

2009

National Household Survey

Results of the National Drug Consumption Survey



GOVERNMENT OF BERMUDA

Ministry of Justice

Department for National Drug Control





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Published by:

Government of Bermuda, Ministry of Culture and Social Rehabilitation, Department for National Drug Control

P.O. Box 480 HMCX

Tel: 292-3940 • Fax: 295-2066

First Published June 18, 2010

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Kindly reference as:

Department for National Drug Control (2010) National Household Survey 2009. Government of Bermuda

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Drug Consumption Survey is an adult population survey that is patterned after national household prevalence studies conducted throughout the world. Randomly selected household numbers were selected using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) software. One household member was randomly selected using a Kish style grid to respond to the interview. Overall 1,283 individuals between 16-65 years provided information. Findings based on the reports of fewer than 3 percent of all survey respondents should be viewed as illustrative, since they were based on fewer than 50 responses and are statistically unstable. The data were weighted by household size and population and reflect population distributions reported in the 2000 census.

Key Findings include:

Alcohol, tobacco (cigarettes), and marijuana are the most commonly used drugs among the adult population in Bermuda. Over half of all Bermudians currently drink alcoholic beverages (58.9%), 12.3% currently smoke cigarettes, and 7.5% currently smoke marijuana. The lifetime prevalence of all other drugs indicated was- Tranquillizers (1.9%), Stimulants (1.7%), Inhalants (1.0%), Heroin (1.0%), Crack cocaine (1.0%), and Ecstasy (2.5%). The mean age of first alcohol use was reported at 15.9 years, 16.7 years for cigarettes, and 17 years for marijuana.

Over half (61.2%) of respondents indicated they have friends and family members who get drunk. Almost 2 in 5 respondents said they have friends and family members who take illegal drugs; while 13.3% (1 in 7) of respondents would try an illegal drug if they were given the chance. Slightly more than half of all respondents (53%) said it would be easy to have access to marijuana, and 30.2% to cocaine. The public viewed smoking cigarettes (13.1%) and marijuana (23.3%) sometimes as no or low risk to the individual.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the main findings of the 2009 National Drug Consumption Survey on alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Previous household surveys of the adult population began in 1995 under the direction of the former National Drug Commission. The last adult population survey was published in 2001. The purpose of this survey is to monitor changes in the use of licit and illicit substances and evaluate public opinions on health. This information can be used by DNDC and others to improve and design drug abuse prevention, intervention and treatment programs.

The year 2009 marked the administration of the fourth adult population survey, and the first under the direction of the Department for National Drug Control. This report which includes nine chapters contains information on five topics: 1) perception of risk, 2) cigarette/alcohol prevalence, 3) access to drugs, 4) prevalence of other drugs, and 5) age of first use.

Household Surveys

Drug surveys can do well to track changing levels of drug prevalence. Research indicates that household surveys serve two general purposes- 1) any survey, even if carried out only once, can provide information on prevalence of drug use and, 2) when surveys are repeated using the same methods, they can track changing levels of drug use (Ramsay & Percy, 1997). On the other hand, comparatively small groups of people such as the homeless or those living in communal establishments are excluded from household surveys. Additionally, the more chaotic drug users may be under-represented, either because they do not live in households or because they are never available for an interview. Therefore the results presented should be interpreted with caution as the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use may be understated.

Bermuda National Household Survey

The Bermuda National Household Survey is a joint effort between the Department for National Drug Control and the Department of Statistics. This survey targets a wide segment of the population between 16 and 65 years old. The topics covered include not only alcohol and drug use, but also health behavior in general. The information obtained will provide valuable and useful information for policy formulation and programme development by DNDC and its stakeholders.

METHODOLOGY

The standardized household survey instrument from the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) was used to assess alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevalence (Appendix I). This instrument consists of roughly 50 questions. Respondents were asked if they have ever used each of 11 classes of drugs/substances including alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and inhalants. The non-medical use of tranquilizers and stimulants was also evaluated. Based on responses to questions, drug use was reclassified as use over a 1) lifetime, 2) in the previous year and, 3) in the past 30 days.

Sampling Design

The sample frame for the survey was derived from the Population Frame Repository (PFR). The PFR is a database which links information on household assessment numbers from Land Valuation, voters' registration from Parliamentary Registrar and vehicle registration from the Transport Control Department. The telephone number attached to each dwelling unit provides access to the household to conduct Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI).

A systematic sample of 6,075 households was generated from a list of 24,000 households across all Census Districts (CDs), resulting in a proportional allocation of the sample households by enumeration districts (ED) and an approximately self-weighting sample. A total of 25 households were selected from each CD and then one household member of the household was randomly selected using a Kish style grid to respond to the interview

A total of 6,000 telephone numbers was then randomly selected from the adjusted sample frame. The sample included households from all parishes on the Island. This sample of 6,000 telephone numbers was uploaded to the CATI software.

It was determined that a sample size of 1,500 would be adequate to give the desired level of accuracy and precision required. The sample represents approximately 5% of the all households in Bermuda (30,535) and will produce aggregate results at the 95% confidence level with a margin of error of +/- 2.5%. The survey was conducted over a six-week period from November 3rd - December 9th 2009. The survey reference period was November 1st 2008 - October 31st 2009 yearly and October 1st - 31st 2009 monthly. Interviews yielded an overall response rate of 58%.

Trained interviewers used the CATI software to implement the survey. The software randomly selected a number from the 6,000 telephone numbers. Once the interviewer connected with a household, a Kish Style grid was used to determine which household member was to be interviewed. All usual household members were listed from eldest to youngest in a grid. The household member which was selected was based on the number of eligible household members (aged 16-65 years old). An assigned grid was reference to determine which household correct member to be interviewed. See Appendix II. Persons residing in institutions/persons without a permanent residence and businesses were excluded.

Weighting

The data collected was weighted (adjusted) to represent the population from which the sample was drawn. The household weight was calculated at the ED level, while the number of households in all CDs was used to adjust the basic weights based on the probability of selection of households in each ED within the parish. The weight adjustment factor is different for each parish. The weights also vary considerably by CD based on the number of households in the CD. For the person weights, the household weight is multiplied by the number of persons age 16 to 65 in each household.

RESULTS

Demographic Characteristics

Age and Gender

The sample contained slightly more females (51.5%) than males (48.5%) (Table 1A). The overall mean age among respondents was 38.9 years \pm 12.8 years. The median age was 39 years. Overall, the ages of respondents ranged from 16 – 65 years.

The mean age among males was 38.7 \pm 12.8 years and among females 39.1 \pm 12.8 years. The median age was the same for both males and females (38 years). The minimum and maximum ages were also the same, (Table 1A). There was a statistically significant difference between males and females with respect to age ($p < 0.05$).

Table 1A: Mean and Median Age of Respondents

	Mean	Std. Dev.*	Median
Overall	38.96	12.88	38.0
Males	38.76	12.86	38.0
Females	39.15	12.88	39.0

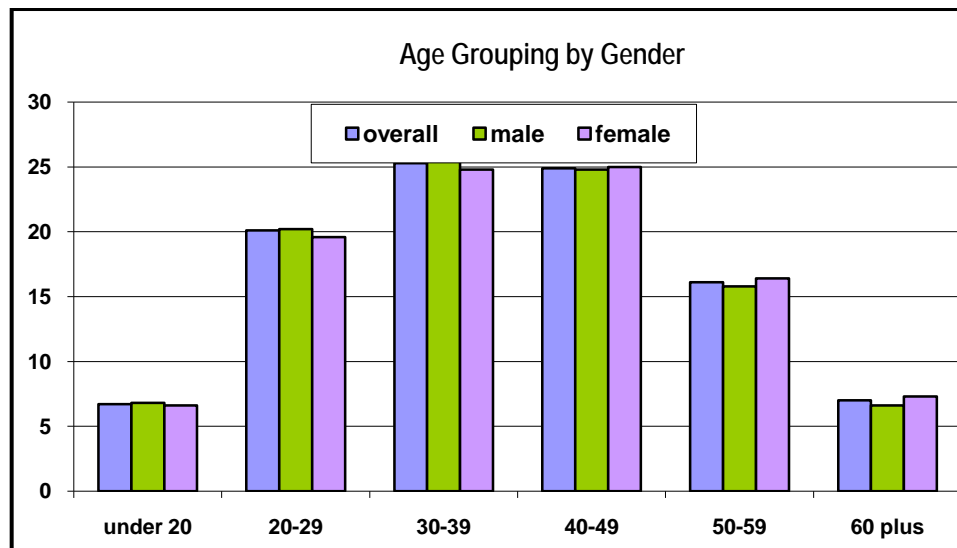
* Std. Dev. = standard deviation

Table 1B: Percentage Distribution of Grouped Ages by Gender

Age Group (yrs)	Overall	Male	Female
Under 20	6.7	6.8	6.6
20-29	20.1	20.2	19.6
30-39	25.3	25.7	24.8
40-49	24.9	24.8	25.0
50-59	16.1	15.8	16.4
60 plus	7.0	6.6	7.3

Table 1B shows the distribution of age groupings by gender. Very few respondents overall (6.7%) were under 20 years old. About one-fifth (20.1%) were grouped in the 20-29 yrs bracket. Some 25.3% were in the 30-39 yrs age group; 24.9% in the 40-49 yrs bracket; 16.1% in the 50-59 yrs age group; and 7% of respondents were of 60 years or older. This pattern of distribution shows that half of the population surveyed was between the ages of 30 and 49 years old.

About the same pattern of distribution was observed for males and females. The largest proportions of both male and female respondents were 30-39 or 40-49 years old. A slightly higher proportion of males were observed in the under 20, 20-29 and 30-39 years age group, but a slightly higher proportion of females were observed in all other older brackets – 40-49, 50-59 and 60 years and older.



Education

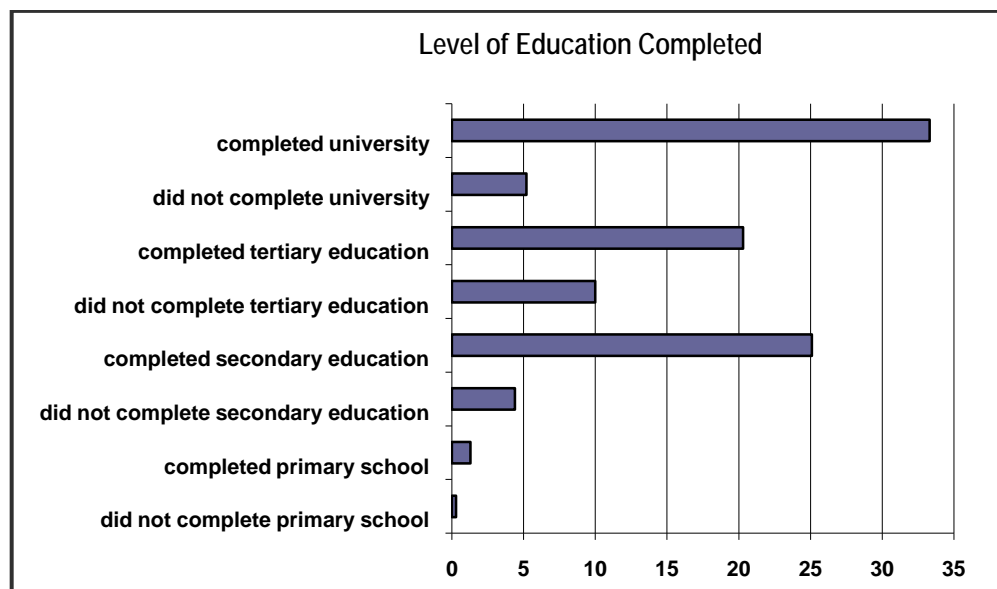
Respondents were asked to indicate the level of education they had completed (Table 1C). Essentially most all respondents surveyed had completed a primary level of education – only 1.3% had completed only primary and less than half of one percent 0.3% indicated not completing primary level education. A notable high proportion of respondents (78.7% overall with 79.1% males and 78.4% females) had

completed a secondary level of education or higher—25.1% completed high school; 20.3% had completed tertiary level of education; and 33.3% university level education.

About 20% or one fifth of respondents had not completed secondary level education or higher—4.4% had not completed secondary school; 10% had not completed education at the tertiary level; and 5.2% had not completed university.

Table 1C: Level of Education Completed

Education Levels	Overall	Male	Female
Did not complete primary school	0.3	0.6	0.1
Completed primary education	1.3	0.6	2.1
Did not complete secondary education	4.4	5.5	3.4
Completed secondary education	25.1	28.6	21.9
Did not complete tertiary education	10.0	9.1	10.9
Completed tertiary education	20.3	20.1	20.5
Did not complete university level education	5.2	5.2	5.1
Completed university level education	33.3	30.4	36.0



Education and Gender

Among those who had completed their education, a slightly higher proportion of males overall had completed secondary education or higher including tertiary level and university (Table 1C). A notable higher proportion of female (36%) had completed the university level compared to males (30.4%); likewise, a notable higher proportion of males had completed only the secondary level (28.6% versus 21.9%).

A slightly higher proportion of males had not completed secondary level education (5.5% compared to 3.4% of females). On the other hand, proportions that had not completed tertiary level of education were higher for females (10.9 versus 9.1%) compared to males. The same proportion of males and females reported not completing university level (about 5%).

