The National Primary School Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overall aim of the survey was to elicit information on the prevalence of drug use among Primary schools students and to assess their knowledge, attitudes and behavioural practices towards drug use. These results will be used to inform the future direction of Drug Education programmes in Primary schools and to assist in the implementation of strategies to reduce the incidence of substance abuse among Primary school students.

A total of one thousand nine hundred and seventy five (1975) Class 3 and Class 4 students drawn from fifty-one (51) Public and Private Primary schools across the eleven parishes participated in the study.

On the whole, Barbadian students show a high level of awareness of drugs – both legal and illegal, as well as the dangers associated with the use and abuse of these substances. Furthermore, these 9-11 year olds have not yet bought into the false perception that it is "cool" to use drugs and have therefore, resolved to refuse any drugs offered to them, by a friend or stranger.

On the other hand, the results of this survey also indicate that while the use of illicit drugs among this age group is very low, over half of the children have already been introduced to alcoholic beverages and over one quarter have abused household inhalants. This must indeed be a cause of concern for Drug Education and Reduction organizations like the National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA).

Fortunately, there is a desire among these children to learn more about drugs. Most of the youngsters indicated that the television is their primary source of information on drugs; this medium should be fully utilized to provide and reinforce age-appropriate anti-drug messages particularly targeted at this age group. These research findings also revealed that there are very limited peer-to-peer discussions on drugs among 9-11 year olds. Therefore, future NCSA programmes may seek to incorporate activities aimed at encouraging and stimulating children to discuss this topic with their classmates from an earlier age.

Undoubtedly, it is becoming more difficult to entirely shield our children from the scourge of drugs. Therefore, every effort should be made to ensure that they are properly armed with all the information tools, so that their current resolve to remain drug-fee will not wane, but in fact, will be strengthened, as they grow older, and are better able to rationalize and apply the knowledge initially imparted to them during these early years.

1.0 KEY FINDINGS

The main findings coming out of this study have been summarized below:

Knowledge/Awareness of Drugs

- Overall, Barbadian Class 3 & 4 Primary school students display an understanding of the difference between illegal and legal drugs and can distinguish, in most cases, between these two types of drugs. However, while most are familiar with the commonly known illicit drugs like Cocaine (86.5%), Crack (85.7%) and Marijuana (82.5%), the percentages of children able to correctly classify substances such as Rum (61.9%), Alcohol (56.1%), Tobacco (32.6%) as legal drugs, were significantly lower.
- In addition, when asked to select, from a list of beverages, the ones containing alcohol, few children had any difficulties correctly labeling Guinness (93.9%), Mount Gay (93.6%), Smirnoff Ice (92.7%) and Rum Punch (90.5%) as alcoholic beverages. However, awareness of the alcoholic nature of Magnum (76.2%) and D 69 (66.4%) was significantly lower. Furthermore, large groups of children also erroneously categorized Red Bull (65.2%) and Kola Tonic (42.5%) as alcohol-containing drinks.
- One area of confusion for Primary school children is that of drug addiction. When presented with the statement "You have to use a drug lots of times before you get addicted", there was a clear divide in the children's opinion. Approximately 40% agreed while a similarly sized group (44.1%) disagreed, with the level of dissent increasing with age.
- Generally, Primary school children do not believe they know enough about the dangers of drugs and would like to be better informed. Approximately one in three children (34.9%) admitted that they want to receive more information on drugs. This result was consistent across both gender and age.

Sources of Drug Information

- The results of this study demonstrate the importance of television, as over 80% of children reported that this medium is their main information source on drugs. This was true for both boys (81.7%) and girls (83.8%) and across the 9-year (80.0%), 10-year (83.0%) and 11-year (84.0) age groups.
- While information is also gained through discussions with parents/family (77.0%), teachers (74.1%) and from reading newspapers (74.1%), children are less apt to have conversations with friends (46.8%) about drugs and their dangers.

Attitude towards Drug Use

- The children strongly voiced their opposition to using drugs and almost unanimously agreed that they would not take drugs offered to them by a stranger (93.8%), would not say "Thank You" to a friend who offers them drugs (93.3%) and that they would inform teachers or parents if such offers were made (88.9%).

Beliefs About Drugs and Drug Use

- This strong negative attitude towards drug use was also borne out in the responses given when asked about the harm drugs can cause. The vast majority of children concurred that taking cocaine (84.1%), frequently smoking marijuana (82.2%), taking crack (77.7%) and frequently smoking cigarettes (73.6%) all had very harmful health effects. However, when asked about occasional marijuana use (58.5%), frequent (58.1%) or occasional sniffing of toxic substances chemicals (28.9%), significantly smaller groups of children agreed that these practices would have Very Harmful effects on one's health.

Prevalence of Drug Use

- As expected, the majority (82.8%) of 9-11 year olds have used Over-the-Counter Drugs, with the pattern of OTC drug use being comparable by sex and within the three age categories.
- Use of illicit drugs is extremely low, with less than 3.0% of students reporting use of Marijuana (2.8%), Crack (1.1%) or Cocaine (0.9%).
- On the other hand, approximately one in every two children (49.3%) has tried alcohol and over one quarter (27.5%) have sniffed inhalants to get high. While alcohol use was more common among boys (53.4%) than girls (45.2%), both sexes are equally as likely to have abused inhalants (males – 28.7%, females – 25.9%).

Access to Drug Use

- Approximately 10% of children have been offered drugs in the past, with the offer being made more frequently to boys (12.9%) than to girls (6.2%).
- While 44.0% of children reported that they do not have friends who use drugs, another 39.6% indicated that they were unsure and therefore could not definitively state whether any of their friends are drug users.
- When asked what they would say to friends who use drugs, approximately one quarter (23.9%) would bluntly tell them to stop using drugs, 22.0% would warn their friends

about the harmful effects of drugs on their physical and mental well-being, 15.2% would confront them with the realization that drug use can cost them their lives, while 13.6% would appeal to their sense of morality by informing them that drug use is a bad, wrong and illegal practice.

- Most children were unsure about the ease of obtaining either legal (37.9%) or illegal (44.9%) drugs. However, in the cases where positive responses were given, these children are of the view that legal drugs are easier to obtain than illegal ones. Older students, predominantly male, were more likely to claim that it easy or very easy to obtain both legal and illicit drugs, while younger students, predominantly female, considered this to be a more difficult process.

2.0 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The aim of the survey was to elicit information on the prevalence of drug use among Primary schools students and to assess their knowledge, attitudes and behavioural practices towards drug use. The results from the survey will inform the future direction of Drug Education programmes in Primary schools and will assist in the implementation of strategies to reduce the incidence of substance abuse among Primary school students.

The core objectives for the proposed research were as follows:

- To determine the children's Knowledge/Awareness of Drugs;
- To determine the children's Attitude towards Drug use/abuse;
- To determine the children's Practice regarding Drug use/abuse, and related issues;
- To determine the prevalence of drug use.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

To achieve the above objectives, a quantitative survey was conducted among a sample of one thousand nine hundred and seventy five (1975) Class 3 and Class 4 students drawn from fifty-one (51) Public and Private Primary schools across the eleven parishes.

The research instrument used was a self-administered questionnaire which mainly consisted of closed-ended questions and one open-ended question. Overall, the questionnaire comprised 41 questions (73 variables) and was structured according to the following areas: Biographical data, Knowledge of drugs, Beliefs on drugs, Drug Use/Practices and Attitudes and Access towards drugs use.

Due to the relatively young ages of the respondents and their possible limited exposure to drug terminology, the wording of the questions was kept as simple and as age-appropriate as possible in an attempt to maximize the comprehension and interpretation of the questionnaire.

In addition, a draft questionnaire was piloted among 30 students of the Bay Primary School and the feedback from these children was factored into the development of the final questionnaire.

The survey process was facilitated by trained interviewers contracted by the NCSA. At the beginning of the process, the questionnaire was read by interviewers to the students on site to ensure clarity and effective interpretation of the questions before commencement of the

students' self-administration process. Students were also encouraged to ask questions where problems with interpretation existed.

Students with literacy problems were identified and assisted where possible with the completion of the questionnaire by both teaching staff at the respective schools and NCSA interviewers. Throughout the process, integrity was maintained and to ensure confidentiality, students were not required to write their names on the questionnaire.

Finally, on completion of the questionnaires, students were asked to submit them to the NCSA interviewers for review and error checks. In cases, where there were obvious errors or inconsistencies, students were asked to make the necessary corrections.

3.1 SAMPLE DESIGN & SELECTION

The selection of the sample was a multi-stage process, involving parishes, Primary schools, and the Class 3 and Class 4 population, which was estimated based on enrolment in Government Primary schools. More specifically, the first stage of the sample represented a selection of parishes. At the second stage students from Primary schools were selected based on the proportion of Class 3 and Class 4 students to the population within parishes. The total number of Class 3 and 4 students to be sampled from each school was selected randomly from the school register and in proportion to the total enrolled size of the Class 3 and Class 4 Barbadian student population.

Studies such as this might highlight a need for further analyses within sub-groups in the sample, and these can only be meaningfully done if the primary sample is large enough for such accommodation. Therefore, a target of two thousand (2,000) pupils island-wide was proposed in order to provide sufficient responses from smaller parishes to be statistically significant for analysis and to facilitate various types of analyses within sub-groups, if the data suggest the need for such analyses.

Estimates as to the number of schools to include by parish were constructed and refined according to total enrolment. After this refinement, it was decided, that at least 30 responses were needed per school (except in cases where they were less than 30 students enrolled at a particular school) in order to establish statistical significance. This refinement was particularly necessary in the case of rural parishes, where some schools did not have adequate numbers.

The resulting sample size of 2,000 was selected to ensure that each parish's sample size was proportional to the entire Class 3 and Class 4 population in that respective parish. For example, of the total enrolled Class 3 and Class 4 population, St. Michael had approximately 47% of these students; therefore the sample size selected for St. Michael (i.e.: 959 students) was approximately 47% of the entire sample size of 2,000.

Below is a table representing the proposed and actual number of completed surveys by Primary school and parish.

