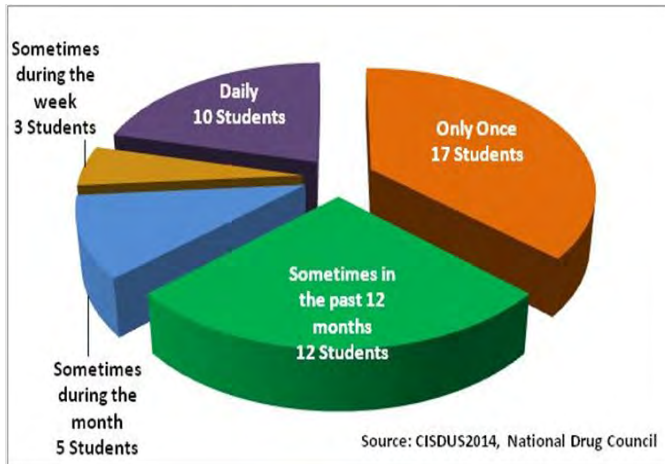


## Frequency :

Among cocaine (powder) users in 2014 (n=44), 17 students reported used cocaine (powder) only once and 10 students reported used daily.

A notable proportion of students (12 students) reported having used cocaine (powder) at least one time in the past 12 month and 10 students reported having use it daily. Five students reported cocaine (powder) use during the month and 3 students during the week

### Frequency of Cocaine Use—CISDUS2014.



## Age of first use:

The 2014 CISDUS noted that among those having reported ever using cocaine (powder) (n=44), the average age of first use was 13 years.

In 2014 about 5 students reported "early onset" of use; that is they first used cocaine (powder) between the ages of 6 and 11 years. In 2012 and 2010 about 7 students reported "early onset" of use.



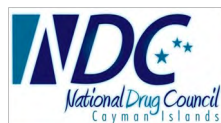
## Cocaine Facts:

### Do you know.....

- **Cocaine (powder)** is a powerful stimulant. It makes you feel more alert and energetic and also less hungry and less thirsty. These effects can last up to 20 minutes after each use. Smoking crack cocaine gives a shorter but more intense high.
- **Side-effects** – Due to its powerful effects, cocaine users are often left craving more. Large doses can make you exhausted, anxious and depressed, and sometimes aggressive.
- **Risks** – Snorting cocaine can cause permanent damage to the inside of your nose. Cocaine use can damage your heart and lungs, and high doses can cause death from heart attacks or blood clots. Taking cocaine with alcohol increases the risk of heart attack and death. Eating cocaine can damage bowel tissue. The depression that follows the high can be severe and can lead to suicide attempts. With long-term or binge use, the excitement caused by cocaine can turn to restlessness, sleep loss and weight loss. Some people develop paranoid psychosis where they may be violent. The strong cravings for cocaine, especially crack, can make you want to take the drug all the time and you can lose control of your drug use.

### Resources:

To view the Cayman Islands Student Drug Surveys (CISDUS) or other Reports, please visit our web site: [www.ndc.ky](http://www.ndc.ky)



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## Cayman Islands Student Drug Use Survey CISDUS2014

### TRENDS IN COCAINE (POWDER) USE BY STUDENTS IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS 1998-2014



## Cocaine (Powder) Prevalence 2014:

- In 2014, 27 students used cocaine (powder) at least once in the year prior to the survey and 15 students used cocaine (powder) during the past month.
- Males (13 students) and females (13 students) were equally likely to use cocaine (powder) in the last 12 months.
- Cocaine (powder) use increased as grade level increased. There was no variation among districts; however, George Town (16 students) and Bodden Town (6 students) reported the highest annual prevalence in the Cayman Islands in 2014.

## Change in Lifetime, Annual and Current Use of Cocaine (Powder) 1998–2014 (Number of students).



Source: CISDUS2014, National Drug Council

- Lifetime:** is defined as having ever used the drug.
- Annual:** is defined as using the drug during the past 12 months.
- Current:** is defined as using the drug during the past 30 days.

## Trends in Cocaine (Powder) Use:

Trends in Cocaine (Powder) use over the past year showed that prevalence was significantly different from 2014 (27 students) compared to 2012 (18 students) and similar in 2006 (24 students), where an increase was also notable. Lifetime prevalence reported a slight increase in 2014 (44 students) compared to 2012 (43 students). Females showed a noteworthy increase in use since 2010, and males reported an increase over the years except in 2010, where a decrease was reported. In 2014, the trends reported that both genders were equally likely to use cocaine. Students from grade 10 and 11 showed an increase in cocaine (powder) use since 1998. In 2014, students from Grade 12 reported the highest annual prevalence.