Number of Years of Education Completed

Respondents were also asked to state the total number of years of education they had completed. The mean number of years of education completed overall was 14.1 ± 4.10 years, and the median was 14 years. Years of education ranged from 0-25 years. Males were not dis-similar to females with respect to years of education completed. The mean number of years completed among males was 14.5 years and among females 14.0 years. Years of education among females ranged from 1-25 years but were somewhat shorter for males (0-22 years).

Work Status

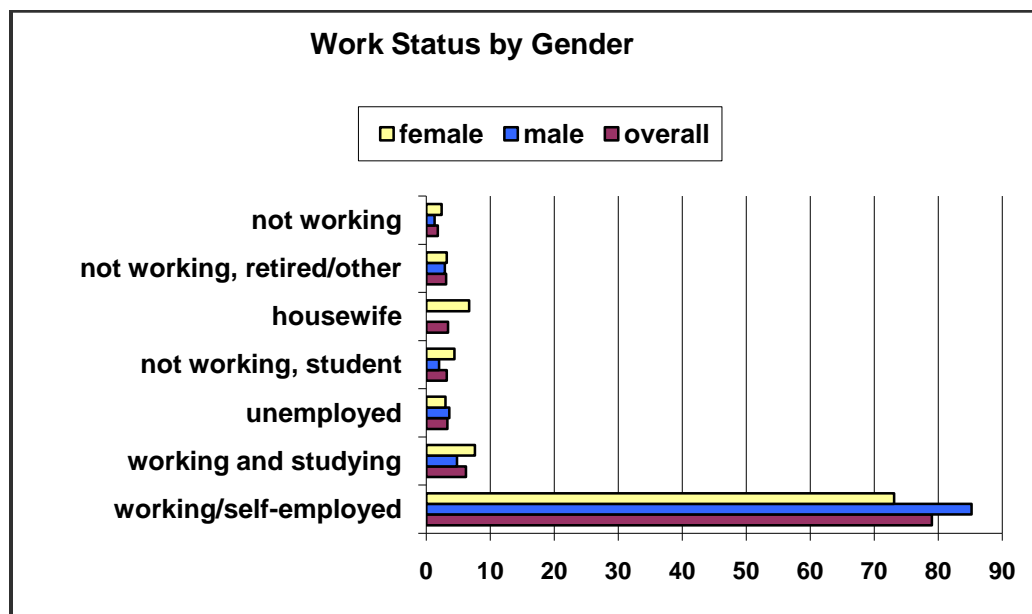
As seen in Table 1D, almost eight of every ten respondents indicated that they were working or self-employed (79%). The next most prevalent indication was those that were working and studying (6.2%).

A very small proportion (3.3%) were unemployed; 3.2% were students (not working); 3.4% were housewives and 3.1% were not working, being retired, of independent means or gave some other reason for not working.

It therefore means that just about 15% of all respondents were not working – being unemployed, housewives or students and this includes the proportions that were not working or were retired.

Table 1D: Work Status by Gender (Percentage Distribution)

Work Status	Overall	Male	Female
Working/Self-employed	79.0	85.2	73.1
Working and studying	6.2	4.8	7.6
Unemployed	3.3	3.6	3.0
Not working, student	3.2	2.0	4.4
Housewife	3.4	-	6.7
Not working (retired, other reasons)	3.1	2.9	2.9
Not working	1.8	1.3	2.4



A significantly higher proportion of males (89.9%) were employed compared to females (80.7%), $p < 0.05$ (chi square test). Almost twice as many females (19.3%) as males (10.1%) were not working. Interestingly about twice as many females were “not working students” compared to males, (4.4% compared 2% males).

Number of Hours Worked Per Week

The mean number of hours worked per week was 40.9 hours \pm 11.1 hours and the median number of hours worked was 40 hours (Table 1E). However, the number of hours worked ranged from 1-80 hours. Some 15% of respondents who worked did the standard 35 hours per week; 11% worked less than 35 hours per week and about 69% worked 40 or more hours per week.

Males were significantly different from females in terms of number of hours worked per week ($p < 0.001$). The mean number of hours worked among males was 43 hours and this compared to 39 hours among females. The median number of hours worked was similar for both males and females (40 hours).

The following table shows the distribution of mean number of hours worked each week by age grouping.

Table 1E: Mean number of hours worked by Age Grouping and Gender

Age Grouping	Male	Female
Under 20	28	22
20-29	40	39
30-39	45	41
40-49	45	40
50-59	45	39
60plus	41	37

For the most part, males over the age of 20 years worked an average of 40-45 hours per week. A slightly different pattern was observed for female respondents – those 33-49 years old worked an average of 40 hours per week with all other age grouping working slightly less hours.

Type of Job

Respondents were asked to state the type of jobs they had (Table 1F). They were given 10 options to choose from. Most respondents (37.3%) indicated that they were in the professional category. The next most prevalent category indicated was service/sale workers (14.1%). About 12% were skilled workers and 11% were office workers. Five percent of respondents indicated jobs in the categories executive/legislative and another 9.5% were in the mid-level technical categories. It therefore means that four of every ten respondents (41.8%) were grouped in the executive, professional or mid-level technical categories.

Small proportions (from 1-4%) were farmers (1%), operators of machines (2%), or unskilled workers (4%). Table 1F shows overall percentage distribution of job categories and are further described by gender.

Table 1F: Percentage Distribution of Job Categories by Gender

Job Categories	Overall	Male	Female
Members of Executive branch, legislative bodies	5.0	5.8	4.3
Professional, scientific or intellectual	27.3	21.4	33.6
Mid-level technical or professional	9.5	7.7	11.4
Office worker	11.1	4.5	18.0
Service, sales or market worker	14.1	13.7	14.5
Farmer or skilled agricultural or fishery worker	1.0	1.4	0.5
Skilled worker, machinist, mechanic, tradesman	12.3	22.5	1.5
Operator of installations and machines	2.0	3.3	0.6
Unskilled workers	4.0	4.0	4.1
Members of armed forces	0.3	0.6	0.0
Other	13.5	15.3	1.6

Job Categories by Gender

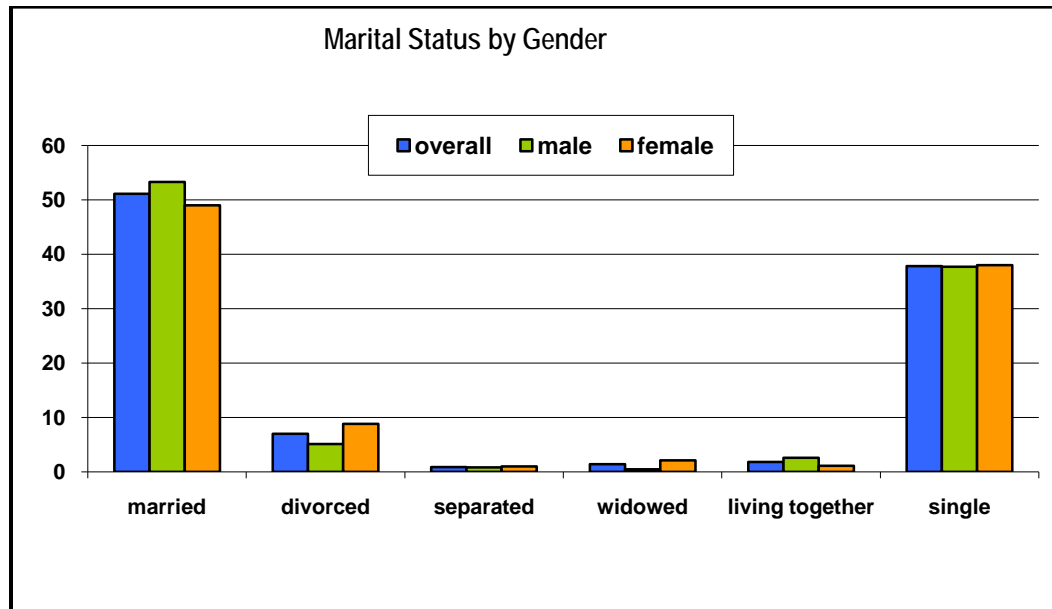
The four job categories that females were more likely to indicate in rank order were professional (33.6%); office worker (18%); service/sales (14.5%); and mid-level technical or professional categories (11.4%). For males, the four highest ranked categories were skilled workers (22.5%); professional (21.4%); services/sales (13.7%); other (15.3%).

Marital Status

Table 1G shows that most respondents were married (51.1%), while a little more than a third (37.8%) were single and a very small proportion (1.8%) was living together. A notable proportion (7%) was divorced, while 0.9% were separated and 1.4% widowed. Males were as likely as females to be single or separated. However, females (8.8%) were a little more likely to be divorced compared to males (5.1%). On the other hand, a slightly higher proportion of males were married or living together.

Table 1G: Percentage Distribution of Marital Status by Gender

Marital Status	Overall	Male	Female
Married	51.1	53.3	49.0
Divorced	7.0	5.1	8.8
Separated	0.9	0.8	1.0
Widowed	1.4	0.5	2.1
Living together	1.8	2.6	1.1
Single	37.8	37.7	38.0



Heads of Household (table not shown)

More than two-third of all respondents (63.8%) were head of households (75% of males and 50% of females). Significantly more males were head of households compared to females, ($p < 0.05$).

Years of Formal Education for Heads of Household

Of those who were identified as head of household the mean number of years of formal education was 14.1 years and the median number of years also 14 years. Years of formal education among this group ranged from 0-25 years.

Job Categories by Heads of Household (Table 1H)

Heads of households were asked about their job categories. The responses were similar to the overall response indicated earlier. The three most indicated categories in rank order were professionals/intellectuals (20.7%); the "other" category (15.3%) and service/sales (13.9%). About 10% of head of households were in the executive category and another 10.9% in the skilled workers/tradesmen category. In addition, 4.5% were not working (less than half of one percent (0.4%)

were not working but looking for work, and 4.1% were not working and not looking for work).

Male heads of households were more likely to hold jobs in following categories: professional (14.5%); executive (15.1%) and “other” category (17.4%). Female heads of household were more likely to hold jobs in somewhat differing categories— professional (23.2%), skilled workers (14.2%), and service/sales (14.1%) and the “other” category (14.5%).

Table 1H: Job Categories of Heads of Households by Gender

Job Categories	Overall	Male	Female
Members of Executive branch, legislative bodies ...	10.5	15.1	8.7
Professional, scientific or intellectual	20.7	14.5	23.2
Mid-level technical or professional	7.6	6.9	7.8
Office worker	7.3	11.8	5.5
Service, sales or market worker	13.9	13.4	14.1
Farmer or skilled agricultural or fishery worker	1.0	0.5	1.3
Skilled worker, machinist, mechanic, tradesman	10.9	2.8	14.2
Operator of installations and machines	3.0	8.3	0.9
Unskilled workers	4.8	4.5	4.9
Members of armed forces	0.3	0.	0.5
Not working, looking for work	0.4	0.6	0.4
Not working, not looking for work	4.1	4.2	4.1
Other	15.3	17.4	14.5

Perception of Risk

Respondents were asked their opinions about the level of risk posed by using various substances. The level of risk ranged from no risk, to low risk, to moderate risk to high risk. Respondents also had the option to indicate that they did not know the risk. Nineteen scenarios were described. Tables 2A and 2B show the percentage distribution of the overall responses and are described by gender.

Table 2A: Respondent's Perception of Risk (Percentage Distribution)

Q. In your opinion, please indicate the risk of		Perception of Risk				
		No risk	Low risk	Mod Risk	High risk	Don't know
Smoking cigarettes sometimes	Overall	5.3	7.8	25.2	60.2	1.5
	Male	5.3	8.9	25.2	59.1	1.6
	Female	5.4	6.8	25.2	61.3	1.4
Smoking cigarettes often	Overall	3.8	2.8	8.0	84.0	1.4
	Male	3.4	4.0	7.3	83.8	1.6
	Female	4.1	1.7	8.7	84.1	1.3
Drinking alcoholic beverages sometimes	Overall	6.5	24.4	41.0	27.5	0.7
	Male	5.8	24.4	42.7	26.8	0.7
	Female	7.1	24.8	39.3	28.2	0.7
Drinking alcoholic beverages often	Overall	2.1	3.5	22.5	71.2	0.8
	Male	0.5	4.2	26.8	68.0	0.5
	Female	3.5	2.8	18.5	74.1	1.1
Becoming drunk (inebriated)	Overall	3.8	1.8	9.9	83.3	1.2
	Male	3.0	2.0	13.4	80.9	0.7
	Female	4.5	1.7	6.6	85.6	1.6
Taking un-prescribed tranquillizers/stimulants sometimes	Overall	4.0	4.3	14.2	73.3	4.2
	Male	3.5	4.0	15.5	72.1	5.0
	Female	4.5	4.7	12.9	74.5	3.5
Taking un-prescribed tranquillizers/stimulants often	Overall	3.9	2.4	2.5	86.2	4.0
	Male	3.1	2.0	4.3	85.7	4.9
	Female	4.7	2.7	2.8	86.6	3.2
Inhaling solvents sometimes	Overall	4.1	2.7	10.6	78.4	4.2
	Male	3.7	2.7	8.9	81.8	2.8
	Female	4.5	2.8	12.1	75.2	5.5
Inhaling solvents often	Overall	3.5	1.6	3.4	86.9	4.6
	Male	2.7	1.6	3.4	89.0	3.2
	Female	4.3	1.7	3.4	84.8	5.9