School	Parish	Targeted Number of Completes	Actual Number of Completes
1. Christ Church Boys	Christ Church	85	70
2. Christ Church Girls' School	Christ Church	70	51
3. Jones Private School	Christ Church	7	6
4. St David's Primary School	Christ Church	35	36
5. St Lawrence Primary School	Christ Church	28	26
6. St Patrick's Primary School	Christ Church	35	35
		260	**224**
7. St Andrew/St Simons/St Saviour's Primary School	St Andrew	50	50
		50	**50**
8. Ellerton Primary School	St George	54	51
9. St Jude's Primary School	St George	50	50
10. Workman's Primary School	St George	36	36
		140	**137**
11. Good Shepherd Primary School	St James	30	30
12. St Alban's Junior School	St James	60	60
13. St James Primary School	St James	30	32
		120	**122**
14. Mount Tabor Primary School	St John	30	30
15. Society Primary School	St John	30	30
		60	**60**
16. St Bernard's Primary School	St Joseph	35	23
17. St. Elizabeth	St Joseph	15	15
		50	**38**
18. Ignatius Byer Primary School	St Lucy	30	30
19. St Lucy Primary School	St Lucy	30	30
		60	**60**
20. Bay Primary School	St Michael	30	30
21. Bridgetown Seventh Day Adventist Primary School	St Michael	36	37
22. Browne's Private School	St Michael	4	4
23. Carrington Primary School	St Michael	30	32
24. Charles F Broome Primary School	St Michael	38	38
25. Lawrence T Gay	St Michael	67	67
26. Erdiston Primary	St Michael	52	53
27. Luther Thorne	St Michael	54	54
28. St. Stephens	St Michael	68	69
29. Deacons Primary School	St Michael	30	30
30. Hill Top Preparatory School	St Michael	30	30
31. Hindsbury Primary School	St Michael	30	30
32. People's Cathedral Primary School	St Michael	40	40
33. Pine Primary School	St Michael	34	34
34. St Cyprians Prep. Boys School	St Michael	30	34
35. St Gabriel's Primary School	St Michael	36	36

School	Parish	Targeted Number of Completes	Actual Number of Completes
36. St Mary's Primary School	St Michael	43	41
37. St Patrick's R.C. School	St Michael	30	28
38. St Paul's Primary School	St Michael	40	40
39. The Rock Christian School	St Michael	30	30
40. Wesley Hall Junior School	St Michael	110	110
41. Westbury Primary School	St Michael	67	67
42. Wilkie Cumberbatch Primary School	St Michael	30	30
		959	**964**
43. All Saints' Primary School	St Peter	30	30
44. Leacock's Private School	St Peter	19	18
45. Roland Edwards Primary School	St Peter	31	31
		80	**79**
46. Bayley's Primary School	St Philip	70	71
47. St Catherine's Primary School	St Philip	34	31
48. St Martin's Four Roads Primary School	St Philip	36	36
		140	**138**
49. Holy Innocent's Primary School	St Thomas	30	30
50. Welches Primary School	St Thomas	30	30
51. Sharon Primary School	St. Thomas	40	43
		100	**103**
TOTAL SAMPLE SIZE		**2019**	**1975**

3.2 SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS

In this study, a total of 1975 Class 3 and Class 4 primary school students across 51 public and private primary schools and the 11 parishes completed the questionnaire.

Data were collected on two demographic variables – age and sex. Population data supplied by the Ministry of Education indicated an overall Class 3 and Class 4 population of 7,214. The data, broken down by age, showed a total of 3,658 females (50.7%) and 3,556 males (49.3%). However, there were no population figures available from the Ministry broken down by the three age categories (i.e. 9-years, 10-years and 11-years).

The sample of 1,975 students used in the study, represented 50.7% females, 48.9% males and 0.4% or 8 children who did not indicate their sex on the questionnaire.

In addition, the age distribution for the sample was as follows: 18.7% of 9-year olds, 45.9% of 10-year olds and 32.6% of 11-year old. Approximately 0.7% or 11 children indicated that they were under 9-years of age, 1.5% was over 11 years and 0.8% did not include an age.

These results are shown in the table below.

TABLE: POPULATION AND SAMPLE SIZE BY SEX AND AGE				
	Number in Population[1]	**% of Population**	**Number in Sample**	**% of Sample**
SEX				
Male	3,658	50.7%	1,002	50.7%
Female	3,556	49.3%	965	48.9%
No Answer/Did not Indicate	----	----	8	0.4%
TOTAL	**7,214**	**100.0%**	**1,975**	**100.0%**
AGE				
9 years	N/A[2]	N/A	370	18.7%
10 years	N/A	N/A	906	45.9%
11 years	N/A	N/A	643	32.6%
12 years	----	----	30	1.5%
Erroneous Responses	----	----	11	0.7%
No Answer/Did not Indicate	----	----	15	0.8%
TOTAL	**7,214**	**100.0%**	**1,975**	**100.0%**

In the following report, the majority of analyses take into account responses from all students, however, in cases where further analysis was conducted by age – only the subset of children indicating their sex as either male or female was used, and in the case of age – only those indicating an age in the targeted range of the study, i.e. 9-11 years old, were used for these calculations.

[1] 2005 data from the Ministry of Education

[2] Data not available from the Ministry of Education

3.3 LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

The relatively young age of the respondents and the level of literacy existing among some children in this age group may affect the interpretation of the questions and hence the findings of the survey. Although students are generally of the age where they are preparing for the Common Entrance Examination, problems of comprehension and reliability are common when administering these types of questionnaires among adults, and hence, we are aware of these occurrences among this younger student population.

In addition, the varied levels of exposure to formally established Drug Education programmes conducted in Primary schools could also have an impact on the responses given. Therefore, familiarity with drug terminology, knowledge of drugs and the ability to identify drugs would be expected to vary among these students.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.1 KNOWLEDGE OF DRUGS

4.1.1 Legal vs. Illegal Drugs

In this section of the questionnaire, students were presented with a list of ten (10) substances and asked to place them in three categories (i) legal drugs, (ii) illegal drugs and (iii) substances which are not classified as drugs.

The vast majority of children correctly identified cocaine (86.5%), marijuana (85.7%) and crack (82.5%) as illegal drugs.

Although, nine in ten (89.8%) children consider ecstasy a drug, only two-thirds (68.6%) knew that it is an illegal one. In the case of tobacco, while 97.2% of the children interviewed recognized it as a drug, only one-third (32.6%) seemed aware of its legal status.

One out of every two (50.3%) of the Primary school subjects incorrectly classified fanta as an illegal drug, perhaps because of its association and use with marijuana.

Rum and wine were also erroneously categorized as illicit drugs by 26.1% and 11.8% of these children respectively (Table 1).

Table 1: Classification of substances

	ILLEGAL DRUG	**LEGAL DRUG**	**NOT A DRUG**
Cocaine	86.5%	12.6%	1.0%
Marijuana	85.7%	13.5%	0.8%
Crack	82.5%	11.9%	5.6%
Ecstasy	68.6%	21.2%	10.1%
Tobacco	64.6%	32.6%	2.8%
Fanta	50.3%	18.0%	31.7%
Alcohol	33.9%	56.1%	10.0%
Rum	26.1%	61.9%	11.9%
Wine	11.8%	54.6%	33.5%
Chocolate	3.0%	14.4%	82.5%

For the most part, the results showed little variance when examined by the two demographic variables (Tables 2 & 3). However, there were a few exceptions to this pattern where differences were seen by sex and age. In the case of ecstasy, a significantly higher proportion of females (71.0%) than males (66.1%) knew of its illicit status. On the other hand, though similar percentages of children falsely labeled fanta as a drug, fewer males (47.4%) than females (53.2%) grouped it with the illegal drugs. Boys (87.4%) were just as likely as girls (88.6%) to identify rum as a drug, however, while close to three in ten females (28.8%) questioned its legality; this was the case for less than one quarter of males (23.4%).

Surprisingly, an analysis by age revealed that higher proportions of 9-year olds than 10-year old or their 11-year old school mates could correctly identify tobacco and alcohol as legal drugs. For example, with respect to tobacco 66.4% of 9-year olds as compared with 62.3% of 11-year olds knew of its legal status; similarly while 39.0% of 9-year olds correctly identified alcohol as a legal drug, this was the case of for just over one-quarter (27.7%) of 11-year olds.

Table 2: Classification of substances by Sex

	MALES			**FEMALES**		
	Illegal Drug %	**Legal Drug %**	**Not a Drug %**	**Illegal Drug %**	**Legal Drug %**	**Not a Drug %**
Cocaine	85.8	13.5	0.7	87.1	11.8	1.2
Marijuana	84.2	14.9	0.9	87.1	12.1	0.8
Crack	81.6	12.6	5.8	83.2	11.3	5.5
Ecstasy	66.1	21.7	12.2	71.0	20.9	8.1
Tobacco	60.7	36.0	3.2	68.6	29.0	2.3
Fanta	47.4	19.9	32.7	53.2	16.2	30.7
Alcohol	10.2	56.3	33.5	13.3	52.9	33.8
Rum	23.4	64.0	12.6	28.8	59.8	11.4
Wine	10.2	56.3	33.5	13.3	52.9	33.8
Chocolate	3.7	15.6	80.7	2.4	13.3	84.3

Table 3: Classification of substances by Age

	9-year olds			10-year olds			11-year olds		
	Illegal Drug %	Legal Drug %	Not a Drug %	Illegal Drug %	Legal Drug %	Not a Drug %	Illegal Drug %	Legal Drug %	Not a Drug %
Cocaine	86.2	12.7	1.2	86.0	12.8	1.2	87.4	11.9	0.7
Marijuana	83.7	15.1	1.2	86.1	13.2	0.7	86.5	12.8	0.7
Crack	82.8	10.0	7.3	81.3	12.8	5.9	84.8	11.2	4.0
Ecstasy	67.6	20.8	11.5	68.8	20.7	10.4	69.1	21.7	9.2
Tobacco	66.4	28.6	5.0	65.3	31.9	2.9	62.3	36.2	1.5
Fanta	52.8	17.6	29.6	49.0	18.6	32.4	50.9	16.4	32.7
Alcohol	39.0	51.2	9.9	36.6	54.4	9.0	27.7	61.1	11.1
Rum	29.8	58.6	11.6	26.3	62.0	11.7	23.6	63.9	12.5
Wine	10.4	55.5	34.1	13.0	55.3	31.7	10.8	52.9	36.3
Chocolate	1.9	12.7	85.5	3.3	14.9	81.8	2.5	14.4	83.0

4.1.2 Alcoholic Beverages

To further examine their knowledge of drugs, students were then presented with a list of fifteen (15) drinks and asked to identify those containing alcohol. These results are shown below in Tables 4, 5 & 6.

Just over nine out of every ten correctly labeled Guinness (93.9%), Mount Gay (93.6%), Smirnoff Ice (92.7%) and Rum Punch (90.5%) as alcoholic beverages. Slightly fewer percentages of children were aware of the alcoholic nature of Bailey's (84.3%), Twist (83.4%) and Vodka (83.2%). However, when compared with the other alcoholic beverages, there was a considerable drop in the number of children who knew that Magnum (76.2%) and D 69 (66.4%) contained alcohol.

On the other hand, two thirds (65.2%) of the children interviewed mislabeled Red Bull, which is actually an energy drink, as an alcohol beverage, while four in ten (42.5%) also incorrectly classified Kola Tonic as an alcoholic drink.

With regard to the common non-alcoholic beverages, the vast majority were aware that Sprite (96.4%), lemonade (95.6%), Coca-Cola (91.5%) and Ginger Beer (85.6%) contained no alcohol.