## Trends in Past Year Cocaine (Powder) Use by Gender, Grade and District 1998-2014 (Number of Students).

		1998 (1882)	2000 (2134)	2002 (2161)	2006 (2435)	2010 (2612)	2012 (2928)	2014 (2510)
<b>TOTAL</b>	(N=)	13	19	23	24	15	18	27
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	7	10	12	15	10	10	13
	Female	6	9	11	9	5	8	13
<b>GRADE</b>	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
<b>DISTRICT</b>	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: CISDUS2014—National Drug Council

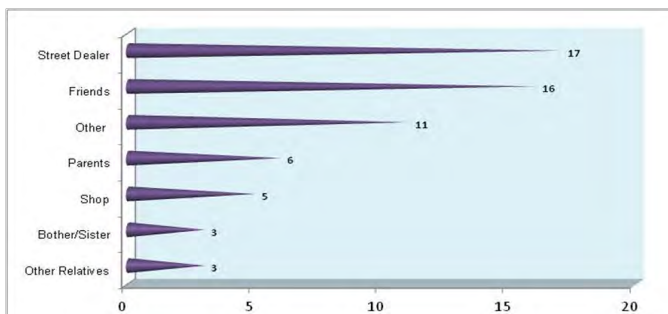
## Source of obtaining Cocaine (Powder) and Place of Consumption:

The main source of cocaine (powder) among the students surveyed were *street dealers*, followed by *friends*, "other sources", *parents*, *shop*, *other relatives* and *brother/sister*.

Students reported using cocaine (powder) at "other social events", followed by *home*, *friend's house*, *in the neighbourhood*, *school*, and *sporting events* and "other places", that were not specified.

In 2014, the sources and places of consumption were similar to 2012 and 2010: *friends* being the main source, followed by *street dealers*, and *other sources*. The main places of consumption reported were at *friend's house*, *home*, *in the neighbourhood*, *at school* and "other places".

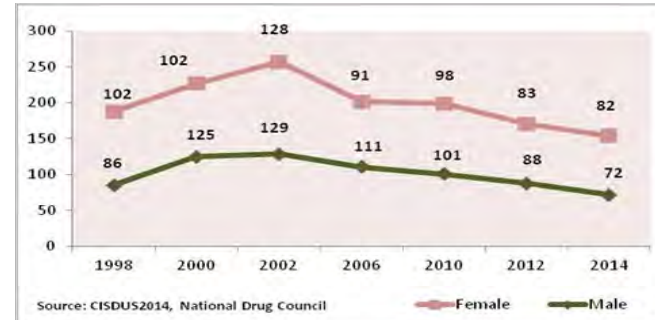
## Usual source of Cocaine (Powder) 2014 (Number of students).



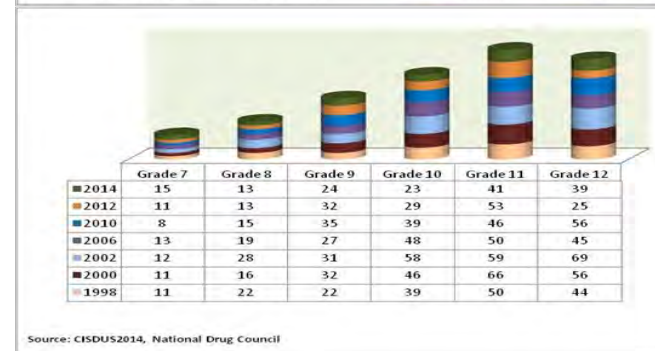
Source: CISDUS2014, National Drug Council

## Perception of Availability:

In 2014, 156 of all students surveyed (72 of females and 80 of males) reported that it was "easy" or "very easy" to obtain cocaine (powder). There was a notable linear increase with grades, from 15 students of grade 7 to 39 students of grade 12.



Source: CISDUS2014, National Drug Council

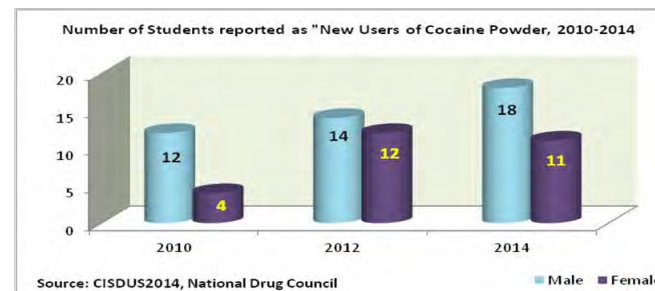


Source: CISDUS2014, National Drug Council

## New Cocaine (Powder) Users—Last 12 months:

"New cocaine (powder) users" refers to those students who report using cocaine (powder) for the first time during the 12-month period prior to the survey. In 2014, there is a notable increase of new users from 16 students in 2010 to 30 students in 2014.

Since 2010, more males reported being new users of cocaine than females.



Source: CISDUS2014, National Drug Council