Table 2A: Respondents' Perception of Risk (Percentage Distribution) continued

Q. In your opinion, please indicate the risk of		Perception of Risk				
		No risk	Low risk	Mod Risk	High risk	Don't know
Smoking marijuana sometimes	Overall	7.7	15.6	27.9	47.1	1.7
	Male	10.4	19.2	25.3	44.0	1.1
	Female	5.3	12.1	30.3	49.9	2.3
Smoking marijuana often	Overall	5.6	5.5	17.5	69.5	1.9
	Male	6.4	7.7	20.6	64.1	1.2
	Female	4.9	3.4	14.6	74.5	2.5
Using cocaine sometimes	Overall	3.8	1.9	6.4	86.1	1.9
	Male	3.5	1.5	5.9	87.3	1.9
	Female	4.0	2.3	6.9	85.1	1.8
Using cocaine often	Overall	3.4	1.7	1.9	90.9	2.0
	Male	2.9	1.1	2.9	91.0	2.1
	Female	3.9	2.2	1.0	90.8	2.0
Using coca paste sometimes	Overall	3.6	1.0	3.7	77.2	14.5
	Male	3.5	0.1	4.4	79.3	12.7
	Female	3.7	1.8	3.0	75.3	16.2
Using coca paste often	Overall	3.8	0.8	1.4	79.4	14.5
	Male	3.5	-	1.4	82.3	12.9
	Female	4.1	1.5	1.5	76.8	16.1
Using crack sometimes	Overall	3.5	1.3	4.0	89.6	1.7
	Male	2.9	0.8	3.5	91.2	1.5
	Female	4.0	1.8	4.4	88.1	1.8
Using crack often	Overall	3.7	1.1	1.8	91.8	1.7
	Male	3.0	0.5	2.0	92.9	1.5
	Female	4.2	1.7	1.6	90.7	1.8
Taking ecstasy sometimes	Overall	3.8	1.4	9.3	82.7	2.8
	Male	3.4	1.2	10.4	83.0	2.1
	Female	4.2	1.6	8.3	82.4	3.5
Taking ecstasy often	Overall	3.3	1.5	2.8	89.6	2.8
	Male	3.0	0.5	3.6	90.7	2.1
	Female	3.5	2.4	2.0	88.6	3.5

Smoking Cigarettes Sometimes

- 60.2% of respondents felt there was high risk and an additional 25.2% felt there was moderate risk from smoking cigarettes sometimes. A small proportion (5.3%) felt there was no risk and a further 1.5% did not know the risk.

Smoking Cigarettes Often

- Compared to smoking cigarettes sometimes, a higher proportion of respondents felt there was high risk (84%) from smoking often. Some 8% felt there was moderate risk, however, 1.4% did not know of the risk and 3.8% felt there was no risk.

Drinking Alcoholic Beverages Sometimes

- Just about a quarter of all respondents felt there was high risk (27.5%) but four of every ten (41%) felt there was moderate risk from drinking alcoholic beverages sometimes. A notable high proportion (24.4%) felt there was only low risk and 6.5% felt there was no risk.

Drinking Alcoholic Beverages Often

- In contrast to drinking sometimes, 71.2% of respondents felt that drinking alcoholic beverages often incurred high risk and 22.5% felt it had moderate risk. Just over two percent (2.1%) felt there was no risk, while less than one percent said they did not know of the risk.

Becoming Drunk

- A little more than eight of every ten respondents (83.3%) felt there was high risk related to becoming drunk. About 10% of respondents felt there was moderate risk, about 3% did not know of the risk or felt there was only low risk and 3.8% felt there was no risk.

Taking Un-prescribed Tranquilizer/Stimulants Sometimes

- Almost three-quarters of all respondents (73.3%) felt that taking un-prescribed tranquilizers sometimes incurred high risk, while 14.2% related it to moderate risk. A small proportion (4.2%) did not know of the risk and 4% felt there was no risk.

Taking Un-prescribed Tranquilizer/Stimulants Often

- A notable higher proportion (86.2%) felt that taking un-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants often related to high risk. As with using tranquilizers sometimes, 4% did not know of the risk and another 4% felt there was no risk involved.

Inhaling Solvents Sometimes

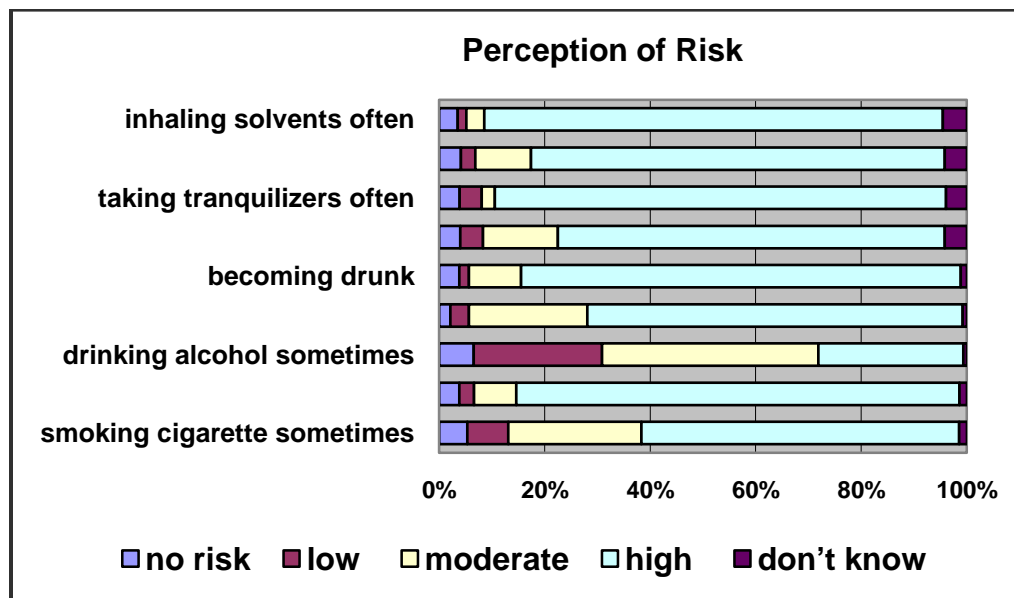
- About 78% of respondents felt there was high risk with inhaling solvents sometimes; 10.6% felt there was moderate risk and 4.2% did not know of the risk. About 4% felt there was no risk.

Inhaling Solvents Often

- In the case of inhaling solvents often, 86.9% felt it posed high risk and 3.4% felt it posed moderate risk. A small proportion (4.6%) did not know of the risk and 3.5% felt there was no risk.

Smoking Marijuana Sometimes

- Seventy-five percent of respondents felt there was either high risk (47.1%) or moderate risk (27.9%) with smoking marijuana sometimes. Sixteen percent felt there was low risk and 7.7% no risk. Only 1.7% indicated that they did not know of the risk.



Smoking Marijuana Often

- Unlike smoking marijuana sometimes, 69.5% of respondents felt there was high risk related to smoking marijuana frequently. About 17.5% felt there was moderate risk while 5.6% felt there was no risk. About 1.9% did not know of the risk.

Using Cocaine Sometimes:

- A relatively high proportion of respondents felt there was high risk (86.1%) to using cocaine sometimes. A very small proportion (1.9%) also did not know of the risk. About 6.4% felt there was moderate risk and 3.8% felt there was no risk involved.

Using Cocaine Often

- Perception of risk of using cocaine often was not very different from using cocaine sometimes, 90.9% of all respondents felt there was high risk involved in using cocaine often. About 2% said they did not know of the risk and only 3.4% felt there was not risk involved.

Using Coca Paste Sometimes

- Most respondents (77.2%) felt there was high risk of using coca paste sometimes. Of the others, 14.5% did not know of the risk, 3.7% felt there was moderate risk, and 3.6% felt there was no risk.

Using Coca Paste Often

- Perceptions of the use of coca paste often were very similar in responses to those given for that of using coca paste sometimes.

Using Crack Cocaine Sometimes:

- A relatively high proportion of respondents felt there was high risk (89.6%) to using cocaine sometimes. A very small proportion (1.7%) also did not know of the risk. About 4% felt there was moderate risk and 3.5% felt there was no risk involved.

Using Crack Cocaine Often

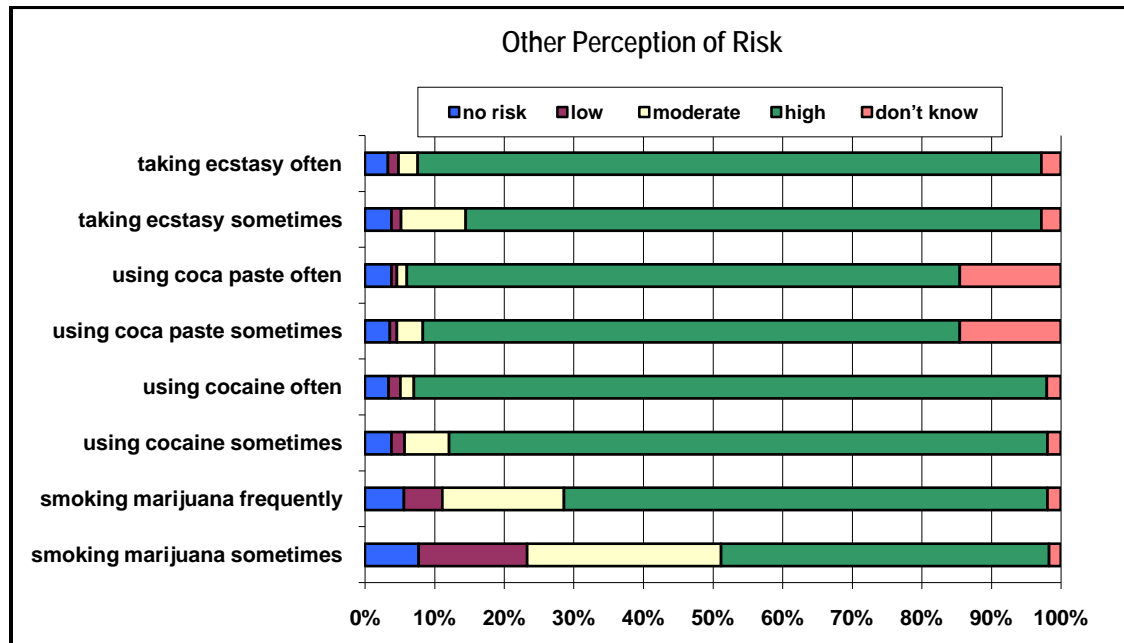
- Perception of risk of using cocaine often was not very different from using cocaine sometimes, 91.8% of all respondents felt there was high risk involved in using cocaine often. About 2% said they did not know of the risk and only 3.7% felt there was not risk involved.

Taking Ecstasy Sometimes

- Almost seven in every ten respondents felt that taking ecstasy sometimes involved high risk (82.7%) while only 9.3% felt it involved moderate risk. However, 2.8% of respondents said they did not know of the harm. Very few felt there was no risk involved (3.8%).

Taking Ecstasy Often

- Similar to taking ecstasy sometimes, 89.6% of respondents felt that taking ecstasy often involved high risk and a similar proportion, (2.8%) said they did not know of the risk.



Risk Summary

Respondents were more likely to indicate that they **did not know the risk** for the following:

- Using coca paste (sometimes or often);
- Taking ecstasy (sometimes or often);
- Inhaling solvents (sometimes or often);
- Taking un-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants (sometimes or often)

They were more likely to indicate that there was **no risk** involved in

- Drinking alcoholic beverages sometimes
- Smoking cigarettes sometimes
- Smoking marijuana sometimes or frequently

Perception of Risk (Males compared to Females)

Females were not notably dis-similar to males in relation to their perceived risk of engaging in any of the 19 scenarios indicated. In most cases the differences in relation to perceived “high risk” of harm were just about 1.0-4.0 percentage points. However, for the most part females had a slightly higher perception of “high risk” than males, except in the case of inhalant use and crack cocaine use.

On the other hand, in almost all cases slightly more females indicated that they did not know of the risk involved in using the indicated substances. Notable exception or cases where females were similar to males related to: drinking alcoholic beverages sometimes; using cocaine sometimes or often; and using crack cocaine sometimes or often.

Almost the same proportion of males and females felt there was low to moderate risk from smoking cigarettes and drinking alcoholic beverages sometimes. The variations were between 1-3 percentage points.

Different proportions of males (8.9%) and females (12.1%) felt there was moderate risk from inhaling solvents sometimes. With regards to smoking marijuana sometimes, again slightly more females (30.3%) compared to males (25.3%) felt there was moderate risk. However, considerable more males (20.6%) compared to females (14.6%) felt there was moderate risk to smoking marijuana frequently.