Table 4: Classification of Alcoholic Beverages

DRINKS	**% of children indicating that drink contains alcohol**	
	Overall Sample	
	Yes	**No**
Guinness	93.9%	6.1%
Mount Gay	93.6%	6.4%
Smirnoff Ice	92.7%	7.3%
Rum Punch	90.5%	9.5%
Baileys	84.3%	15.7%
Twist	83.4%	16.6%
Vodka	83.2%	16.8%
Magnum	76.2%	23.8%
D 69	66.4%	33.6%
Red Bull	65.2%	34.8%
Kola Tonic	42.5%	57.5%
Ginger Beer	14.4%	85.6%
Coca-Cola	8.5%	91.5%
Lemonade	4.4%	95.6%
Sprite	3.6%	96.4%

Overall these results were generally consistent and differed very little by gender or across the three main age groups. However, there were three exceptions to this, namely: (i) more girls (69.0%) as compared with 61.6% boys incorrectly identified Red Bull as an alcoholic drink, (ii) close to 90.0% of 11-year olds vs. just over three quarters (78.4%) of 9-year olds knew of the alcoholic nature of Baileys and (iii) Significantly higher proportions of 11-year olds (80.4%) compared with 68.9% of 9-year olds knew that Magnum is an alcoholic beverage.

Table 5: Classification of Alcoholic Beverages by Sex

DRINKS	% of children indicating that drink contains alcohol			
	MALES		FEMALES	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Guinness	93.2%	6.8%	94.5%	5.5%
Mount Gay	92.6%	7.4%	94.6%	5.4%
Smirnoff Ice	91.3%	8.7%	94.2%	5.8%
Rum Punch	88.9%	11.1%	92.0%	8.0%
Baileys	82.3%	17.7%	86.3%	13.7%
Twist	82.4%	17.6%	84.5%	15.55%
Vodka	80.7%	19.3%	85.6%	14.4%
Magnum	76.4%	23.6%	75.9%	24.1%
D 69	67.5%	32.5%	65.2%	34.8%
Red Bull	61.6%	38.4%	69.0%	31.0%
Kola Tonic	44.0%	56.0%	40.7%	59.3%
Ginger Beer	14.9%	85.1%	14.0%	86.0%
Coca-Cola	8.7%	91.3%	8.1%	91.9%
Lemonade	5.1%	94.9%	3.6%	96.4%
Sprite	4.2%	95.8%	3.0%	97.0%

Table 6: Classification of Alcoholic Beverages by Age

	% of children indicating that drink contains alcohol					
	9-year olds		10-year olds		11-year olds	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Guinness	90.3%	9.7%	94.4%	5.6%	95.0	5.0
Mount Gay	91.6%	8.4%	93.7%	6.3%	94.7	5.3
Smirnoff Ice	90.5%	9.5%	92.5%	7.5%	93.9	6.1
Rum Punch	86.8%	13.2%	90.7%	9.3%	92.1	7.9
Baileys	78.4%	21.6%	84.3%	15.7%	87.9	12.1
Twist	80.0%	20.0%	82.3%	17.7%	86.9	13.1
Vodka	79.5%	20.5%	82.1%	17.9%	87.1	12.9
Magnum	68.9%	31.1%	75.9%	24.1%	80.4	19.6
D 69	65.4%	34.6%	65.6%	34.4%	68.4	31.6
Red Bull	64.6%	35.4%	66.3%	33.7%	63.8	36.2
Kola Tonic	41.1%	58.9%	41.2%	58.8%	44.6	55.4
Ginger Beer	19.5%	80.5%	14.0%	86.0%	12.0	88.0
Coca-Cola	11.1%	88.9%	8.3%	91.7%	7.0	93.0
Lemonade	4.6%	95.4%	4.1%	95.9%	4.5	95.5
Sprite	4.9%	95.1%	3.4%	96.6%	3.1	96.9

4.1.3 Adequacy of Information on Drugs

Just under one half (48.6%) of children interviewed believe they already have enough information on the dangers of drugs, while one third (34.9%) want to be more informed and the remaining 16.4% are uncertain about whether they need to acquire more information in this area. No significant sex or age differences were found, indicating that male and female 9-11 year olds felt similarly about their current level of knowledge of drugs.

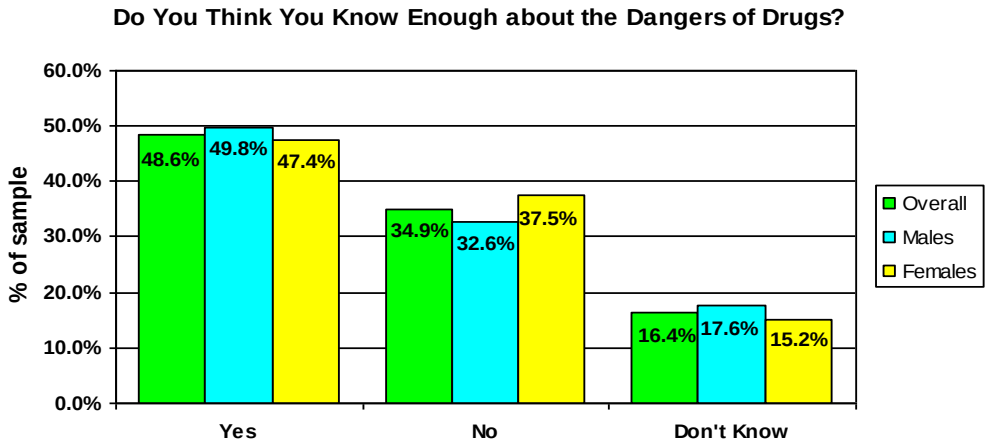

Chart 1: Knowledge of Dangers of Drugs by Gender

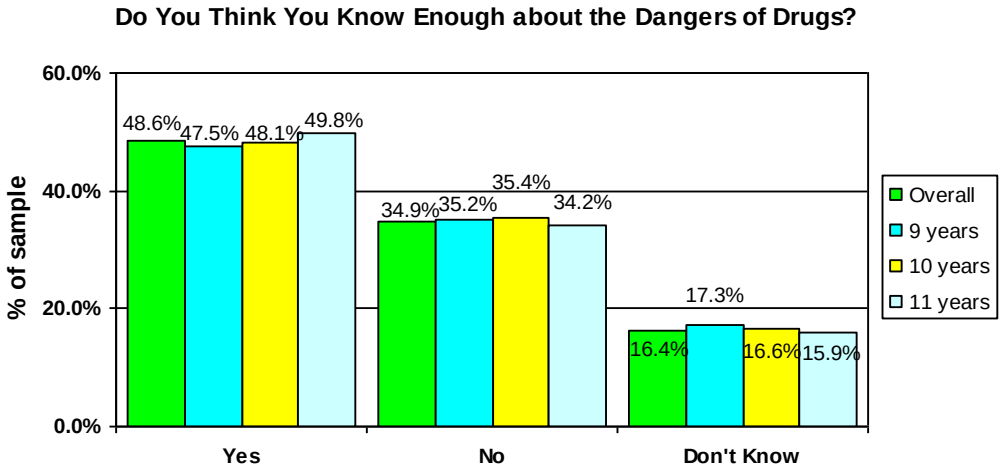

Chart 2: Knowledge of Dangers of Drugs by Age

4.1.4 Sources of Drug Information

For over 80% of these 9 – 11 year olds, the television is their primary source of information on drugs. In addition, these Elementary school children are also having discussions about drugs with Parents and family members (78.4%) and teachers (77.5%) while others are being informed on the dangers of drugs from reading newspapers (77.1%) and listening to the radio (70.4%).

About two thirds of the children have gained knowledge about drugs from the NCSA (68.6%) and the DARE programmes (60.7%). However, within this 9-11 years age group, there are limited peer-group discussions about drugs as just under one half (48.3%) of the sample admitted to getting their information on drugs from their friends.

A very small minority (4.4%) of children mentioned other sources (not included on the questionnaire) like the Church, the Police Force and the Block where they also obtained information on drugs.

Table 7: Sources of Drug Information

SOURCES	% of children Overall Sample	
	Yes	**No**
Television	82.7%	17.3%
Parents/Family	78.4%	21.6%
Teachers	77.5%	22.5%
Newspapers	77.1%	22.9%
Radio	70.4%	29.6%
NCSA	68.6%	31.4%
Internet	64.5%	35.5%
DARE Programme	60.7%	39.3%
Friends	48.3%	51.7%
Posters/brochures	41.6%	58.4%
Own Experience	18.3%	81.7%
Other	4.4%	95.6%

With respect to significant differences, while girls (71.6%) were more likely than boys (65.8%) to identify the NCSA as one of their information sources, older students (80.6%) tended to depend more heavily on their teachers to inform them on the dangers of drugs than their younger (74.1%) schoolmates (Tables 8 & 9).

Table 8: Sources of Drug Information by sex

SOURCES	% of children			
	MALES		FEMALES	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Television	81.7%	18.3%	83.8%	16.2%
Parents/Family	76.3%	23.7%	80.6%	19.4%
Teachers	75.5%	24.5%	79.6%	20.4%
Newspapers	77.3%	22.7%	76.8%	23.2%
Radio	70.2%	29.8%	70.8%	29.2%
NCSA	65.8%	34.2%	71.6%	28.4%
Internet	63.1%	36.9%	66.0%	34.0%
DARE Programme	60.5%	39.5%	61.1%	38.9%
Friends	46.8%	53.2%	49.7%	50.3%
Posters/brochures	39.4%	60.6%	43.8%	56.2%
Own Experience	19.1%	80.9%	17.4%	82.6%
Other	3.3%	96.7%	5.5%	94.5%

Table 9: Sources of Drug Information by age

SOURCES	% of children					
	9-year olds		10-year olds		11-year olds	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Television	80.0%	20.0%	83.0%	17.0%	84.0%	16.0%
Parents/Family	77.0%	23.0%	77.6%	22.4%	81.0%	19.0%
Teachers	74.1%	25.9%	76.8%	23.2%	80.6%	19.4%
Newspapers	74.1%	25.9%	76.8%	23.2%	79.9%	20.1%
Radio	68.9%	31.1%	71.9%	28.1%	69.2%	30.8%
NCSA	67.6%	32.4%	68.8%	31.2%	69.1%	30.9%
Internet	66.5%	33.5%	63.1%	36.9%	66.1%	33.9%
DARE Programme	62.7%	37.3%	58.4%	41.6%	63.8%	36.2%
Friends	49.2%	50.8%	46.8%	53.2%	50.4%	49.6%
Posters/brochures	38.4%	61.6%	42.9%	57.1%	42.3%	57.7%
Own Experience	18.9%	81.1%	17.0%	83.0%	19.0%	81.0%
Other	4.3%	95.7%	4.7%	95.3%	4.2%	95.8%

4.2 ATTITUDES TOWARD DRUGS USE

To further test their perceptions of drugs and their predicted reactions in situations involving drug use, the children were presented with six statements and asked to state their level of agreement. Overall, these 9 – 11 year olds have a negative view on drugs and strongly indicated that: (i) if offered drugs they would not take them (93.8%), (ii) they would not say "Thank You" to a friend who offers them drugs (93.3%), (iii) they do not believe using drugs makes them look cool (92.3%) and that they would inform a teacher or a parent if they were offered drugs (88.9%).

However, student opinion was split over the number of times one can use drugs before becoming addicted. Just over four in every ten (44.1%) children believe that drug addiction is possible even with occasional use; while 40.8% are of the view that one has to be a frequent drug user to become addicted (Table 10). This confusion differed across age groups, with more of the younger students as compared with the 11-year olds believing that drugs must be taken numerous times before one can become addicted.

