the firsttime you used the following substances? (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #25)

	During the past 30 days	More than 1 month, less than 1 year ago	More than a year ago
a) Cigarettes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
aa) Electronic Cigarettes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b) Alcohol (Wine, beer, hard liquor such as rum, vodka, Smirnoff ice, etc. Don't include any time when your parents/guardian(s) gave you a sip of alcohol taste).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c) Marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, maryjane)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d) Glue or Solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline) to get high.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e) Crack Cocaine (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f) Cocaine (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g) Heroin (horse smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k) Tranquilizers (valium, xanax, librium, sleeping pills)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l) Stimulants (other than cocaine, diet pills)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
m) Methadone (fizzies, dollies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
n) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
q) Magic Mushrooms (hallucinogen mushrooms)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



27. With what frequency have you used the following substances? (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #28)

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

28. Approximately how many times have you typically used the following substances in the past month? (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #29)

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

29. Approximately, how many pills have you typically used of the following substances in the past month? (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #30)

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

30. Please answer the following questions (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #31)

a) How many cigarettes have you smoked in the past month? <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 - 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 - 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 - 20 <input type="radio"/> More than 20
b) How many spliffs of marijuana have you smoked in the past month? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 spliff <input type="radio"/> About 1 spliff <input type="radio"/> 2 - 3 spliffs <input type="radio"/> 4 or more spliffs



27. With what frequency have you used the following substances? (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #28)

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

28. Approximately how many times have you typically used the following substances in the past month? (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #29)

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

29. Approximately, how many pills have you typically used of the following substances in the past month? (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #30)

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

30. Please answer the following questions (If you have never used any of these substances, go to question #31)

a) How many cigarettes have you smoked in the past month? <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 - 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 - 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 - 20 <input type="radio"/> More than 20
b) How many spliffs of marijuana have you smoked in the past month? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 spliff <input type="radio"/> About 1 spliff <input type="radio"/> 2 - 3 spliffs <input type="radio"/> 4 or more spliffs



7. If you use illegal drugs, does your family know about your illegal drug use? Yes No Don't use any illegal drug

38. Is there someone in your family that uses illegal drugs? Yes No
 If yes, who? (Choose all that apply) Mother/Father Cousin(s)
 Brother/Sister Other relative(s)
 Uncle/Aunt

39. Have you ever injected illegal drugs? Yes No

40. Have you ever been treated by a Doctor as a result of use/abuse/misuse of any substance? Yes No

41. Have you ever received counselling or rehabilitation treatment as a result of use of any substance? Yes No
 Is yes, which substance? (Choose all that apply) Alcohol Crack cocaine
 Marijuana Ecstasy
 Tobacco Cocaine Powder
 Heroin Other

In the past 12 months In the past 30 days

42. Did you buy any illegal drugs, either for yourself or for others? Yes No Don't buy illegal drugs

43. Did you sell any illegal drugs, either for yourself or for others? Yes No Don't sell illegal drugs

44. If you sell or sold drugs, are you doing it to support you or your family? Yes No Never sold drugs

45. Should there be more educational classes about drugs at your school? Yes No

46. How easy or difficult would it be for you to get any of the following substances if you wanted some?

	Don't know how hard it would be	Impossible	Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very Easy
a) Cigarettes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b) Alcohol (Wine, beer, hard liquor such as rum, vodka, Smirnoff ice, etc. Don't include any time when your parents/guardian(s) gave you a sip of alcohol taste).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c) Marijuana (ganja, weed, grass, pot, maryjane)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d) Glue or Solvents (nail polish, acetone, gasoline) to get high.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e) Crack Cocaine (rocks, base nuggets, kryptonite)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f) Cocaine (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big C)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g) Heroin (horse smack, dope, junk, big H, scag)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h) Ecstasy (X, XTC, MDMA, Adam, hug, love drug)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i) LSD (acid, dots, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j) Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth,crank)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k) Tranquilizers (valium, xanax, librium, sleeping pills)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l) Stimulants (other than cocaine, diet pills)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



	Don't know how hard it would be	Impossible	Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very Easy
m) Methadone (fizzies, dollies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
n) Oxycotin ("oxy", OC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
o) Donkey Weed (bush that grows naturally in the Cayman Islands)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
p) Seasoned Spliff (combination of cocaine and ganja)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
q) Magic Mushrooms (hallucinogen mushrooms)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

47. 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?	<input type="radio"/>				
b) Try marijuana once or twice?	<input type="radio"/>				
c) Smoke marijuana regularly	<input type="radio"/>				
d) Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	<input type="radio"/>				

48. 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

49. Are drugs used, kept or sold on the grounds of your school? Yes No Don't know

ENERGY DRINKS: Please complete this section about energy drinks (Monster, Red Bull, Sobe, etc.)

a. Have you ever had energy drinks (Monster, Red Bull, Sobe, etc.)? Yes No Don't know / Not Sure
 (If NO, go to question # 50.)

b. When do you drink energy drinks? Please tick Yes or No for each of the following:

- * While studying Yes No
- * Before of after sporting activities Yes No
- * While hanging out Yes No
- * Other (specify):

c. How do you get energy drinks? Please tick Yes or No for each of the following:

- * Friends give them to me Yes No
- * My parents give them to me Yes No
- * My brother/sister give them to me Yes No
- * Other relative(s) give them to me Yes No
- * I purchase them Yes No
- * Other (specify):

d. How often do you consume energy drinks?