Cigarette Prevalence

Prevalence of Cigarette Use

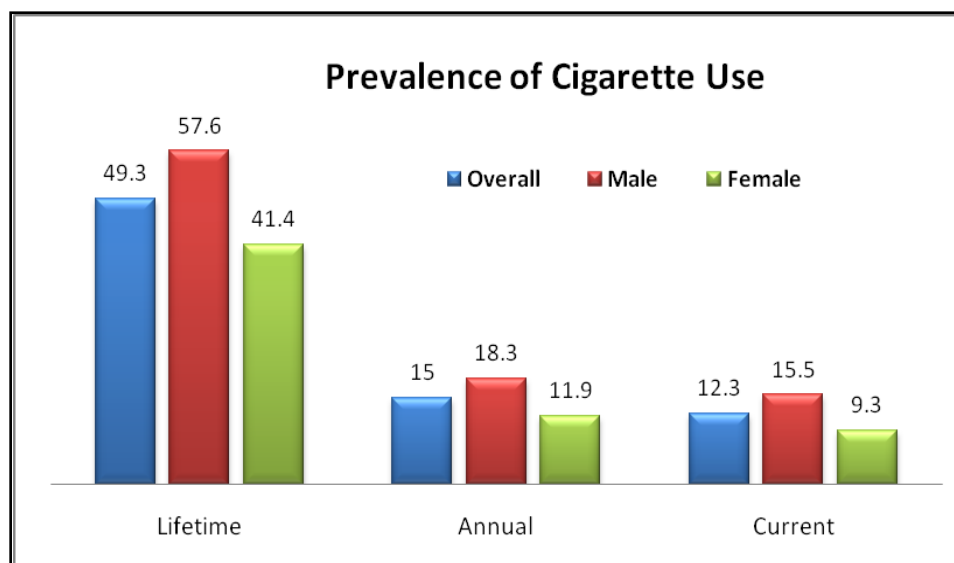
Significant findings were observed in the prevalence of cigarettes and alcohol use ($p < .001$). Table 3A shows that almost half (49.3%) of all respondents reported having smoked cigarettes at least once in their lifetime. Overall annual prevalence

was 15.0% and past 30-day use was 12.3%. More than half of all males reported ever smoking (57.6%) compared to 41.4% of females. On average, males reported higher proportions of both annual (18.3%) and current (15.5%) prevalence when compared to females (11.9% and 9.3%).

Table 3A: Cigarette and Alcohol Use

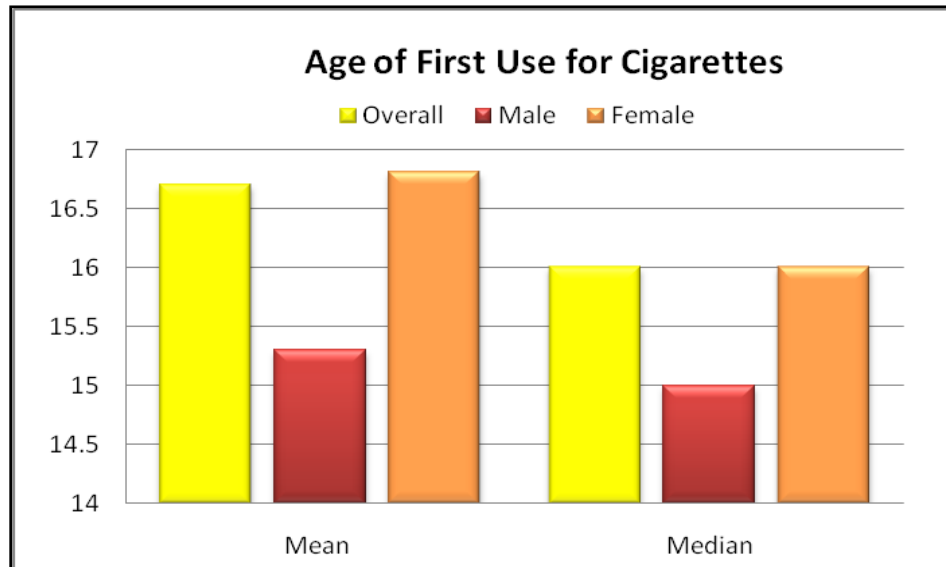
	Cigarettes			Alcohol		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
Pravalence*						
Lifetime	49.3	57.6	41.4	89.2	90.9	87.5
Annual	15.0	18.3	11.9	72.0	75.4	68.8
Current	12.3	15.5	9.3	58.9	66.3	51.9
Age of First Use						
Mean	16.7	15.3	16.8	15.9	15.7	17.7
Median	16.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	18.0
Std. Dev.	3.93	3.66	3.77	3.77	3.63	3.97
Recency of First Use						
During the past 30 days	3.6	3.8	3.3	9.5	10.4	8.7
>than 1 mth but < 1 yr ago	0.4	0.7	-	3.5	2.7	4.3
More than 1 yr ago	96.0	95.5	96.7	87.0	86.9	87.0

*p<.001



Age of First Use

The overall mean age of first use of cigarettes was 16.7 years \pm 3.93 years (Table 3A). The median age was 16.0 years. When compared to females, males started cigarette smoking sooner at age 15.3 year, while females started smoking at 16.8 years. Though the age of first use ranged from under 5 years to 40 years, only about 13.8% of use was initiated after the teenage years.

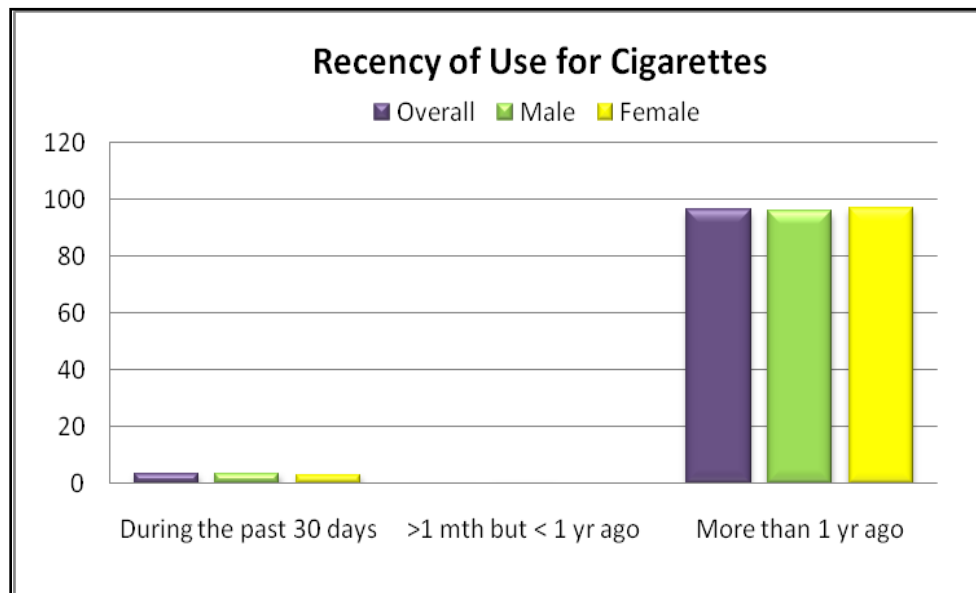


Recency of First Use

Overall, majority of first use of cigarettes occurred more than 1 year prior to survey administration (96.0%). About 3.6% indicated first use within the past 30 days while 0.4% of respondents reported first use greater than one month ago but less than 1 year ago.

Females and males were similar in their recency of first use more than one year ago, with 95.5% of males and 96.7% of females indicating first use greater than one year ago. During the 30-days prior to the survey, 3.8% of males and 3.3% of females indicated first use during that time. While 0.7% of males indicated first use of

cigarettes more than one month ago but less than a year; no females indicated first use during the same period.



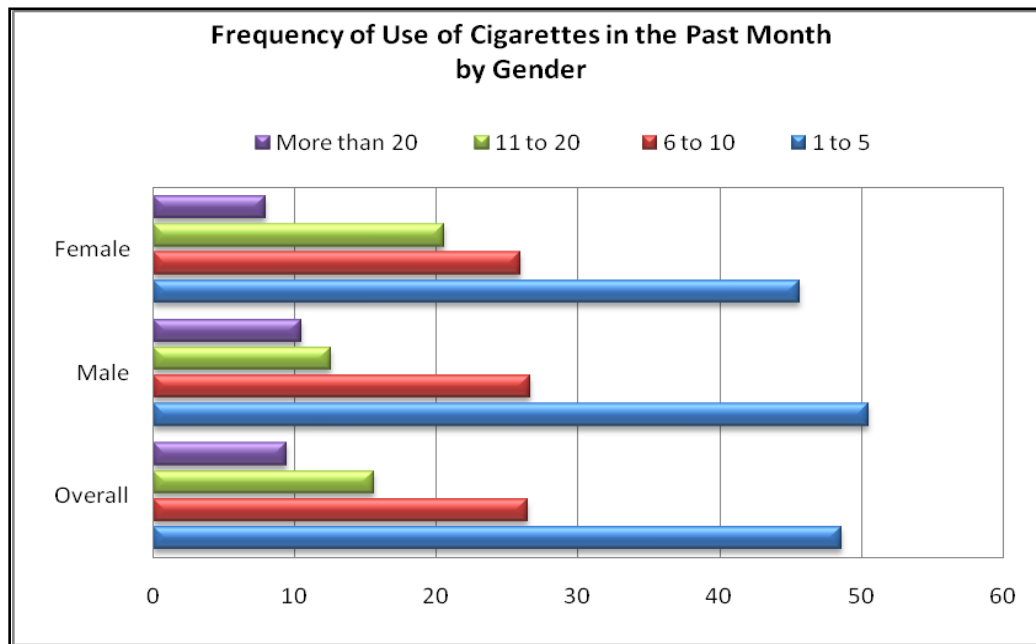
Frequency of Cigarette Use in the Past Month

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of cigarettes a day they had smoked in the past month, with one package of cigarettes containing 20 cigarette sticks (Table 3B). Majority of respondents indicated smoking 1-5 cigarettes in the past 30-days (48.6%). While 26.4% of respondents said they smoked 6-10 cigarettes; 15.6% smoked 11-20 cigarettes and; 19.5% indicated smoking more than 20 cigarettes (1 package) in the past 30-days.

Less than half (45.6%) of females smokers smoked 1-5 cigarettes in the past 30-days, when compared to males (50.5%). A notably higher proportion of females smoked 11-20 cigarettes (20.5%) versus males who smoked 12.5% in the past 30-days. Of respondents who indicated smoking more than 20 cigarettes in the past 30-days (1 package), 10.4% were males and 7.9% females.

Table 3B: Frequency of Use in the Past Month by Gender

No. of cigarettes in past month	Overall	Male	Female
1-5	48.6	50.5	45.6
6-10	26.4	26.6	25.9
11-20	15.6	12.5	20.5
More than 20	9.4	10.4	7.9



Current Smokers and Drinkers

Current Smokers, Work Status, and Type of Work

Significant results were reported for current smokers by work status and type of work ($p < .001$). Of all current smokers, 83.5% were working or self employed, and 9.3% were working and studying (Table 3C). About 2.2% of respondents were unemployed, 1.5% were housewives, 1.3% were not working (retired), and 2.3% were not working for other reasons. Overall, 92.8% of current smokers were working and 7.2% were not. Non-professionals were more likely to indicate current smoking (19.6%), when compared to professionals (8.7%).

Current Smokers and Marital Status

Significant results were reported for current smokers and their marital status ($p < .001$). Table 3C shows that current smokers were more likely to be single (47.1%); married (37.6%) or divorced (10.1%). Between 1.6% to 1.8% were separated, widowed, or living together.

Table 3C: Current Smoking and Drinking by Marital Status, Work Status, and Type of Work

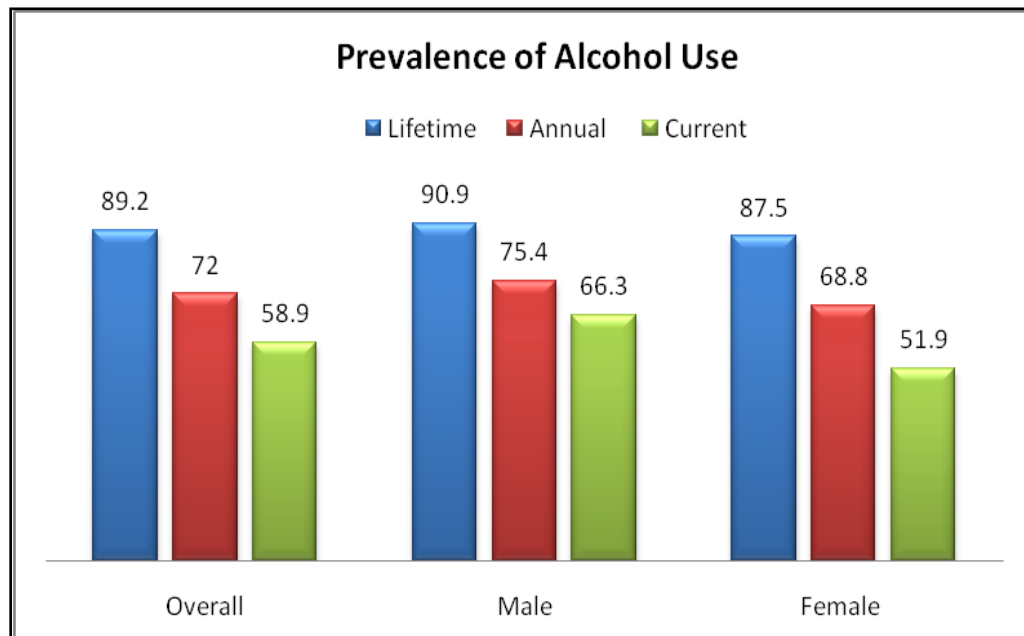
Work Status*	Current Smokers	Current Drinkers
Working/Self-employed	83.5	79.8
Working and studying	9.3	6.9
Unemployed	2.2	2.6
Not working, student	-	3.0
Housewife	1.5	3.9
Not working (retired, of independent means)	1.3	2.4
Not working (other, specify)	2.3	1.5
Type of Work*		
Professional	8.7	63.6
Non-professional	19.6	60.7
Marital Status*		
Married	37.6	49.6
Divorced	10.1	6.2
Separated	1.6	0.7
Widowed	1.7	1.6
Living Together	1.8	2.2
Single	47.1	40.2