Table 10: Agreement with Statements on Drug Use

STATEMENTS	DIS-AGREE	AGREE	DON' T KNOW
If someone offers me drugs I would take them	**93.8%**	2.8%	3.3%
If a friend offers me drugs I would say " Thank You."	**93.3%**	2.7%	3.9%
Using drugs make you look cool	**92.3%**	3.8%	3.9%
If someone offers me drugs I would tell my teacher or parents	7.9%	**88.9%**	3.2%
If a friend offers me drugs I would refuse to take them	11.8%	**84.4%**	3.8%
You have to use a drug lots of times before you get addicted	**44.1%**	**40.8%**	15.0%

In addition, significantly higher proportions of females (87.5%) than males (81.4%) agreed that they would refuse drugs offered to them by friends. For the other three scenarios, there was very little difference by gender or age (Tables 11 & 12).

Table 11: Agreement with Statements on Drug Use

STATEMENTS	MALES			FEMALES		
	DIS-AGREE	AGREE	DON' T KNOW	DIS-AGREE	AGREE	DON' T KNOW
If someone offers me drugs I would take them	**92.7%**	3.3%	3.9%	**94.9%**	2.3%	2.8%
If a friend offers me drugs I would say " Thank You."	**91.6%**	3.5%	4.9%	**95.1%**	1.9%	3.0%
Using drugs make you look cool	**91.2%**	4.6%	4.2%	**93.4%**	2.9%	3.7%
If someone offers me drugs I would tell my teacher or parents	9.9%	**86.7%**	3.4%	5.7%	**91.3%**	3.0%
If a friend offers me drugs I would refuse to take them	14.4%	**81.4%**	4.1%	9.1%	**87.5%**	3.4%
You have to use a drug lots of times before you get addicted	**46.2%**	39.4%	14.4%	**41.9%**	42.5%	15.6%

Table 12: Agreement with Statements on Drug Use

	9-year olds			10-year olds			11-year olds		
	Dis-Agree %	Agree %	Don' t Know %	Dis-Agree %	Agree %	Don' t Know %	Dis-Agree %	Agree %	Don' t Know %
Using drugs make you look cool	91.9	3.6	4.5	92.6	3.4	4.1	92.3	4.2	3.5
You have to use a drug lots of times before you get addicted	40.1	40.6	19.3	43.5	42.8	13.7	47.2	38.1	14.7
If someone offers me drugs I would tell my teacher or parents	6.9	90.6	2.5	7.7	88.8	3.5	8.3	88.7	3.0
If someone offers me drugs I would take them	94.8	3.0	2.2	94.0	2.9	3.1	93.4	2.3	4.4
If a friend offers me drugs I would say " Thank You."	94.3	2.3	3.4	93.8	2.9	3.3	93.3	2.2	4.5
If a friend offers me drugs I would refuse to take them	13.4	83.2	3.2	11.4	85.5	3.1	10.2	84.7	5.1

4.2.1 Beliefs about drugs and drug use

In this section of the questionnaire, students were asked to indicate the level of harm that could result from using different types of drugs, both legal and illegal.

Over 80% agreed that using cocaine was very harmful to their health, while the vast majority also concurred on the health dangers caused by frequently smoking marijuana (82.2%), using crack (77.7%), and frequently smoking cigarettes (73.6%).

On the other hand, significantly smaller groups of children viewed frequent alcohol use (68.6%), occasional marijuana use (58.5%) and frequent inhalant abuse (58.1%) as being extremely harmful to their health.

In addition, one in every two (51.4%) interviewed believe that occasional cigarette use is only slightly harmful, while 46.6% of children also believe that infrequent inhalation of chemicals also causes minimal health risks.

Table 13:Effects of Drugs on Health

	Effects on health			
	Very Harmful	**Slightly Harmful**	**Not Harmful**	**Don' t Know**
Taking cocaine	84.1%	7.1%	2.3%	6.6%
Frequently smoking marijuana	82.2%	8.6%	2.7%	6.6%
Taking crack	77.7%	7.0%	4.0%	11.3%
Frequently smoking cigarettes	73.6%	14.0%	1.9%	10.5%
Frequently drinking alcohol	68.7%	19.6%	4.0%	7.7%
Sometimes smoking marijuana	58.5%	33.3%	1.9%	6.3%
Frequently sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	58.1%	20.2%	7.9%	13.9%
Sometimes smoking cigarettes	39.3%	51.4%	2.8%	6.5%
Frequently taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	34.0%	26.2%	26.2%	13.5%
Sometimes sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	28.9%	46.6%	13.6%	10.9%
Sometimes taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	6.8%	20.8%	62.4%	9.9%

Overall, females were more likely to show a greater concern for the level of harm which they believed these drugs can cause, especially in cases of frequent alcohol and marijuana use. Older children also seemed more aware of the possible dangers from frequent inhalant abuse and frequent marijuana use than the younger respondents (See Appendix: Tables II - VI).

4.3 DRUG USE

Children were asked to state whether they had ever used each of the following substances: Tobacco/Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana, Crack, Cocaine, Over-the-Counter (OTC) drugs and Inhalants.

As expected, Over-the-Counter drugs were the most commonly used of the seven substances presented to the children, with over 80% having used medications like Panadol, Whizz or Cough Syrups. Females and older students reported higher usage of these OTCs (Tables 14 & 15).

With respect to the legal drugs, one in every two (49.3%) of these Class 3 and Class 4 students have used alcohol, with males (53.4%) being more likely than females (45.2%) to report drinking alcohol beverages. Alcohol use also increased with age and was higher among the 11-year olds (55.7%), than 10-year olds (47.5 %) or 9-year olds (41.9%).

Surprisingly, over one quarter (27.5%) of the children interviewed have tried to get high by sniffing household products like glue, paints, nail polish remover, thinners or cleaning products. Additionally, this practice was just as common among boys (28.7%) as girls (25.9%) but was slightly higher in the 11-years old age group.

Significantly smaller groups of children reported use of Tobacco/Cigarettes (5.1%), Marijuana (2.8%), Crack (1.1%) or Cocaine (0.9%).

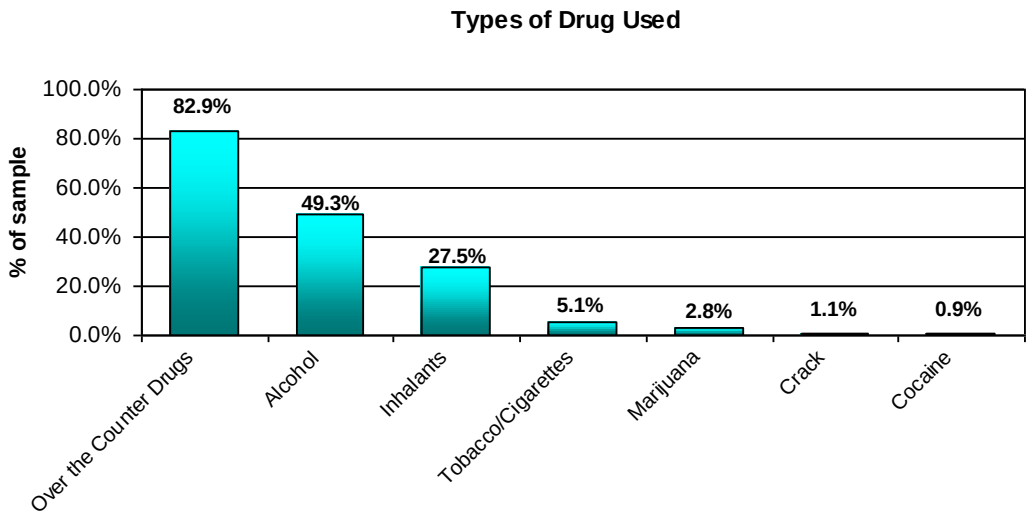

Chart 3: Use of Drugs – Overall Sample

Table 14:Use of Drugs by sex

	MALES		FEMALES	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Over-the-Counter Drugs	79.9%	20.1%	86.2%	13.8%
Alcohol	53.4%	46.6%	45.2%	54.8%
Inhalants	28.7%	71.3%	25.9%	74.1%
Tobacco/Cigarettes	7.7%	92.3%	2.3%	97.7%
Marijuana	4.4%	95.6%	1.0%	99.0%
Crack	1.8%	98.2%	0.2%	99.8%
Cocaine	1.5%	98.5%	0.3%	99.7%

Table 15:Use of Drugs by age

	9-year olds		10-year olds		11-year olds	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Over-the-Counter Drugs	78.2%	21.8%	83.7%	16.3%	84.8%	15.2%
Alcohol	41.9%	58.1%	47.5%	52.5%	55.7%	44.3%
Inhalants	24.9%	75.1%	27.4%	72.6%	29.0%	71.0%
Tobacco/Cigarettes	3.9%	96.1%	4.7%	95.3%	6.1%	93.9%
Marijuana	0.8%	99.2%	2.9%	97.1%	3.5%	96.5%
Crack	0.3%	99.7%	1.1%	98.9%	1.1%	98.9%
Cocaine	0.6%	99.4%	1.0%	99.0%	0.8%	99.2%

4.3.1 Number of drugs used

For each student in the dataset, an index representing the number of drugs was then calculated by adding the number of substances each student has ever used (i.e. Alcohol, Cocaine, Crack Inhalants, Marijuana, Over-the-Counter Drugs, Tobacco/Cigarettes) . However, because the vast majority of children have used Over-the-Counter drugs, this was excluded from the index resulting in a maximum composite value of 6 (i.e. Alcohol, Cocaine, Crack Inhalants, Marijuana, Tobacco/Cigarettes).

Table 16: Index representing Number of Drugs used by sex and age

Number of Drugs		SEX		AGE GROUP		
	Overall	Males	Females	9-years	10-years	11-years
0 - 0 drugs	41.2%	37.1%	45.5%	48.1%	42.4%	35.8%
1 - 1 drug	38.8%	40.2%	37.4%	35.7%	38.1%	42.0%
2 - 2 drugs	16.5%	17.1%	15.8%	14.6%	16.2%	17.3%
3 - 3 drugs	2.1%	3.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.9%	3.0%
4 - 4 drugs	1.0%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%	1.4%
5 - 5 drugs	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
6 - 6 drugs	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%

Reported drug use was higher among male Primary students than the females; for whereas 45.5% of girls have never tried any of the six drugs this was the case for only 37.1% of boys. The results also showed an increase in drug use by age, with just under one-half of 9-year-olds, abstaining from drug use, however this dropped by 5.7% points to 42.4% of 10 year olds and then decreased even further to 35.8% for the 11-year old children in the sample.

Almost four in ten (38.8%) have tried one of the six drugs, while one fifth (20.2%) of the children have experimented with at least two (Table16).

4.3.2 Tobacco/Cigarettes

Of the 5% of children who have tried tobacco, 45.8% of them had their first smoke between the ages of 9 and 11 years, while one fifth (19.8%) had first tried smoking at 5 years or younger. However, when asked about recent smoking behaviour, 43.4% had not smoked over the past year and over two-thirds (66.7%) denied having smoked within the month prior to being interviewed.