- Once per day Twice or more per day Once per week Twice per week Once per month
- Other (specify)



e. Have you consumed energy drinks in the past 30 days? Yes No

f. Have you ever consumed a mixture of an alcoholic beverage and an energy drink? (e.g., Whiskey and Red Bull)? Yes No

5. VIOLENCE RELATED BEHAVIOURS

	Last 30 days	Last 12 months
50. Have you ever carried a weapon, such as a gun (any weapon which fires bullets or shells; this includes hunting guns, fake guns, speargun, pop gun), knife or club IN THE COMMUNITY?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
51. Have you ever carried a weapon, such as a gun (any weapon which fires bullets or shells; this includes hunting guns, fake guns, speargun, pop gun), knife or club AT SCHOOL?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

52. During the last 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon (such as a gun (any weapon which fires bullets or shells; this includes hunting guns, fake guns, speargun, pop gun), knife or club) onschool property?
 0 times 1 -3 times 4 - 6 times 7 - 9 times 10 or more times

53. During the last 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon (such as a gun (any weapon which fires bullets or shells; this includes hunting guns, fake guns, speargun, pop gun), knife or club) in your community?
 0 times 1 -3 times 4 - 6 times 7 - 9 times 10 or more times

54. Have you ever.....	Last 30 days	Last 12 months
a) Been hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by your boy/girlfriend?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't have boy/girlfriend	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't have boy/girlfriend
b) Been physically forced to have sex when you did not want to?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Never had sex	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Never had sex
c) Been physically forced to have sex because your partner was drunk or high?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Never had sex	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Never had sex

55. 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?	<input type="radio"/>							
b) Been arrested?	<input type="radio"/>							
c) Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting	<input type="radio"/>							
d) Been drunk or high at school?	<input type="radio"/>							
e) Taken a gun (any weapon which fires bullets or shells; this includes hunting guns, fake guns, speargun, pop gun) to school?	<input type="radio"/>							

56. 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?	<input type="radio"/>								
b) Got arrested?	<input type="radio"/>								
c) Carried a gun?	<input type="radio"/>								
d) Attacked someone with the intention of seriously hurting them?	<input type="radio"/>								
e) Belonged to a gang?	<input type="radio"/>								



	Last 30 days	Last 12 months	In your Lifetime
68b. Did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Never planned suicide	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Never planned suicide	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Never planned suicide
68c. Did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a Doctor or nurse?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Never attempted suicide	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Never attempted suicide	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Never attempted suicide

- 69a. Have you ever been physically abused? Yes No
- 69b. Have you ever been sexually abused? Yes No
- 69c. Were you abandoned by your parent(s) before the age of 5 Yes No

8. FAMILY UPBRINGING

70. Have you moved from one house to another in your lifetime? No Yes If yes, how many times?
71. Have you changed schools in your lifetime? (do not count when you moved from preschool to primary, or primary to high school) No Yes If yes, how many times?
72. Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem? Yes No
73. Have you ever had a family member selling drugs? Yes No
 If yes, who? Mother/Father Brother/Sister Uncle/Aunt Cousin(s) Other relative(s)
74. How often do you attend church services?
 Rarely or never A few times a year 1 - 3 times a month Once a week or more
75. Do you attend Sunday School or Sabbath at church? Yes No

Other questions about family upbringing:

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
76a. The rules in my family are clear.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
76b. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
76c. When I am not at home, one of my parents know where I am and who I am with.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
76d. Do you feel very close to your mother?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
76e. Do you feel very close to your father?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
76f. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
76g. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
76h. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
76i. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
76j. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
76k. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
76l. Does your family have regular meal times together?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE

77. Do your parents talk to you about the importance of not using alcohol, tobacco and drugs? Yes No
78. 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
79. Do your parents set an example by not abusing alcohol or drugs? Yes No Parents never used drugs/alcohol
80. Would your parents agree if you drink alcohol? Yes No
81. Would your parents agree if you smoke ganja? Yes No
82. Would your parents agree if you used any other illegal drug? Yes No
83. 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
84. Do your parents expect you not to use drugs? Yes No Don't know
85. Have you used drugs anyway? Yes No Don't use drugs

9. COMMUNITY

86. Do you attend a weekly youth group or sporting practice? Yes No
87. Is this programme in the district where you live? Yes No
88. Why do you attend? My parents told me to I go because I want to
89. Do your best friends attend youth group or sporting practice? Yes No

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
90a. If I had to move, I would miss the area (district) I now live in.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
90b. My neighbours notice when I am doing a good job and let me know.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
90c. There are a lot of adults in my neighbourhood/district I could talk to about something important.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
90d. I'd like to get out of my neighbourhood/district.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Thank you for your participation in this survey!

Please indicate the time you finish the survey:

: (For example, 08:15)