* $p < .001$

Alcohol Prevalence

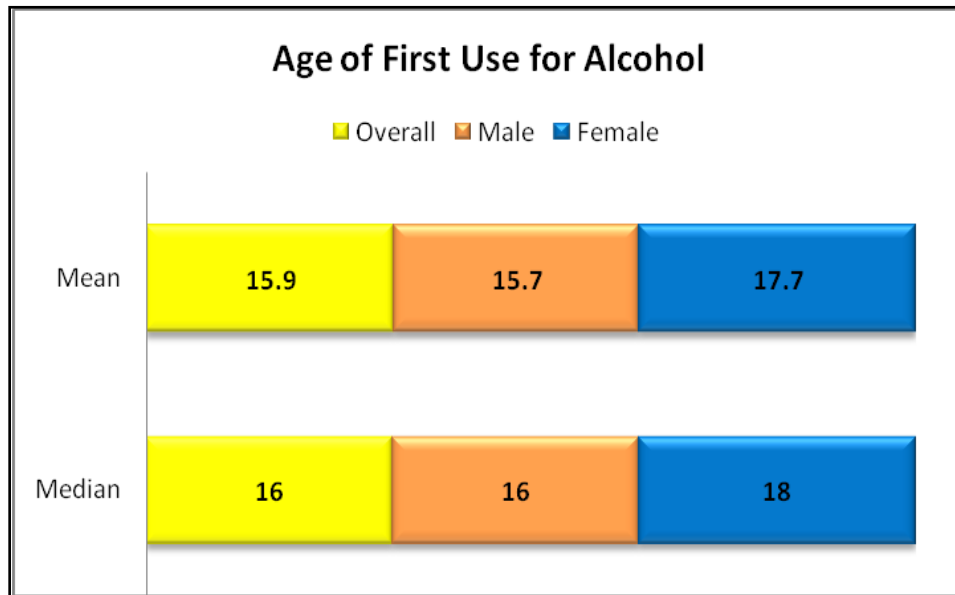
More than eight of every ten respondents (89.2%) reported trying an alcoholic beverage at least once in their lifetime (Table 3A). The overall annual prevalence was 72.0% and 66.3% were currently consuming alcoholic beverages 30-days prior to the survey.

There were significant gender differences observed in the prevalence of alcohol consumption. When compared to males (90.9%), females (87.5%) reported lower lifetime prevalence of alcohol consumption. Annual (males 75.4% versus females 68.8%) and current (males 66.3% versus females 51.9%) prevalence also demonstrates a greater proportion of male consumption of alcohol.



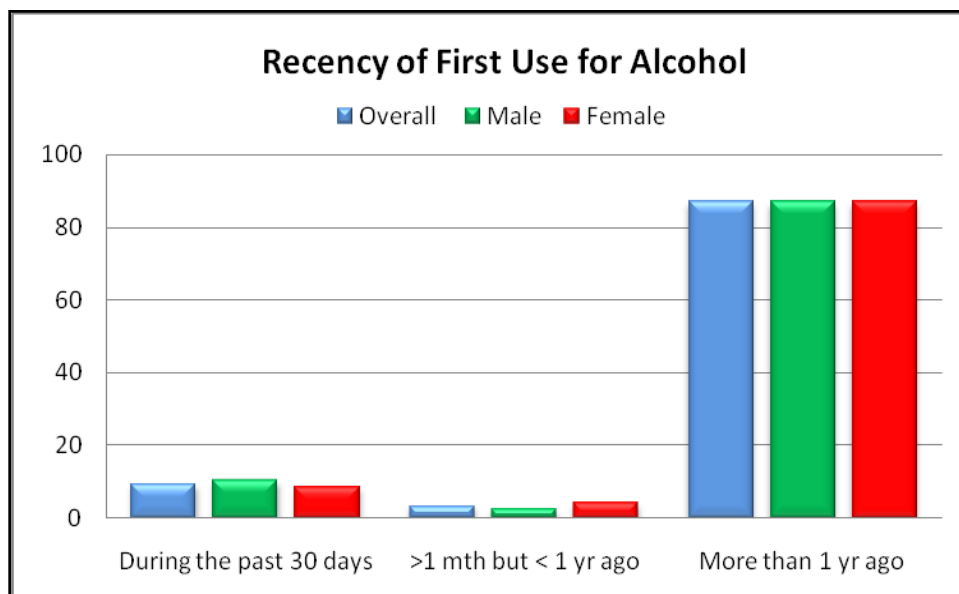
Age of First Use

The overall mean age of first use of alcohol was 15.9 years \pm 3.63 years. The median age was 16 years (52.8% of all alcohol use was initiated by age 16 years). Males had a lower initiation age (16 years) than females (17.7 years)- the median age for males was 16 years and for females 18 years (Table 3A).



Recency of First Use

As seen with cigarette use, most first use of alcohol (87%) occurred more than one year ago. About 3.5% of first use was initiated more than one month ago but less than a year prior to the survey. However, 9.5% of first use was initiated during the 30-day period prior to the survey. Females and males were similar in terms of recency of initiation, as demonstrated in Table 3A.



Drinking and Getting Drunk

Some 79.3% of current drinkers indicated that they had not drunk too much and gotten drunk in the past month. However, 20.7% of current drinkers has gotten drunk at least one day in the last month. About 5.8% had gotten drunk more than three days in the last month.

Current Drinkers and Marital Status

Significant results were reported for current drinkers by marital status ($p < .001$). Almost half of current drinkers (49.6%) were married and less than half (40.2%) of current drinkers were single at the time of the survey (Table 3C). About 6.2% of respondents were divorced, 2.2% were living together, 1.6% were widowed, and 0.7% were separated.

Current Drinkers, Work Status, and Type of Work

Significant results were reported for current drinkers by work status and type of work ($p < .001$). Of all respondents, 86.7% were working (79.8% were working/self-employed and 6.9%)(Table 3C). The remaining 13.3% were not working- most were unemployed (2.6%); while 2.4% were not working due to retirement or were of independent means, 1.5% were not working for some other reason, 3% were students, and 3.9% were housewives. Professionals were slightly more likely to indicate current drinking (63.6%), when compared to non-professionals (60.7%).

Type of Alcohol Consumption in Last 30 Days

Respondents were asked to indicate the type of alcoholic beverage they drank in the last 30 days and with what frequency (Table 3D). Significant proportions of respondents did not consume any alcohol in the past 30-days prior to the survey. Of all current consumers of alcohol, 57.3% consumed low alcohol content beverages, 61.4% consumed medium alcohol content beverages, and 37.9% consumed high alcohol content beverages. Majority of respondents consumed

alcoholic beverages on the weekends- low alcohol content (31%), medium alcohol content (29.5%), and high alcohol content (25.1%).

Low Alcohol Content Beverages

Majority of respondents (42.8%) did not consume low alcohol content beverages in the past 30-days prior to the survey. Of those who did consume low alcohol content beverages, 4.7% were consumed daily, 21.6% were consumed on some days of the week, and 31% were consumed on weekends.

Medium Alcohol Content Beverages

Majority of respondents (38.6%) did not consume medium alcohol content beverages in the past 30-days prior to the survey. However, 6.0% consumed this type of beverage daily, 29.5% were consumed on weekends, and 25.9% on 'some days of the week'.

High Alcohol Content Beverages

More than half of all respondents (62%) did not consume high alcohol content beverages in the past 30-days prior to the survey. Although 1.6% consumed this type of beverage daily, 25.1% were consumed on weekends, and 11.2% on 'some days of the week'.

Table 3D: Type of Alcohol Consumption in Last 30 Days

	Daily	Weekends	Some week days	No alcohol in the past 30 days
Low alcohol content beverages	4.7	31.0	21.6	42.8
Medium alcohol content	6.0	29.5	25.9	38.6
High alcohol content beverages	1.6	25.1	11.2	62.0

Problem Drinking

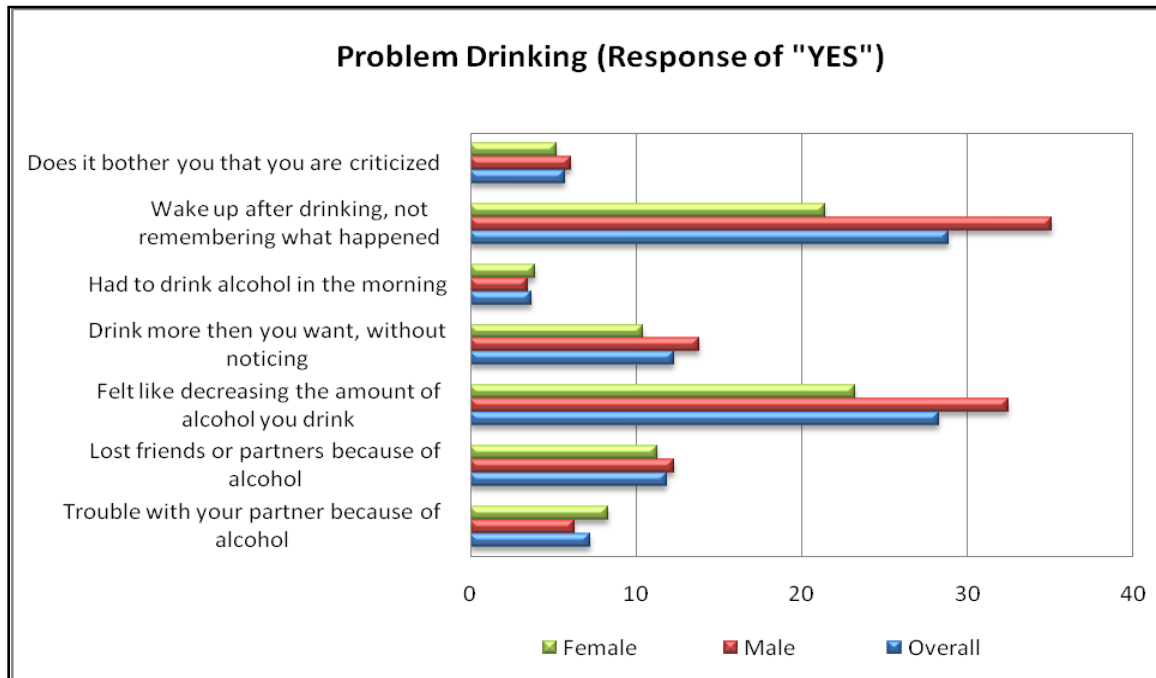
Current drinkers were asked to indicate their experiences with alcohol consumption and its effects. As shown in Table 3E, there were two questions that had the highest proportion- ‘felt like decreasing the amount of alcohol that you drank’ (28.3%) and ‘when you wake up in the morning after having drunk the night before, have you ever experienced not remembering part of what happened’ (28.9%). The other questions and responses were:

- *Have you had trouble with your partner because of alcohol?*- this was not applicable for 5.1% of respondents, 7.2% said yes and 87.7% said no
- *Have you lost friends or partners because of alcohol?*- 11.9% said yes, 87.1% said no , and this was not applicable for 1% of respondents
- *Have you felt like decreasing the amount of alcohol that you drank?*- this was not applicable for 4.5% of respondents, 28.3% said yes and 67.2% said no
- *Do you drink more then you want, without noticing?*- 12.3% said yes, 86.4% said no, and 1.3% indicated it this was not applicable
- *Have you had to drink alcohol in the morning?*- 3.7% said yes, 95.7% said no, and 0.6% indicated it was not applicable
- *When you wake up in the morning after having drunk the night before, have you ever experienced not remembering part of what happened?* – this was not applicable for 2.3%, 28.9% said yes, and 68.8% said no
- *Does it bother you that you are criticized for the way you drink?* 5.7% said yes, 56.4% said no, and 38% indicated it was not applicable

Table 3E: Problem Drinking (Overall and by Gender)

Questions	Overall			Gender Response of “YES”	
	Yes	No	NA	Male	Female
Have you had trouble with your partner because of alcohol	7.2	87.7	5.1	6.3*	8.3*
Have you lost friends or partners because of alcohol	11.9	87.1	1.0	12.3*	11.3*
Have you felt like decreasing the amount of alcohol that you drank	28.3	67.2	4.5	32.5*	23.2*
Do you drink more then you want, without noticing	12.3	86.4	1.3	13.8*	10.4*
Have you had to drink alcohol in the morning	3.7	95.7	0.6	3.5**	3.9**
When you wake up in the morning after having drunk the night before, have you ever experienced not remembering part of what happened	28.9	68.8	2.3	35.1*	21.4*
Does it bother you that you are criticized for the way you drink	5.7	56.4	38.0	6.1*	5.2*

*p<.001 **p<.05



Problem Drinking and Gender

Male respondents were more likely to perceive problems from alcohol in the areas of losing friends or partners and from feeling the need to decrease the amount of alcohol they consumed. Females on the other hand were significantly more likely to report having trouble with a partner because of alcohol and needing to have an alcoholic drink in the morning.