On the other hand, over one third (37.4%) have smoked once or a few times over the past year while 18.2% have also smoked infrequently in the last 30 days. These results showed no significant differences when analyzed by sex or age.

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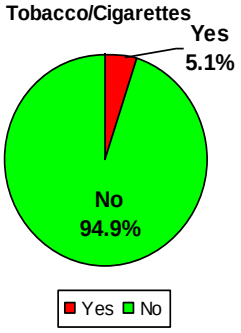

Chart 4: Incidence of Tobacco/Cigarettes Use

Table 17: Tobacco Use

n = 99	**% of children who have smoked tobacco/cigarettes**					
		SEX		**AGE GROUP**		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
Age when first smoked tobacco/cigarettes						
5 and under	19.8%	17.8%	27.3%	21.4%	14.6%	27.0%
6 – 8 years	34.4%	34.2%	31.8%	35.7%	39.0%	27.0%
9 – 11 years	45.8%	47.9%	40.9%	42.9%	46.3%	45.9%
Frequency in last twelve (12) months						
Never	43.4%	39.5%	59.1%	35.7%	45.2%	46.2%
Once/A few times	37.4%	39.5%	31.8%	50.0%	38.1%	30.8%
Monthly	5.1%	5.3%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	7.7%
Weekly	9.1%	9.2%	9.1%	7.1%	11.9%	7.7%
Daily	5.1%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	7.7%
Frequency in last thirty (30) days						
Never	66.7%	65.8%	72.7%	78.6%	66.7%	66.7%
Once/A few times	18.2%	18.4%	18.2%	14.3%	16.7%	17.9%
Weekly	8.1%	10.5%	0.0%	7.1%	7.1%	10.3%
Daily	7.1%	5.3%	9.1%	0.0%	9.5%	5.1%

4.3.3 Alcohol

Over half (54.0%) of those who have tried alcohol did so at age 9 or older, 37.4% during the 5-8 age range, while a very small group of (8.6%) children had their first drink before age 6. The alcohol initiation age did not differ by gender or age.

With regard to their frequency of drinking the majority (58.0%) of these children had an alcoholic beverage in the past year while one in ten (10.0%) had drunk more frequently in the same time period. Just over 40% admitted to having a drink in the 30 days prior to the start of the survey.

This patterns of alcohol use both over the past year and month were consistent for girls and boys and across the three age groups.

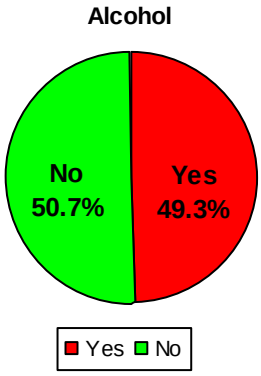

Chart 5: Incidence of Alcohol Use

Table 18: Alcohol Use

n = 954	**% of children who have drank alcohol**					
		SEX		**AGE GROUP**		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
Age when first drank alcohol						
5 and under	8.6%	9.5%	7.6%	10.1%	8.3%	8.6%
6 – 8 years	37.4%	38.6%	35.5%	48.9%	39.9%	31.0%
9 – 11 years	54.0%	51.9%	56.9%	41.0%	51.8%	60.5%
Frequency in last twelve (12) months						
Never	32.0%	30.1%	34.0%	32.9%	34.8%	28.95
Once/A few times	58.0%	58.9%	57.3%	58.6%	57.4%	58.3%
Monthly	4.7%	5.3%	4.0%	2.9%	3.6%	6.8%
Weekly	3.7%	3.9%	3.5%	2.9%	3.0%	4.5%
Daily	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%	2.9%	1.3%	1.5%
Frequency in last thirty (30) days						
Never	59.6%	58.6%	60.6%	60.2%	63.6%	56.1%
Once/A few times	35.0%	34.0%	36.3%	36.1%	31.9%	36.8%
Weekly	3.5%	4.9%	1.8%	2.3%	2.4%	4.9%
Daily	2.0%	2.5%	1.3%	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%

4.3.4 Marijuana

A very small minority (2.8%) of children had used marijuana previously. Of these, 43.8% were at least 9 years old when they had their introduction to marijuana, an additional 39.6% had their first smoke between 6 and 8 years of age, while the remaining 16.7% were under 6 years old. Overall, females reported a much earlier marijuana initiation age than males, with 87.5% of girls as compared with one in two (50.0%) boys having smoked marijuana before the age of 9 years.

Just over one half (51.9%) had smoked in the last twelve months; with 22.2% smoking once/a few times during this period, a further 16.7% smoking on a monthly basis and 13.0% smoking even more frequently. When asked about their behaviour in the last month, close to 60% reported not smoking at all, one quarter (25.7%) had smoked once or a few times and the remaining 14.8% were more frequent using smoking on a weekly or daily basis.

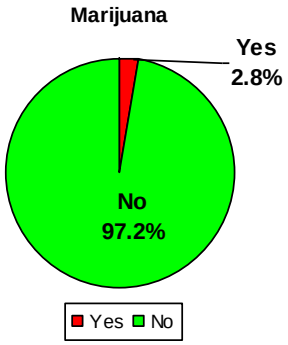

Chart 6: Incidence of Marijuana

However, since the number of children who have smoked marijuana is small and most of these have not smoked marijuana either in the past year or the past month, the results of the cross-tabulations did not yield any discernable usage pattern.

Table 19: Marijuana Use

n = 54	**% of children who have used marijuana**					
		SEX		**AGE GROUP**		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
Age when first used marijuana						
5 and under	16.7%	15.8%	25.0%	0.0%	21.7%	15.8%
6 – 8 years	39.6%	34.2%	62.5%	100.0%	43.5%	26.3%
9 – 11 years	43.8%	50.0%	12.5%	0.0%	34.8%	57.9%
Frequency in last twelve (12) months						
Never	48.1%	41.9%	88.9%	66.7%	46.2%	50.0%
Once/A few times	22.2%	25.6%	0.0%	33.3%	15.4%	27.3%
Monthly	16.7%	18.6%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	18.2%
Weekly	9.3%	9.3%	11.1%	0.0%	15.4%	4.5%
Daily	3.7%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%
Frequency in last thirty (30) days						
Never	59.3%	53.5%	88.9%	100.0%	50.0%	63.6%
Once/A few times	25.9%	30.2%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	31.8%
Weekly	7.4%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%	4.5%
Daily	7.4%	7.0%	11.1%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%

4.3.5 Crack

Just 1.1% of students reported that they have tried crack. For 44.4% of these 20 children, this experimentation began recently during their 9th – 11th years, while 38.9 % first tried this illicit drug between the ages of 6-8 years.

With regard to how frequently they used this drug, just over 40% have not tried it over the past year. However, another 26.3% have used crack once or a few times, while 21.1% have used it on a weekly basis.

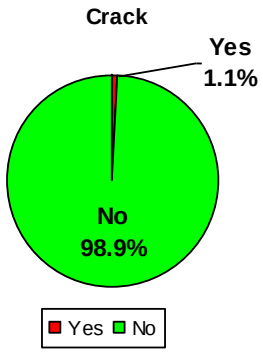

Chart 7: Incidence of Crack Use

In terms of current usage, 57.9% of these children have used crack at least once in the past month with most of these using it at most a few times over this period.

However, due to the small size of the sub-sample of children who have tried crack, it would not be practical to further analyse these data by the two demographic categories of age and gender.

Table 20: Crack Use

	% of children who have used crack					
n = 20		**SEX**		**AGE GROUP**		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
Age when first used crack						
5 and under	16.7%	20.0%	0.0%	11.1%	14.3%	0.0%
6 – 8 years	38.9%	33.3%	100.0%	66.7%	14.3%	0.0%
9 – 11 years	44.4%	46.7%	0.0%	22.2%	71.4%	0.0%
Frequency in last twelve (12) months						
Never	42.1%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	40.0%	42.9%
Once/A few times	26.3%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	42.9%
Monthly	10.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Weekly	21.1%	12.5%	50.0%	0.0%	20.0%	14.3%
Daily	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Frequency in last thirty (30) days						
Never	42.1%	37.5%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	28.6%
Once/A few times	42.2%	43.8%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	57.2%
Weekly	10.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	14.3%
Daily	5.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%

4.3.6 Cocaine

Cocaine use was minimal among the 9-11 year old Primary school population, as less than 1.0% reported ever using this drug.

Use by these 18 children started primarily between the ages of 6 and 8 years (44.4%), while an additional 38.9% were introduced to the drug at a later stage.

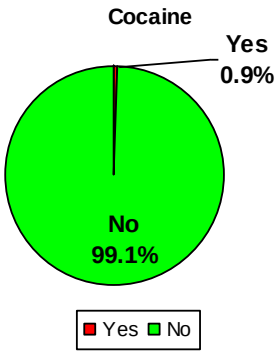

Chart 8: Incidence of Cocaine Use

Of this small group, the majority (58.8%) has used cocaine in the past year and a similarly-sized group admitted to current use within the month preceding this survey.

However, as was the case with crack use, small sample numbers does not permit any further analysis to investigate usage patterns by sex or gender.

Table 21: Cocaine Use

n = 18	**% of children who have used cocaine**					
		SEX		**AGE GROUP**		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
Age when first used cocaine						
5 and under	16.7%	14.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%
6 – 8 years	44.4%	35.7%	66.7%	0.0%	44.4%	40.0%
9 – 11 years	38.9%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	22.2%	60.0%
Frequency in last twelve (12) months						
Never	41.2%	46.2%	0.0%	100.0%	25.0%	20.0%
Once/A few times	29.4%	23.1%	66.7%	0.0%	62.5%	40.0%
Monthly	17.6%	15.4%	33.3%	0.0%	12.5%	20.0%
Weekly	11.8%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%
Daily						
Frequency in last thirty (30) days						
Never	41.2%	100.0%	37.5%	100.0%	37.5%	20.0%
Once/A few times	35.3%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	40.0%
Weekly	11.8%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	12.5%	20.0%
Daily	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%

4.3.7 Over-the-Counter Drugs

Of the 80% of these Class 3 and Class 4 students who have already used OTC Drugs, 30.2% first received these medications by the age of 5, another 39.9% between 6-8 years and the remaining children were at least 9 years of age.

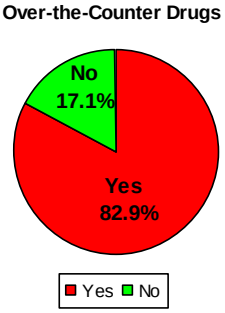

Chart 9: Incidence of Over-the-Counter Drugs

Results for the introduction age to OTCs was did not vary significantly by either the children's sex or age.

In terms of recency of usage, the majority of children have had OTC medications in the past year with the largest group of children (50.1%) receiving these drugs once or a few times over this 12-month time span. Over two-thirds (67.3%) of children also report taking medications like Panadol, Cough syrups etc. in the past 30 days, included in this group are 45.8% of children who received OTC drugs at least a few times in the month.

This pattern of usage was consistent for both boys and girls and across the three main age groups.