Heads of Households (HOH) and Problem Drinking

In assessing HOH status, it was hypothesized that HOH who were current drinkers were dissimilar from non-heads of households who were also current drinkers. Statistically significant results were found for problem drinking by head of household status ($p < .001$). Table 3F displays the responses to questions on problem drinking and compared responses for head and non-head of household who were current drinkers. A greater proportion of HOHs indicated they have had trouble with a partner because of alcohol (8.4%) compared to non-HOH (5.1%). With one

exception, non-heads of households reported higher proportions in response to the problem drinking questions.

Table 3F: Problem Drinking among Head/Non-Head of Households

Questions	Head of Households			Non-head of Households		
	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No
Have you had trouble with your partner because of alcohol*	3.6	8.4	88.0	7.7	5.1	87.1
Have you lost friends or partners because of alcohol*	0.9	10.3	88.8	1.1	14.8	84.0
Have you felt like decreasing the amount of alcohol that you drank*	4.3	27.1	68.7	4.9	30.5	64.6
Do you drink more then you want, without noticing*	2.0	10.9	87.1	0.2	14.7	85.2
Have you had to drink alcohol in the morning*	0.9	3.7	95.4	-	3.7	96.3
When you wake up in the morning after having drunk the night before, have you ever experienced not remembering part of what happened*	2.3	25.4	72.4	2.4	35.3	62.4
Does it bother you that you are criticized for the way you drink*	44.4	5.3	50.3	26.3	6.3	67.3

*p<.001

Access to Drugs

Respondents were questioned on the degree of difficulty in obtaining drugs. The following responses were given:

Marijuana- more than half of all respondents (53%) felt it was easy to obtain marijuana while 9.3% said it was either difficult or they could not have access (10.1%)[Table 4A]. Some 27.5% did not know what it would be like to access it.

Cocaine- compared to marijuana, significantly fewer respondents (27.7%) felt it would be easy to obtain cocaine. About 14% said it would be difficult, 12.5% could not have access to it and almost half of all respondents (45.8%) did not know how easy it would be to have access.

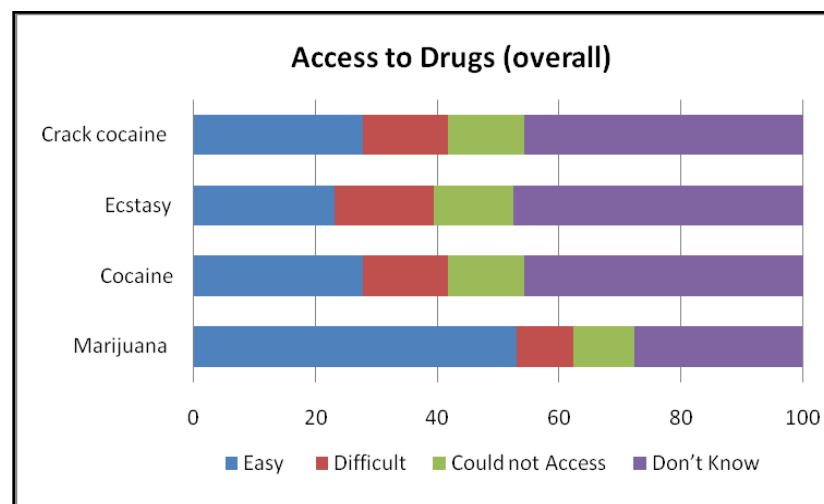
Ecstasy- Fewer respondents (23.1%) indicated it would be easy to obtain ecstasy. About 16.3% felt it would be difficult to obtain ecstasy and 13% felt they could not access it. Almost half of all respondents (47.6%) said they did not know how easy it would be to access ecstasy.

Crack Cocaine- compared to marijuana, significantly fewer respondents (27.7%) felt it would be easy to access crack cocaine. About 14% said it would be difficult or could not have access to it (12.5%). Almost half of respondents (45.8%) felt they could not have access to it.

Table 4A: Access to Drugs

Drugs	Easy	Difficult	Could not Access	Don't Know
Marijuana	53.0	9.3	10.1	27.5
Cocaine	27.7	14.0	12.5	45.8
Ecstasy	23.1	16.3	13.0	47.6
Crack cocaine	27.7	14.0	12.5	45.8

Overall, marijuana was perceived to be the easiest drug to obtain followed by cocaine, crack cocaine, and ecstasy. In terms of difficult to access, ecstasy, then cocaine, crack cocaine, were perceived as difficult to obtain. Marijuana was the least difficult drug to access.



Access and Gender

Responses were similar with respect to marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, and crack cocaine. A relatively higher proportion of males felt it was easy to access these drugs compared to females. With the exception of marijuana, males when compared to females, felt it was difficult to access cocaine, ecstasy, and crack cocaine.

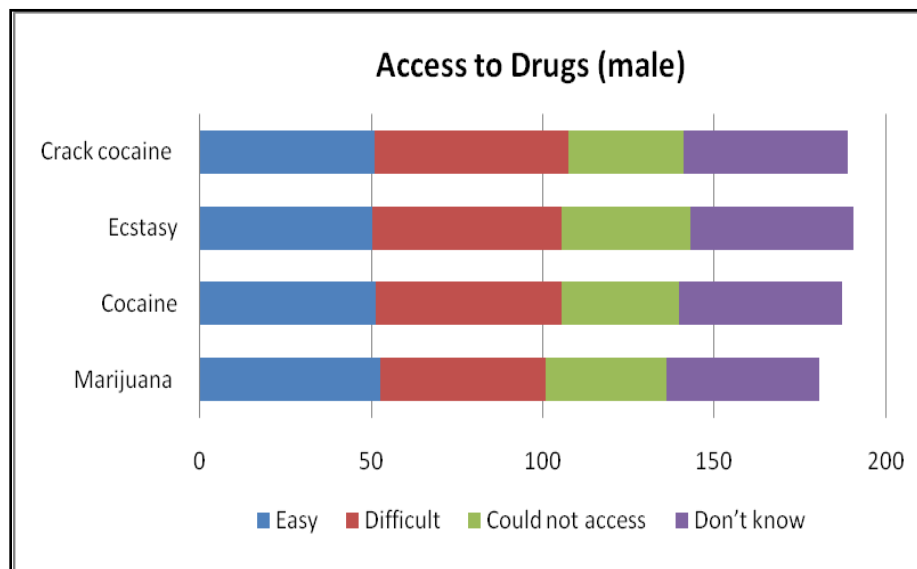
Table 4B. Access to Drugs by Gender

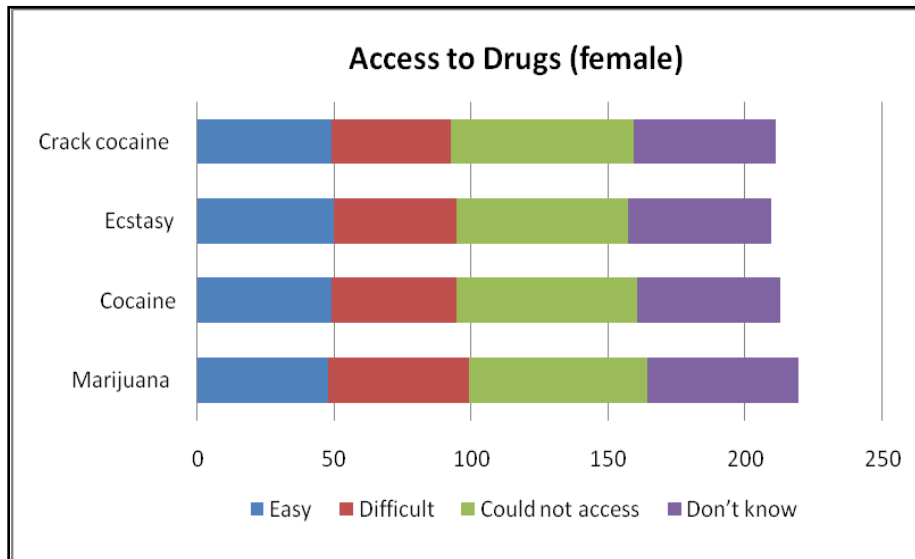
Drugs	Males				Females			
	Easy	Diff.	C.N.A.	DK	Easy	Diff.	C.N.A.	DK
Marijuana	52.5	48.2	35.2	44.7	47.5	51.8	64.8	55.3
Cocaine	51.2	54.3	34.1	47.8	48.8	45.7	65.9	52.2
Ecstasy	50.1	55.2	37.7	47.7	49.9	44.8	62.3	52.3
Crack cocaine	51.0	56.4	33.5	48.0	49.0	43.6	66.5	52.0

Note: C.N.A. = could not access

Diff= difficult

DK= don't know





Easy Access and Age Group

Cross-tabulation was conducted to determine the age relationship among respondents who felt the indicated drugs were “easy” to access (Table 4C). For the most part, respondents in the age groups 20-29, 30-39, and 40-49 were more likely to indicate that drugs were easy to access.

- Those who felt marijuana was easy to access were mostly in the 20-29 age group (26.8%) and 30-39 age group (23.7%)
- For cocaine, respondents were mostly in the 20-29 age group (27.1%) and the 40-49 age group (22.3%)
- For ecstasy, respondents were mostly in the 20-29 age group (28.6%) and 40-49 age group (22.7%)
- For crack cocaine, respondents were mostly in the 20-29 age group (26.3%), and the 40-49 age group (22.8%)

Table 4C. Easy Access to Drugs by Gender

Age Group (yrs.)	Percentage Responses of 'Easy' to Access			
	Marij.	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Crack cocaine
Under 20	7.9	4.7	5.0	5.0
20-29	26.8	27.1	28.6	26.3
30-39	23.7	21.0	20.9	21.0
40-49	21.8	22.3	22.7	22.8
50-59	14.1	17.7	16.5	18.1
60 plus	15.7	7.1	6.3	6.7

Marij.= marijuana

Friends/Family Members, Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use

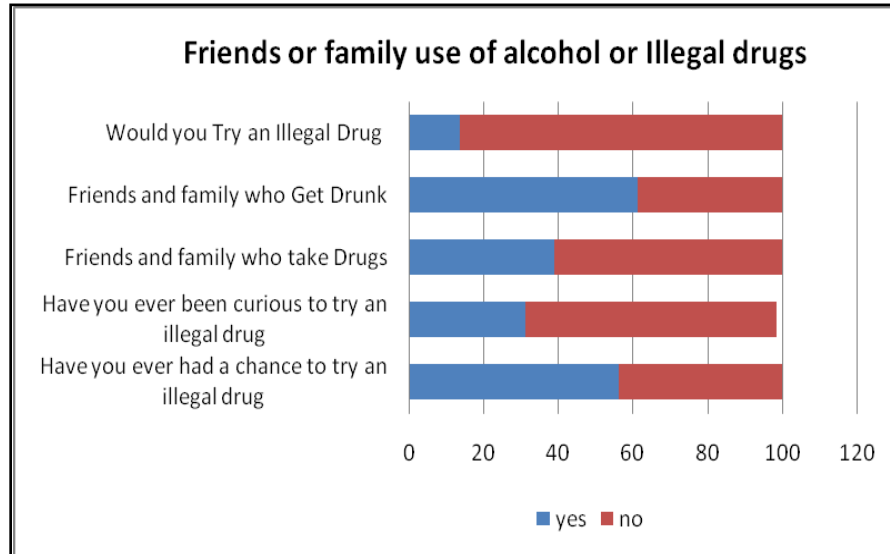
Of all respondents, 38.8% indicated that they had no friends or family members who got drunk. About one third of all respondents (34.6%) had two or more family members or friends who got drunk and 14.4% had at least one friend or family member who got drunk.

Table 5A: Friends/Family Alcohol or Illegal Drug Use

	None	One	Two or More
Do you have friends or family members who get drunk	38.8	14.4	34.6
Do you have friends or family members who take illegal drugs	61.3	18.6	37.4
Have you had a chance to try an illegal drug	43.8	14.6 (One time)	85.4 (Two or more times)

More than half of respondents (61.3%) indicated that they had no friends or family members who used illegal drugs. Approximately 37.4% of all respondents had two or more friends or family members who used an illegal drug, while 18.6% indicated that they knew at least one person who used an illegal drug.

Respondents were asked if they ever had a chance to try an illegal drug- the majority (43.8%) said no and of the 56.2% who said yes, more than half (85.4%) had done it two or more times and 14.6% had done so one time.



Alcohol Prevalence and Friends/Family Members Alcohol Use

Respondents who had no friends or family member who got drunk reported lower prevalence of lifetime, annual and current alcohol use than those who had at least one friend or family member who did (Table 5B).

Current use increased from 30.9% among those with no friends or family who got drunk to 69.1% among those with at least one friend or family member who got drunk. This same pattern was observed for lifetime and annual prevalence among respondents ($p < .001$).

Table 5B. Alcohol Prevalence, Friends/Family Members Alcohol Use

Do you have friends or family members who get drunk?	Alcohol Prevalence		
	Lifetime*	Annual*	Current*
No	34.8	32.3	30.9
Yes	65.2	67.7	69.1

*p<.001

Curiosity about Illegal Drugs and Chance to Try Illegal Drugs

Respondents were asked if they had ever been curious to try an illegal drug. About 31.1% said “yes” while 1.5% said “maybe”. About 40.8% of males compared to 22.1% of females said yes they had been curious about trying an illegal drug (p<.001). Almost similar proportions of males and females answered “maybe” they had been curious to try an illegal drug (1.6%) (p<.001).

Respondents were also asked if they would try an illegal drug if they had the chance- 9.1% said “yes” while 4.4% said “maybe. Considerably more males than females said “yes” (40.8% males vs. 22.1% females), that they would try an illegal drug if they had the chance (p<.001). About 6.3% of males compared to 2.7% of females said “maybe” they would try an illegal drug if they had a chance (p<.001).

Offer to Buy or Use Drugs

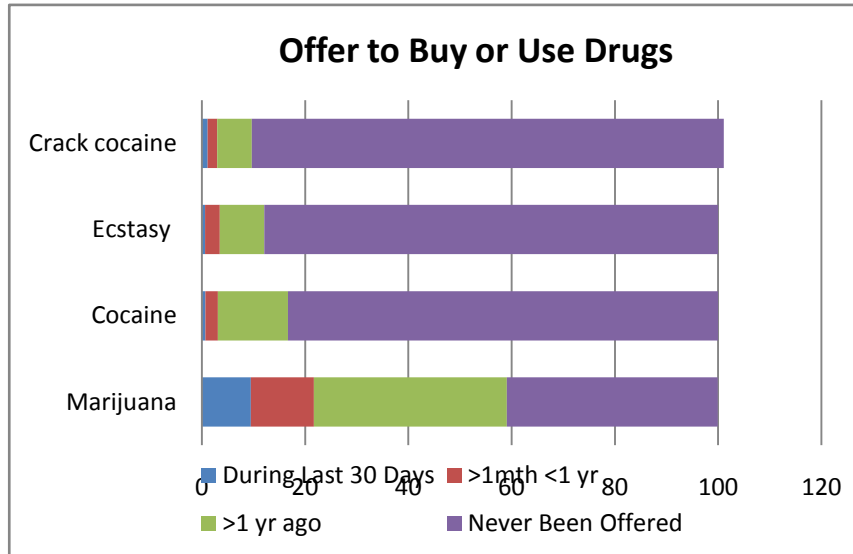
Most respondents indicated that they had never been offered the indicated drugs (Table 6A). Some 9.5% of respondents had been offered marijuana in the past 30 days prior to the survey, but less than one percent (0.6-1.1%) of respondents had been offered any of the other drugs indicated during this same time period (p<.001). Only 40.8% of respondents said they had never been offered marijuana (p<.001). Cocaine was offered to 13.6% of respondents more than a year ago; marijuana was offered to 37.4% respondents more than a year ago; ecstasy was offered to 8.6% of respondents more than a year ago; and crack cocaine was offered to 6.7% of respondents more than a year ago (p<.001).

Table 6A. Last Time Drugs Offered (to buy or use)

	During Last 30 Days	>1mth <1 yr	>1 yr ago	Never Been Offered
Marijuana*	9.5	12.2	37.4	40.8
Cocaine*	0.7	2.4	13.6	83.3
Ecstasy *	0.6	2.9	8.6	87.9
Crack cocaine*	1.1	1.9	6.7	91.4

*p<.001

In terms of offers made more than a month ago, but less than a year before the survey, the highest proportion related to marijuana- 12.2% of marijuana was offered but less than three percent of the other drugs were offered.



Gender

More males (56.8%) than females (43.2%) reported that they were ever offered marijuana ($p<.001$). Almost twice as many males (66.9%) as females (33.1%) indicated they were offered cocaine. Significantly, more males (64.2%) were ever offered crack cocaine than females (35.8%) ($p<.001$). More males (62.2%) said they were ever offered ecstasy compared to females (37.8%), a statistically significant finding ($p<.001$).

Age

In terms of drugs being offered to different age groups, a significantly higher proportion of marijuana was offered to respondents who were between 20-29 years old (Table 6B). A greater percentage of cocaine and crack cocaine was offered to respondents 40-49 years old (32.0% and 31.8% respectively) [$p<.001$]. More ecstasy

was reported to be offered to respondents who were 30-39 years old (33.4%) [p<.001].

Table 6B: Last Time Drugs Offered by Age Grouping (to buy or use)

Age Group (years)	Types of Drugs Offered (to buy or use)			
	Marijuana	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Crack Cocaine
Under 20*	7.9	1.7	4.4	6.7
20-29*	25.4	15.0	33.0	21.9
30-39*	23.6	24.2	33.4	18.0
40-49*	24.5	32.0	19.3	31.8
50-59*	14.3	21.4	5.1	14.9
60+*	4.4	5.8	4.8	6.7

*p<.001

Consumption Patterns

The consumption patterns reflect the level of substance use reported by respondents in this survey. Prevalence data are included for lifetime use (ever used), annual use (use in the past 12 months), and current use (use in the 30 days prior to the survey also referred to as recent use).

Table 7A shows prevalence of use estimates for lifetime, past 12 months, and past 30-days. This table includes the 95% confidence interval around each estimate which takes into account the weighting applied to the data. The confidence interval indicates that if samples of this size and type were drawn repeatedly, they would be expected to generate observed prevalence rates that fell within the confidence intervals 95% of the time.

Table 7A: Reported Prevalence and 95% Confidence Intervals

Drugs	Lifetime			Annual			Current		
	Lower	Observed estimate	Upper	Lower	Observed estimate	Upper	Lower	Observed estimate	Upper
Tranquilizers	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2		*	
Stimulants	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1		*	
Inhalants	0.1	1.0	1.1		*		0.0	0.1	0.1
Marijuana	36.6	37.0	37.4	10.7	10.9	11.2	7.2	7.5	7.7
Heroin	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2		*	
Cocaine	4.4	4.6	4.8		*			*	
Opium	1.0	1.1	1.1		**			**	
Morphine	2.6	2.8	2.9		**			**	
Hallucinogens	3.0	3.1	3.3		**			**	
Hashish	10.4	10.7	11.0		**			**	
Crack cocaine	0.9	1.0	1.0		*			*	
Ecstasy	2.4	2.5	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.2		*	

Notes: (a) * annual and current prevalence not relevant
(b) ** annual and current prevalence not asked
(c) tranquilizers and stimulants refer to use without medical prescription

Lifetime Prevalence

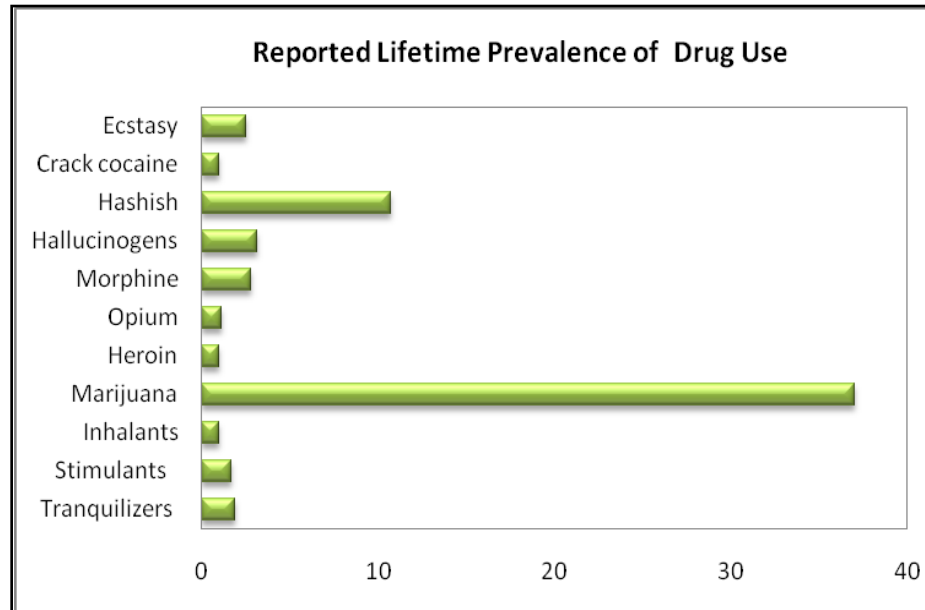
In the case of marijuana, 37% of respondents reported using it at least once in their lifetime; while 10.7% indicated using hashish (known as hash), a substance similar to marijuana. Lifetime prevalence for cocaine use was at 4.6%. Equal proportion of respondents indicated use of crack cocaine and heroin at 1.0%. Ecstasy use was reported by 2.5% of respondents. The prevalence of all other drugs indicated was between 1.0% to 2.8%- inhalants (1.0%); stimulants (1.7%); opium (1.1%); morphine (2.8%).

Annual Prevalence (past 12 months)

Annual prevalence was indicated for five of the 11 categories. Marijuana use in the 12-months prior to the survey was reported at 10.9%; tranquilizers (0.1%); stimulants (0.1%); heroin (0.1%); and ecstasy (0.1%).

Current Prevalence (past 30 days)

Respondents indicated current use of only two of the eleven categories, marijuana and inhalants. Current use of marijuana was reported at 7.5%, and 0.1% for inhalants.



Marijuana Use

Marijuana was the most prolific substance reported by respondents. As such, comparisons were made to determine the association between marijuana use and various socioeconomic factors. A cross tabulation was applied between marijuana prevalence (lifetime, annual, and current use) and variables gender, age, marital status, education level, work status, type of work, and head of household. Table 7B demonstrates the prevalence of marijuana by these sub-groups. Statistically significant findings are indicated.

Gender and Age

Males reported significantly higher proportion of lifetime (48.2% versus 26.4%), annual (16.8% versus 5.4%), and current (12.8% versus 2.4%) use of marijuana (Table 7B) [$p < .001$]. Respondents between 20-29 years of age reported higher lifetime, annual, and current prevalence than other age groups. Respondents who were under 20 years old reported current use prevalence that was higher than the overall average (7.5%) while those in the 20-29 age group reported current use prevalence that was over twice the overall current use average (17.2%). Those respondents <20 years old also reported current use prevalence that was above the overall average (11.3%).

Marital Status

Table 7B will show respondents who were separated indicated the highest overall lifetime (56.7%) use of marijuana, while those who were living together and single reported lifetime use of marijuana that was over the average (45.8% and 43.4%) [$p < .001$]. The highest annual (20.8%) and current (14.9%) prevalence of marijuana was observed among respondents who were 'single' which was almost twice the overall average for annual (10.9%) and current prevalence (7.5%).

Education

Lifetime prevalence was highest among those respondents who did not complete primary school (88.8%), did not complete tertiary school (54.5%), and completed secondary school (40.3%) (Table 7B) [$p < .001$]. Annual and current prevalence was highest among those who did not complete secondary school (27.7% and 25.9%), followed by those who did not complete tertiary school (23.8% and 21.6%).

Work Status

Significant results were reported between marijuana use and work status ($p < .001$). Respondents who were unemployed and working/self employed reported the

highest lifetime prevalence of marijuana use at 44.0% and 38.5% (Table 7B). This was followed by respondents that were not working for other reasons (excluding those not working because of retirement and of independent means) at 33.3%. Respondents who were not working or a student, those who were simply not working, and respondents who were unemployed, reported highest annual marijuana use (33.1%, 27.4%, and 17.2%). Only respondents that were working/self-employed (7.2%) and those that were working and studying (6.9%), reported a current prevalence that was lower than the overall average.

Head of Household

Respondents who were head of household reported significantly higher lifetime (38.6%) prevalence than those who were not (34.2%) (Table 7B) [$p < .001$]. Subsequently, those were not head of household indicated higher annual (15.3%), and current prevalence (10.0%) of marijuana use.