Table 22: Use of Over-The-Counter Drugs

n = 1604	**% of children who have used OTC drugs**					
		SEX		**AGE GROUP**		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
Age when first used OTC drugs						
5 and under	30.2%	29.6%	30.9%	29.2%	30.6%	31.2%
6 – 8 years	39.9%	40.5%	39.4%	42.1%	40.8%	38.8%
9 – 11 years	29.9%	30.0%	29.6%	28.8%	28.6%	30.0%
Frequency in last twelve (12) months						
Never	15.0%	16.2%	13.7%	13.2%	14.8%	15.3%
Once/A few times	50.1%	48.2%	51.9%	47.2%	51.1%	51.6%
Monthly	12.4%	12.9%	11.7%	13.2%	12.7%	11.4%
Weekly	8.2%	8.1%	8.4%	7.5%	7.8%	9.0%
Daily	14.4%	14.6%	14.2%	18.9%	13.7%	12.7%
Frequency in last thirty (30) days						
Never	32.7%	36.3%	29.0%	30.2%	32.3%	34.8%
Once/A few times	45.8%	40.4%	51.0%	46.2%	48.1%	42.8%
Weekly	8.4%	9.0%	7.9%	8.4%	8.0%	8.9%
Daily	13.1%	14.3%	12.1%	15.3%	11.5%	13.5%

4.3.8 Inhalants

One out of four (27.5%) children reported abusing inhalants, with 79.5% of them starting this experimentation with sniffing these toxic substances from as early as 6 years of age. The age of initiation did not differ significantly by gender or across the three age categories.

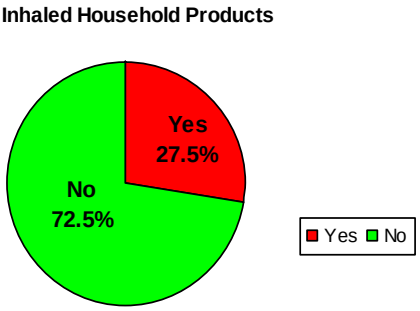

Chart 10: Incidence of Inhalants Use

Close to 70% had sniffed household products at least once in the past year; and 44.6% had done so on one or few times over this time period. More recently, 57.9% continued this practice in the past month. For both past and current usage, this pattern of abuse was consistent across both demographic variables.

Table 23:Use of Inhalants

n = 524	**% of children who have inhaled household products**					
		SEX		**AGE GROUP**		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
Age when first inhaled household products						
5 and under	20.6%	20.2%	21.0%	20.7%	21.6%	19.8%
6 – 8 years	43.1%	41.9%	44.1%	49.4%	42.0%	41.9%
9 – 11 years	36.4%	37.9%	34.9%	29.9%	36.4%	38.4%
Frequency in last twelve (12) months						
Never	28.8%	30.9%	27.0%	24.7%	31.9%	28.7%
Once/A few times	48.5%	44.6%	52.3%	47.2%	47.5%	50.8%
Monthly	5.7%	6.8%	4.6%	5.6%	4.6%	5.5%
Weekly	8.4%	8.3%	8.7%	12.4%	7.1%	8.3%
Daily	8.6%	9.4%	7.5%	10.1%	8.8%	6.6%
Frequency in last thirty (30) days						
Never	40.7%	42.1%	38.7%	39.5%	41.2%	40.9%
Once/A few times	44.9%	43.6%	46.6%	41.8%	43.7%	47.5%
Weekly	6.9%	6.5%	7.6%	8.1%	8.4%	5.0%
Daily	7.5%	7.9%	7.1%	10.5%	6.7%	6.6%

4.4 ACCESS TO DRUGS

One in ten (9.6%) children have already been offered drugs, with boys (12.9%) being twice as likely as girls (6.2%) to have been offered drugs. Although the likelihood of being offered drugs seemed to increase with age, when tested these differences were not statistically significant (Table 24).

Table 24: Offered Drugs by sex and age

		SEX		AGE GROUP		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
Yes	9.6%	12.9%	6.2%	8.3%	9.9%	9.2%
No	85.1%	81.1%	89.3%	86.2%	85.4%	84.7%
Can' t Say	5.3%	6.0%	4.5%	5.5%	4.7%	6.2%

Additionally, a minority (16.5%) of children also admitted to having friends who use illegal drugs; 6.7% reported having one friend while 9.8% have at least two friends practicing this illicit behaviour (Table 25). A comparison of the results by gender and age revealed that one fifth (19.3%) of boys as compared with 13.7% of girls have friends who use drugs; while older children were generally more likely to have friendships with peers who use drugs than the younger respondents (14.0% of 9 –year olds as compared with 19.4% of 11-year olds).

Table 25: Friends who use drugs by sex and age

		SEX		AGE GROUP		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
None of my friends	44.0%	42.2%	45.9%	47.5%	46.9%	38.7%
One of my friends	6.7%	7.3%	6.1%	6.4%	7.2%	6.0%
Two or more of my friends	9.8%	12.0%	7.6%	7.6%	7.8%	13.4%
Don't Know	39.6%	38.6%	40.4%	38.5%	38.1%	41.8%

4.4.1 Response to friend who uses drugs

The children were also asked what they would say to a friend who uses drugs. The responses from these 9-11 year olds, once again, reinforced their awareness of the negative impact and consequences of drug use. By their comments, the children indicated several courses of action, namely: that they would tell their friend to stop using drugs (23.9%), or warn them about the harmful impact of drugs on their health – both physical and mental (22.0%), while some (15.2%) would go even further by informing their peers that using drugs can cost them the ultimate sacrifice - their lives.

About 10% said that they would give friends an ultimatum – either stop using drugs or their friendship would end and 6.7% reported that they would advise drug-using peers about the potential long-term societal effects including addiction, getting involved with crime and deviant behaviour and possible jail time.

Smaller groups of children would respond by letting friends know that they would not join them in taking drugs (5.3%), while 3.4% would provide assistance to the friend by informing a parent/guardian or by putting him/her in contact with programmes like DARE and agencies like NCSA.

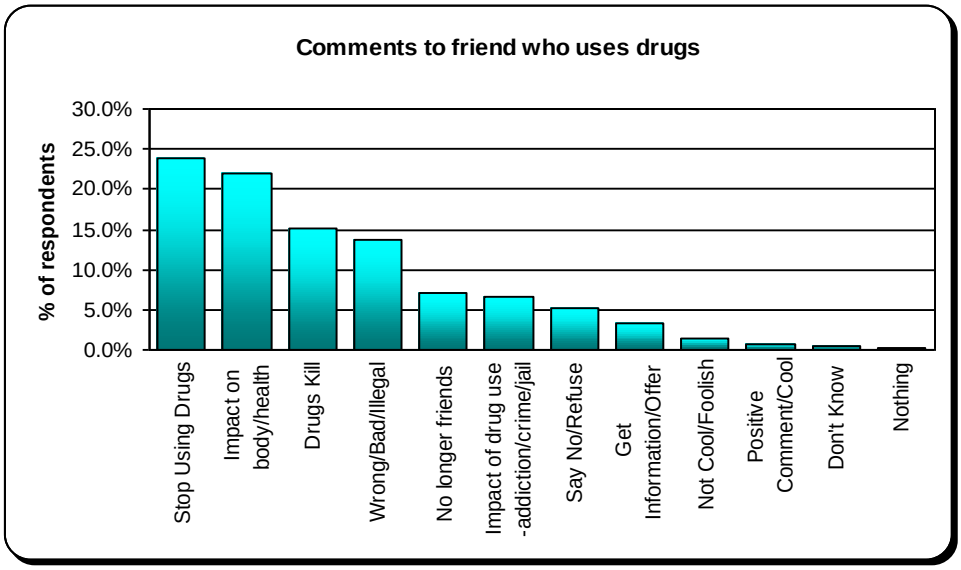

Chart 11: Responses to friends using drugs

An analysis of these comments by sex and gender revealed that while boys (28.9%) and younger students (28.2%) were more likely to merely tell their friends not to use drugs, girls and older students were more willing to explain to friends the consequences on drugs on their health or refer them to appropriate sources of advice and counsel (Table 26).

Table 26: Response to a friend using drugs by sex and age

		SEX		AGE GROUP		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
Stop Using Drugs	23.9%	28.9%	19.1%	28.2%	22.4%	22.5%
Impact on body/health	22.0%	17.3%	26.4%	19.5%	24.4%	21.1%
Drugs Kill	15.2%	15.3%	15.1%	15.6%	14.8%	16.0%
Wrong/Bad/Illegal	13.6%	12.8%	14.3%	15.9%	13.6%	11.6%
No longer friends	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	6.0%	6.3%	8.6%
Impact of drug use - addiction/crime/jail	6.7%	7.0%	6.5%	7.2%	6.6%	6.7%
Say No/Refuse	5.3%	5.6%	5.0%	3.6%	5.6%	6.0%
Get Information/Offer help	3.4%	2.1%	4.8%	0.6%	3.6%	4.8%
Not Cool/Foolish	1.3%	1.8%	0.9%	1.8%	1.7%	0.7%
Positive Comment/Cool	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%
Don't Know	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Nothing	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%

A sample of the actual comments written by these 9-11 year old students is given below.

Negative Impact on body and health

- *That drugs will break down you body and break down your mind*
- *learned about drugs at school and it does damage to your body so please stop using drugs*
- *Drugs damages your brain or sometimes gives you lung cancer*
- *Do you how drugs are bad for you, it burns out your liver and darkens your lungs*
- *Drugs are very harmful and drugs can damage your brain and damage your lungs and give you cancer*
- *Do not take it because it is not good for your system and will give you brain problems and heart problems and your lungs will be black and look bad*
- *I would tell them not to use drugs because it could damage your organs inside like heart, lungs and kidneys*

Drugs Kill

- *Please stop using drugs it could kill you and I want you to live*
- *Stop using it will kill you*
- *Stop doing that or you would die*
- *That is not right that can kill you at your age*
- *I will tell my friend do not use drugs or it will kill you*
- *Not use drugs anymore because it can kill you and end your life*
- *Don't you know that you can die?*

No longer Friends

- *Don't use drugs and I don't hang out with people who use drugs. So if you are going to use them don't come around me*
- *I would say if you are going to continue using drugs I don't want you to be my friend*
- *Sorry but I can't be your friend unless you give up drugs*
- *I would say that I don't want to be you friend anymore*
- *If you use drugs, my mother said not to go around you or don't come around me*
- *What! You use drugs, don't speak to me again!*
- *How dare you, don't you know what those things can do to you. I am disappointed in you and to drag me into it. From now on we can't be friends until you become clean.*
- *If you smoke drugs you will stop being my friend and you will stop talking or coming around me. And if you come around me I will call the police for you.*

Offer assistance/Get help

- *I would say they are not good for you and to tell your parents about it or try to get help*
- *I am going to help you by telling your parents*
- *You should stop smoking and to the NCSA*
- *If you use drugs, I will try to help that person and put that person in a NCSA programme*
- *Try to stop and if you can't do it yourself go to someone you are close to and can*
- *I would tell them to tell their parents or teacher or any of your guardians and their DARE officer or get help*
- *I would say that you have to stop if not I will call the police or a DARE officer to talk to*
- *Stop taking drugs please get information from the NCSA*
- *Boy, I feel that you should go to the NCSA. You should also tell your parents*
- *Go to the NCSA or DARE programme and get counselling*
- *I would advise them to stop and get my parents to call his/her parents and talk with them about their child's use of the drugs*

Societal Impact of drug use

- *Don't use drugs because you might get high and end up in the police station or you might hurt someone*
- *He should stop before the drugs start to affect him and then the police would catch him and put him in jail*
- *I would say if you are using drugs I suggest you stop because if you get into trouble with the drug lords and you might end in a cane ground dead*
- *Stop using drugs because it harms you and if the police catches you, you will be put into prison*
- *You will be high and the police will hold you*
- *Stop using drugs! If your mother or father finds out, they would be ashamed and if the police catches you would go in jail*

4.4.2 Access to Drugs

When asked about the ease of obtaining both legal and illegal drugs, most of the children reported that they did not know how easy or difficult it is to access drugs. However, of those who gave a response indicating that they knew about the ease of obtaining drugs, twice as many believe that legal drugs (44.8%) are far easier to obtain than illegal ones (21.9%).

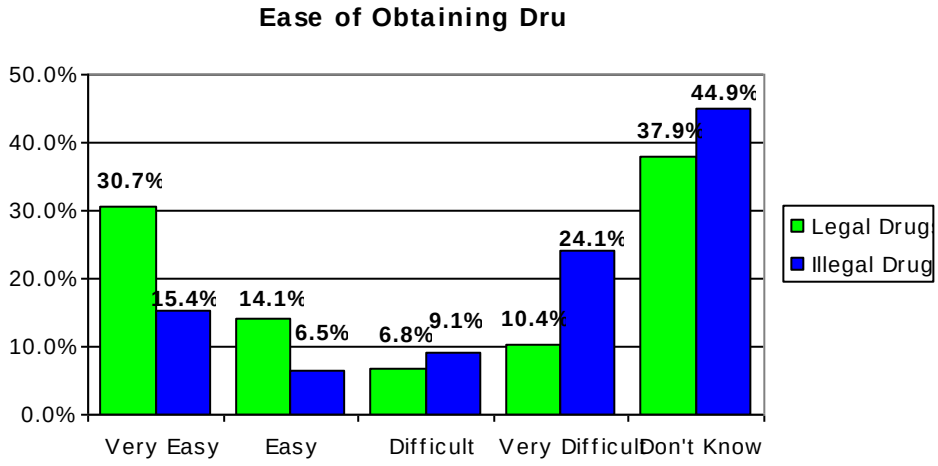

Chart 12: Ease of Access to Legal/Illegal Drugs

For both types of drugs, males as well as older students were more likely to believe that it was either Easy or Very Easy to obtain these drugs. For example, 47.2% of boys as compared with 42.6% of girls and 41.3% of 9-year old olds as compared with 45.2% of 10-year olds as compared with 46.8% of 11-year olds claimed that it was either Easy or Very Easy to obtain legal drugs (Table 27).

Table 27:Access to Legal Drugs by sex and age

		SEX		AGE GROUP		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
Very Easy	30.7%	32.7%	28.8%	33.0%	30.5%	30.4%
Easy	14.1%	14.5%	13.8%	8.3%	14.7%	16.4%
Difficult	6.8%	6.9%	6.7%	5.1%	6.9%	7.6%
Very Difficult	10.4%	9.6%	11.1%	12.8%	9.4%	10.2%
Don't Know	37.9%	36.3%	39.6%	40.7%	38.4%	35.3%

While in the case of illicit drugs 24.3% of boys as compared with 19.1% of girls and 20.9% of 9-year old olds as compared with 20.6% of 10-year old as compared with 23.2% of 11-year olds believe that these are either Easy or Very Easy to obtain (Table 28).

Table 28: Access to Illegal Drugs by sex and age

		SEX		AGE GROUP		
	Overall	**Males**	**Females**	**9-years**	**10-years**	**11-years**
Very Easy	15.4%	18.0%	12.4%	13.8%	13.8%	17.4%
Easy	6.5%	6.3%	6.7%	7.1%	6.8%	5.8%
Difficult	9.1%	9.8%	8.3%	71%	9.8%	9.0%
Very Difficult	24.1%	23.0%	25.5%	27.1%	23.6%	23.5%
Don't Know	44.9%	42.8%	47.3%	44.9%	45.9%	44.2%

CONCLUSIONS

The research reflected the high use of over the counter drugs, for example Panadol and cough syrup however there was some concern as to the wide use of alcoholic beverages particularly among older primary school students. It should also be noted the use of inhalants to get a high by primary school students between the ages of 9 and 11 years. The research also showed increasing use of alcohol with age.

The research also highlighted the inability to identify ecstasy as a drug and therefore its associated harmful effects. In addition there is the lack of knowledge on alcoholic beverages such as Magnum and D69.

Television was the main source of information on drugs. However there was a lower reported use of information by primary school students of the NCSA's Drug Education programme and the Royal Barbados Police Force DARE (Drug Education Resistant Education) programme. It should also be noted the limited use of formal or informal peer- group discussions in primary schools about drugs.

The uncertainty surrounding the harmful effects of drug use should also be noted. Less than half of respondents indicated that occasional drug use will not lead to addiction and less than half also indicated drugs must be taken numerous times to be addictive. Without knowledge of the pharmacological effects of any particular drug students may be unaware of the harmful effects of drug use. This should be of some concern since students may assume safety in some forms of drug use.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The continuation of Drug Education and Awareness programmes with particular focus on lesser known alcoholic drinks and illegal drugs particularly ecstasy. This can only be made possible by increasing the staff capacity at the NCSA with additional Drug Education Officers within the primary school sector. This is even more critical given the vulnerability of the target audience.
2. The introduction of a formal Peer-Support drug education programme in Primary schools.
3. The creative use of television as a medium for Drug Education and Awareness.
4. The formal assessment of the effectiveness of the DARE and NCSA Drug Education programmes.
5. Increased targeting of older primary school students (11 year olds) to reduce or eliminate alcohol consumption.
6. The introduction of programmes geared towards a more detailed explanation of the harmful effects of drug use with particular attention on inhalant use and the distinction of the effects and consequences between occasional and frequent drug use.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

NUMBER	Number of Class 3 students interviewed	Number of Class 4 students interviewed	Total Number of students interviewed
All Saints' Primary School	15	15	**30**
Bay Primary School	15	15	**30**
Bayley's Primary School	35	36	**71**
Browne's Private School	1	3	**4**
Carrington Primary School	9	23	**32**
Charles F Broome Primary School	19	19	**38**
Christ Church Boys' School	47	23	**70**
Christ Church Girls' School	27	24	**51**
Deacons Primary School	NR	NR	**30**
Ellerton Primary School	23	28	**51**
Erdiston Primary	26	27	**53**
Good Shepherd Primary School	NR	NR	**30**
Hill Top Preparatory School	15	15	**30**
Hindsbury Primary School	15	15	**30**
Holy Innocent's Primary School	15	15	**30**
Ignatius Byer Primary School	15	15	**30**
Jones Private School	NR	NR	**6**
Lawrence T Gay	NR	NR	**67**
Leacock's Private School	7	11	**18**
Luther Thorne Primary	NR	NR	**54**
Mount Tabor Primary School	15	15	**30**
People's Cathedral Primary School	20	20	**40**
Pine Primary School	17	17	**34**
Roland Edwards Primary School	15	16	**31**
Seventh Day Adventist Primary School	NR	37	**37**
Sharon Primary School	NR	NR	**43**
Society Primary School	15	15	**30**
St Alban's Junior School	30	30	**60**
St Andrew/St Simons/St Saviour's	26	24	**50**
St Bernard's Primary School	8	15	**23**
St Catherine's Primary School	16	15	**31**
St Cyprians Prep. Boys School	NR	NR	**34**
St David's Primary School	NR	NR	**36**
St Elizabeth School	7	8	**15**
St Gabriel's Primary School	18	18	**36**
St James Primary School	16	16	**32**
St Jude's Primary School	25	25	**50**
St Lawrence Primary School	11	15	**26**
St Lucy Primary School	15	15	**30**
St Martin's Four Roads Primary School	18	18	**36**
St Mary's Primary School	NR	NR	**41**
St Patrick's Primary School	NR	NR	**35**
St Patrick's R.C. School	13	15	**28**
St Paul's Primary School	20	20	**40**
St Stephen’s Primary	NR	NR	**69**
The Rock Christian School	15	15	**30**
Welches Primary School	15	15	**30**
Wesley Hall Junior School	54	56	**110**
Westbury Primary School	30	37	**67**
Wilkie Cumberbatch Primary School	NR	NR	**30**
Workman's Primary School	14	22	**36**
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN INTERVIEWED			**1975**

Appendix 2

Table II: Effects of Drugs on Health - Males

	Very Harmful	Slightly Harmful	Not Harmful	Don' t Know
Taking cocaine	82.8%	8.3%	2.3%	6.6%
Frequently smoking marijuana	80.4%	9.4%	4.0%	6.1%
Taking crack	76.5%	8.0%	4.4%	11.1%
Frequently smoking cigarettes	73.7%	14.5%	2.6%	9.2%
Frequently drinking alcohol	66.2%	20.3%	5.5%	8.0%
Sometimes smoking marijuana	59.2%	31.8%	2.3%	6.7%
Frequently sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	56.5%	21.9%	8.1%	13.5%
Sometimes smoking cigarettes	38.4%	51.1%	3.6%	6.9%
Frequently taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	33.2%	27.2%	26.7%	12.9%
Sometimes sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	28.4%	46.8%	14.1%	10.6%
Sometimes taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	8.2%	20.2%	60.9%	10.7%

Appendix 3

Table III: Effects of Drugs on Health - Females

	Very Harmful	Slightly Harmful	Not Harmful	Don' t Know
Taking cocaine	85.4%	5.7%	2.2%	6.7%
Frequently smoking marijuana	84.2%	7.8%	1.2%	6.9%
Taking crack	79.0%	6.1%	3.5%	11.5%
Frequently smoking cigarettes	73.6%	13.5%	1.2%	11.7%
Frequently drinking alcohol	71.4%	18.8%	2.3%	7.4%
Sometimes smoking marijuana	57.7%	35.0%	1.4%	5.9%
Frequently sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	56.5%	21.9%	8.1%	13.5%
Sometimes smoking cigarettes	40.3%	51.8%	1.8%	6.0%
Frequently taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	35.0%	25.2%	25.7%	14.1%
Sometimes sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	29.3%	46.5%	12.9%	11.3%
Sometimes taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	5.5%	21.6%	63.9%	9.1%

Appendix 4

Table IV: Effects of Drugs on Health – 9-year olds

	Very Harmful	Slightly Harmful	Not Harmful	Don' t Know
Taking cocaine	80.8%	8.9%	1.9%	8.3%
Frequently smoking marijuana	77.9%	9.9%	2.6%	9.6%
Taking crack	73.9%	6.7%	4.5%	14.8%
Frequently smoking cigarettes	72.8%	16.1%	1.4%	9.6%
Frequently drinking alcohol	70.5%	16.9%	3.2%	9.5%
Sometimes smoking marijuana	55.1%	33.9%	2.0%	9.0%
Frequently sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	54.6%	18.4%	8.6%	18.4%
Sometimes smoking cigarettes	40.8%	49.4%	2.5%	7.3%
Frequently taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	35.8%	24.7%	26.2%	13.3%
Sometimes sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	32.4%	40.7%	13.5%	13.5%
Sometimes taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	6.7%	18.7%	62.4%	12.2%

Appendix 5

Table V: Effects of Drugs on Health – 10-year olds

	Very Harmful	Slightly Harmful	Not Harmful	Don' t Know
Taking cocaine	84.1%	7.3%	2.6%	6.0%
Frequently smoking marijuana	83.0%	8.3%	3.3%	5.5%
Taking crack	76.8%	7.8%	4.8%	10.7%
Frequently smoking cigarettes	72.4%	14.3%	1.6%	11.7%
Frequently drinking alcohol	67.7%	20.6%	4.5%	7.3%
Sometimes smoking marijuana	59.9%	33.1%	1.6%	5.4%
Frequently sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	56.8%	21.3%	8.4%	13.6%
Sometimes smoking cigarettes	40.3%	49.9%	2.7%	7.0%
Frequently taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	33.4%	26.2%	26.7%	13.6%
Sometimes sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	27.3%	48.4%	13.9%	10.5%
Sometimes taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	6.1%	20.4%	64.4%	9.0%

Appendix 6

Table VI: Effects of Drugs on Health – 11-year olds

	Very Harmful	**Slightly Harmful**	**Not Harmful**	**Don' t Know**
Taking cocaine	86.7%	5.9%	1.6%	5.9%
Frequently smoking marijuana	85.2%	7.8%	1.6%	5.4%
Taking crack	81.8%	6.1%	2.4%	9.8%
Frequently smoking cigarettes	76.4%	12.4%	2.4%	8.8%
Frequently drinking alcohol	69.7%	20.1%	3.6%	6.5%
Sometimes smoking marijuana	58.8%	33.9%	1.8%	5.5%
Frequently sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	62.8%	20.4%	6.0%	10.9%
Sometimes smoking cigarettes	37.0%	55.3%	2.2%	5.4%
Frequently taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	34.0%	28.0%	25.5%	12.5%
Sometimes sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper	28.6%	48.8%	12.9%	9.6%
Sometimes taking medication e.g. Panadols, cough syrup	8.0%	22.5%	59.6%	9.8%

Primary School Survey

Research Department
National Council on Substance Abuse

Dear Student,

Your class has been selected to participate in a National Primary School Survey. Many students across the country are taking part in this survey. The results will be used to improve the drug prevention and education programmes for young people.

Please do not write your name on this booklet. That way no one will know how you answered the questions and your teachers will not see your answers. Therefore, please try and answer each question honestly.

This is not a test. There are no wrong or right answers. Read each question carefully before marking your answer. If you have any questions during the survey, please raise your hand.

Thank you for your assistance.

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:
Please read each of the following questions carefully. Answer each question by checking the box.
√

Q1. Are you Male or Female? □ **Male** □ **Female**

Q2. How old are you? _____ years

SECTION A: KNOWLEDGE OF DRUGS

Q3. A list of substances is provided below. I want you to identify which of these are legal drugs, which are illegal drugs and which are not drugs by checking the box √ corresponding to the answer.

a)	Alcohol	□ **Legal**	□ **Illegal**	□ **Not a Drug**
b)	Cocaine	□ **Legal**	□ **Illegal**	□ **Not a Drug**
c)	Chocolate	□ **Legal**	□ **Illegal**	□ **Not a Drug**
d)	Crack	□ **Legal**	□ **Illegal**	□ **Not a Drug**
e)	Ecstasy	□ **Legal**	□ **Illegal**	□ **Not a Drug**
f)	Fanta	□ **Legal**	□ **Illegal**	□ **Not a Drug**
g)	Marijuana	□ **Legal**	□ **Illegal**	□ **Not a Drug**
h)	Rum	□ **Legal**	□ **Illegal**	□ **Not a Drug**
i)	Tobacco	□ **Legal**	□ **Illegal**	□ **Not a Drug**
j)	Wine	□ **Legal**	□ **Illegal**	□ **Not a Drug**

Q4. Do you think you know enough about the dangers of drugs?

□ **Yes** □ **No** □ **Don' t Know**

Q5. Please read each of the following statements carefully. Please tick √the answer choice that says whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

	1 Disagree	**2 Agree**	**Don' t Know**
a) Using drugs make you look cool			
b) You have to use a drug lots of times before you get addicted			
c) If someone offers me drugs I would tell my teacher or parents			
d) If someone offers me drugs I would take them			
e) If a friend offers me drugs I would say " Thank You."			
f) If a friend offers me drugs I would refuse to take them			

Q6. A list of drinks is provided below. In the space provided, I want you to place a tick √ beside all those drinks that contain alcohol.

a) Coca-cola	_____	b) B 69	_____
c) Baileys	_____	d) Ginger Beer	_____
e) Guinness	_____	f) Lemonade	_____
g) Magnum	_____	h) Mount Gay	_____
i) Kola Tonic	_____	j) Red Bull	_____
k) Rum Punch	_____	l) Sprite	_____
m) Twist	_____	n) Smirnoff Ice	_____
o) Vodka	_____		

Q7. From which of these sources do you get information about drugs? (**TICK √ AS MANY AS APPLY TO YOU**)

□ Friends	□ Parents/Family	□ Teachers
□ Newspapers	□ Television	□ Internet
□ Posters, brochures	□ Own experience	□ DARE Programme
□ NCSA	□ Radio	□ NCSA
□ Other (indicate) _____		

SECTION B: BELIEFS

Q8. In your opinion how harmful is each of the following to your health? Again, please tick √ your answer choice.

	1 Not Harmful	**2 Slightly Harmful**	**3 Very Harmful**	**Don't Know**
a) Sometimes smoking cigarettes				
b) Frequently smoking cigarettes				
c) I am curious about trying drugs				
d) Frequently drinking alcohol				
e) Sometimes taking medication e.g. panadols, cough syrup				
f) Frequently taking medication e.g. panadols, cough syrup				
g) Sometimes sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper				
h) Frequently sniffing paints, glue, markers, liquid paper				
i) Sometimes smoking marijuana				
j) Frequently smoking marijuana				
k) Taking cocaine				
l) Taking crack				

SECTION C: DRUG USE (PRACTICES)

TOBACCO/CIGARETTES

Q9a. Have you ever smoked tobacco/cigarettes?

□ **Yes** **GO TO Q9b** □ **No** **GO TO Q10a**

Q9b. How old were you when you first smoked tobacco/cigarettes?

□ 5 and under □ 6 – 8 □ 9 – 11

Q9c. In the last twelve (12) months, how often did you smoke tobacco/cigarettes?

□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Monthly
□ Weekly □ Daily

Q9d. In the last 30 days, how often did you smoke tobacco/cigarettes?

□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Weekly
□ Daily

ALCOHOL

Q10a. Have you ever drank alcohol?

□ **Yes** **GO TO Q10b** □ **No** **GO TO Q11a**

Q10b. How old were you when you first drank alcohol?

□ 5 and under □ 6 – 8 □ 9 – 11

Q10c. In the last twelve (12) months, how often did you drink alcohol?

□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Monthly
□ Weekly □ Daily

Q10d. In the last 30 days, how often did you drink alcohol?

□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Weekly
□ Daily

MARIJUANA

Q11a. Have you ever used marijuana (weed/herb)?

□ **Yes** **GO TO Q11b** □ **No** **GO TO Q12a**

Q11b. How old were you when you first used marijuana?

□ 5 and under □ 6 – 8 □ 9 – 11

Q11c. In the last twelve (12) months, how often did you use marijuana?
□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Monthly
□ Weekly □ Daily

Q11d. In the last 30 days, how often did use marijuana?
□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Weekly
□ Daily

CRACK

Q12a. Have you ever used crack?
□ **Yes** **GO TO Q12b** □ **No** **GO TO Q13a**

Q12b. How old were you when you first used crack?
□ 5 and under □ 6 – 8 □ 9 – 11

Q12c. In the last twelve (12) months, how often did you use crack?
□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Monthly
□ Weekly □ Daily

Q12d. In the last 30 days, how often did use crack?
□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Weekly
□ Daily

COCAINE

Q13a. Have you ever used cocaine?
□ **Yes** **GO TO Q13b** □ **No** **GO TO Q14a**

Q13b. How old were you when you first used cocaine?
□ 5 and under □ 6 – 8 □ 9 – 11

Q13c. In the last twelve (12) months, how often did you use cocaine?
□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Monthly
□ Weekly □ Daily

Q13d. In the last 30 days, how often did use cocaine?
□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Weekly
□ Daily

OVER THE COUNTER DRUGS

Q14a. Have you ever used medications like Panadol, Whizz, Cough syrup?

□ **Yes** **GO TO Q14b** □ **No** **GO TO Q15a**

Q14b. How old were you when you first used medications like Panadol, Whizz, Cough syrup?

□ 5 and under □ 6 – 8 □ 9 – 11

Q14c. In the last twelve (12) months, how often did you use medications like Panadol, Whizz, Cough syrup?

□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Monthly
□ Weekly □ Daily

Q14d. In the last 30 days, how often did use medications like Panadol, Whizz, Cough syrup?

□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Weekly
□ Daily

INHALANTS

Q15a. Have you ever sniffed or inhaled household products like glue, paints, nail polish remover, thinners, cleaning products etc. to get high?

□ **Yes** **GO TO Q15b** □ **No** **GO TO Q16**

Q15b. How old were you when you first sniffed or inhaled household products like glue, paints, nail polish remover, thinners, cleaning products etc. to get high?

□ 5 and under □ 6 – 8 □ 9 – 11

Q15c. In the last twelve (12) months, how often did you sniff or inhale household products like glue, paints, nail polish remover, thinners, cleaning products etc. to get high?

□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Monthly
□ Weekly □ Daily

Q15d. In the last 30 days, how often did you sniff or inhale household products like glue, paints, nail polish remover, thinners, cleaning products etc. to get high?

□ Never □ Once/A Few times □ Weekly
□ Daily

SECTION D: ATTITUDES & ACCESS TOWARDS DRUG USE

Q16. Has anyone ever offered you drugs?

□ **Yes** □ **No** □ **Can't Say**

Q17. How many of your friends use illegal drugs?

□ **None of my friends** □ **One of my friends**
□ **Two or more of my friends** □ **Don't Know**

Q18. In the space below, **please write exactly** what you would say to friend who uses drugs?

_____
_____
_____

Q18. In your opinion, how easy is it to obtain legal drugs?

□ Very Difficult □ Difficult
□ Easy □ Very easy □ Don't Know

Q19. In your opinion, how easy is it to obtain illegal drugs?

□ Very Difficult □ Difficult
□ Easy □ Very easy □ Don't Know

THIS IS THE END OF THE SURVEY. THANKS FOR YOUR TIME.