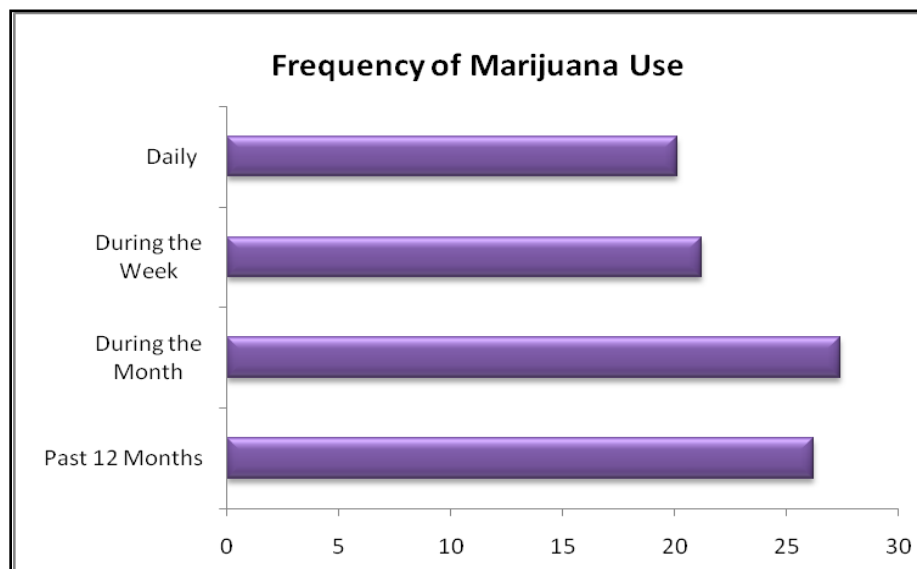
Table 7B. Marijuana Prevalence by Characteristic Sub-groups

	Lifetime	Annual	Current
Overall	37.0	10.9	7.5
Gender*			
Male	48.2	16.8	12.8
Female	26.4	5.4	2.4
Age*			
<20 yrs	22.5	19.0	11.3
20-29	48.5	25.1	17.2
30-39	35.3	11.0	7.3
40-49	37.9	5.0	3.9
50-59	33.4	3.7	2.7
60+	29.2	-	-
Marital Status*			
Married	32.5	4.4	2.8
Divorced	31.8	6.0	5.2
Separated	56.7	8.1	-
Widowed	30.7	-	-
Living Together	45.8	18.3	-
Single	43.4	20.8	14.9
Education*			
Did not complete primary school	88.8	-	-
Completed secondary school	23.6	-	-
Did not complete secondary school	38.1	27.7	25.9
Completed secondary school	40.3	15.6	12.0
Did not complete tertiary school	54.5	23.8	21.6
Completed tertiary school	35.8	10.9	5.2
Did not complete university education	32.9	1.4	1.4
Completed university education	30.5	3.4	-
Work status*			
Working/Self-employed	38.5	10.3	7.2
Working and studying	24.2	7.8	6.9
Unemployed	44.0	17.2	17.2
Not working/student	33.1	33.1	13.0
Housewife	31.7	6.0	-
Not working (retired)	28.7	-	-
Not working (other, specify)	33.3	27.4	18.4
Head of Household*			
Yes	38.6	8.5	6.0
No	34.2	15.3	10.0
Type of Work*			
Professional	30.4	3.8	0.9
Non-professional	47.3	17.5	13.9

*p<.001

Type of Work

Respondents were asked to identify the type of job they held at the time of the interview. During analysis type of job was cross referenced with marijuana prevalence and recoded to reflect only two categories, professional and non-professional. The professional category included three groups of job types: skilled worker, machinist, specialized mechanic, or other type of tradesman; professional, scientific, or intellectual and; mid-level technical or professional, while the non-professional group included all other types of jobs. As seen in Table 7B, almost half of non-professional respondents reported use of marijuana at least once in their lifetime (47.3%), when compared to professionals (30.4%)[$p < .001$]. Concerning annual and current prevalence, again non-professionals showed a higher proportion of marijuana use annually (professionals-3.8% non-professionals- 17.5%) and currently (professionals-0.9% non-professionals- 13.9%).



First Drug Use

Respondents were asked to indicate when was the first time they tried various drugs. The options provided were: in the past 30 days, more than a month but less than one year ago, and more than one year ago. As seen in Table 7C, with the

exception of heroin and crack, 73.9% to 99.5% of drug use was tried for the first time more than a year prior to the survey. In the case of stimulants, about 9.2% was initiated for the first time more than a month but less than one year ago, so too were inhalants (5.5%), tranquilizers (2.6%), marijuana (2.6%), and cocaine (0.5%). There were several drugs that were initiated within the 30 days prior to the survey- inhalants (20.6%), tranquilizers (15.3%), stimulants (3.6%), marijuana (2.2%), and ecstasy (1.4%).

Table 7C: Period of First Drug Use

	First Time the Drug was Tried		
	Past 30 days	>mth, < 1yr	>yr ago
Inhalants	20.6	5.5	73.9
Tranquilizers	15.3	2.6	82.1
Stimulants	3.6	9.2	87.2
Marijuana	2.2	2.6	95.3
Heroin	-	-	1.0
Cocaine	-	0.5	99.5
Ecstasy	1.4	-	98.6
Crack	-	-	1.0

Note column heading:

- never
- in the past 30 days
- more than 1 month ago, but less than 1 year ago
- more than 1 year ago

Frequency of Drug Use

Respondents were asked to indicate with what frequency they had used the indicated drugs (Table 7D). Respondents indicated that they used marijuana (20.1%), and heroin (0.1%) daily. About 21.2% reported using marijuana (21.2%) during the week. However, most marijuana use occurred during the month (27.4%) or in the past 12 months (26.2%). Only a small proportion of marijuana (5.2%) and ecstasy (0.1%) were used only once. Respondents also indicated use of inhalants (0.1%) and heroin (0.1%) in the past 12 months and using cocaine (0.02%) during the month. Marijuana was the only drug indicated in each frequency category.

Table 7D: Frequency of Drug Use

	Frequency of Use				
	Only once	Past 12 months	During the month	During the Week	Daily
Inhalants	-	0.1	-	-	-
Marijuana	5.2	26.2	27.4	21.2	20.1
Heroin	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Cocaine	-	-	0.02	-	-
Ecstasy	0.1	-	-	-	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-

Note column heading:

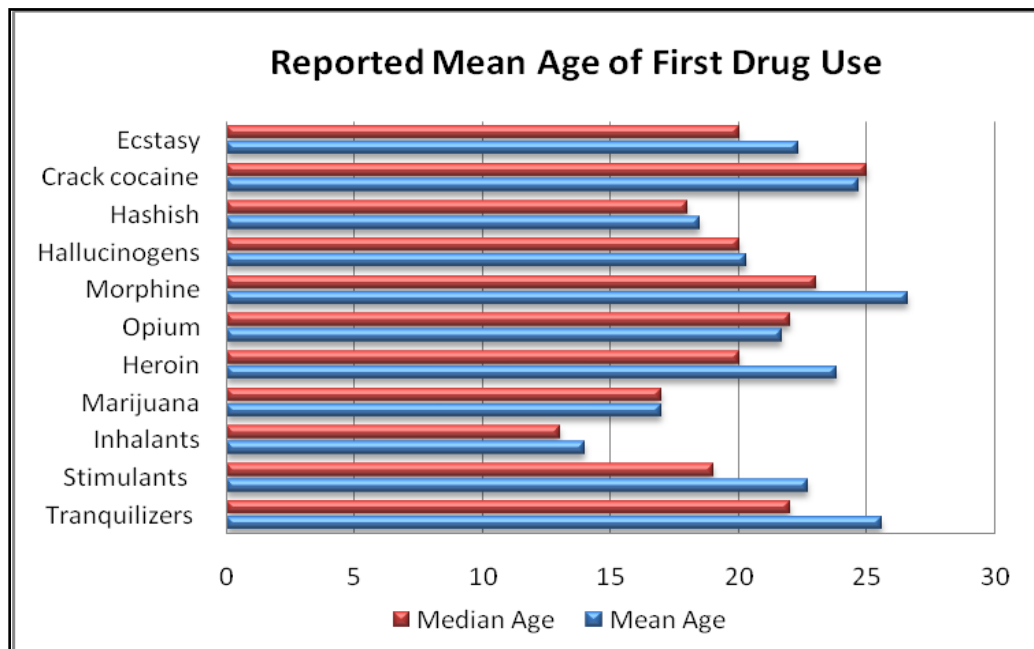
- only once
- sometimes in the past 12 months
- sometimes during the month
- sometimes during the week
- daily

Age of First Use

Age of first use is an important indicator of drug use history and has even more important implications for program development. The mean age of first use among all drugs ranged from 14 years to 26.6 years. As seen in Table 7E, the mean age of first use for inhalants was 14 years and the median 13 years. This was the lowest mean age among all the drugs. The mean age of marijuana use was 17 years, followed by 18.5 years for hashish, hallucinogens (20.3 years), opium (21.7 years), ecstasy (22.3 years), stimulants (22.7 years), heroin (23.8 years), crack cocaine (24.7 years), tranquillizers (25.6 years), and morphine (26.6 years).

Table 7E: Reported Age of First Drug Use

	Age of First Use		
	Mean Age	Median Age	Std. Dev.
Tranquilizers	25.6	22.0	10.41
Stimulants	22.7	19.0	10.64
Inhalants	14.0	13.0	3.23
Marijuana	17.0	17.0	3.77
Heroin	23.8	20.0	8.19
Opium	21.7	22.0	4.17
Morphine	26.6	23.0	10.47
Hallucinogens	20.3	20.0	4.22
Hashish	18.5	18.0	3.65
Crack cocaine	24.7	25.0	4.66
Ecstasy	22.3	20.0	5.24



DISCUSSION

Alcohol and tobacco (cigarettes) were the substances with the highest prevalence of lifetime use at 89.2% and 49.3% respectively. Lifetime alcohol prevalence among males was higher than the national average at 90.9%, and slightly less than the national average among females at 87.5%. When assessing current use of alcohol, overall current prevalence was 58.9%, which is slightly higher than that obtained in other surveys of this population (53.0%) (Government of Bermuda, 2007). A higher proportion of males (66.3%) indicated current use of alcohol, when compared to females (51.9%). Lifetime cigarette prevalence among males was higher than the national average at 57.6%, and slightly less than the national average among females at 41.4%.

Overall current cigarette prevalence was relatively low at 12.3%. Males (15.5%) were more likely to indicate current use of cigarettes, when compared to females (9.3%). Similar results were demonstrated in the Adult Wellness Survey which reported that 16.7% of men and 10.4% of women were more likely to be current smokers (Government of Bermuda, 2007). The mean age of first use of cigarettes was slightly higher than that for first use of alcohol (16.7 years and 15.9 years, respectively). In general, males started smoking cigarettes earlier at age 15.3 years when compared to their first drink of alcohol at age 16 years. Similarly, females began smoking at age 16.8 years and drinking alcohol at age 17.7 years. Of respondents who used cigarettes in the month prior to the survey, 48.6% indicated they smoked between 1 to 5 cigarettes. On the other hand, 25.1%- 31.0% of respondents indicated drinking low to high alcohol content beverages on weekends, in the 30-days prior to the survey.

Among the illicit drugs surveyed, marijuana was the one that presented the largest lifetime use (37%). With the exception of hashish (10.7%), the lifetime prevalence of use for all other illicit drugs were less than 4%.

Of the 12 drugs that were evaluated, the observed lifetime prevalence for six of these drugs (stimulants, inhalants, heroin, opium, crack cocaine, ecstasy) was based on less than 25 respondents. Kind in mind, possession or use of drugs without medical prescription constitutes illegal behavior in many countries and is highly stigmatized to varying degrees in many societies, Bermuda is no exception. Thus, responses obtained from household interviews can be expected to be affected by the sensitive nature of drug using behaviour.

Lifetime prevalence of tranquillizers and stimulants without a medical prescription was 1.9% and 1.7% respectively. Use of inhalants over a lifetime was 10%. The lifetime prevalence of heroin and crack cocaine was the same at 1%. These low prevalence would suggest that respondents were either unwilling to indicate their drug use during the interview process or there is a very low tolerance for illicit drug use within the general population. It may also suggest that most illicit drug use, as evident by arrests, incarceration, and treatment demand, is concentrated among a small pocket of the population. Keep in mind the level of use reported here is contrary to other population studies conducted in Bermuda, such as among the incarcerated population and school-age youth.

The perception of the population of how easy it is to obtain certain drugs was relatively high: 53% of the respondents believed it is easy to obtain marijuana, 30.2% cocaine, 27.7% crack cocaine, and 23.1% ecstasy. Responses to the question of whether they were offered drugs (either to buy or to use) provides another dichotomy to this issue since 83.3%-91.4% of respondents indicated that they had never been offered drugs. Even in the case of marijuana, 40.8% said they had never been offered this drug.

A significant proportion of respondents (69.5- 91.8%) considered that frequent use (often use) of any of the five commonly known drugs surveyed (cigarettes, alcohol, cocaine, crack cocaine, and ecstasy) represented a serious risk (high risk). It is generally known that abuse of drugs is harmful to health, however a small proportion of respondents indicated they did not know of the risk of using some of these drugs- 2.8% did not know the risk of using ecstasy often; 2% and 1.9% respectively, did not know the risk of using cocaine and marijuana often.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The National Drug Consumption Survey was undertaken to assess changes in the use of licit and illicit substances in Bermuda. This survey also evaluated respondents perceptions concerning health and risks associated with use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. The outcomes presented here are consistent with prevalence of use rates observed in other countries (Barbados National Household Survey, 2006; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2008). The results indicate that substance use continues to be a serious public health issue among Bermudians, which may have important implications on the health and quality of life of this population over the lifespan.

While there was some data collection on lifetime use of inhalants, opium, morphine, hallucinogens, hashish, and crack cocaine, few respondents reported current use of these substances. Therefore it was difficult to devise any useful information. Additionally, participants did not report lifetime or current prevalence of coca paste. By observing prevalence rates over three time frames (lifetime, past year, last 30 days), we were able to distinguish between those who used a substance “at least once” compared to those who have used a substance more recently, that is, during the past year or last 30-days. Interestingly, a number of respondents indicated they were curious enough to try an illegal drug (13%), and may have used them for some time however, a significantly smaller proportion used these

substances on a regular basis. Additionally, respondents who had no friends or family members who got drunk reported lower prevalence of lifetime, annual, and current alcohol use than those who had at least one or two or more friends/family who did.

Alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana consumption appeals to respondents from varying socioeconomic backgrounds. The findings show significant gender differences in the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco (cigarettes) and marijuana use. In general, males reported higher prevalence of use rates than women. The observed differences in prevalence of use according to age, was most apparent with use of marijuana. Respondents under 20 years old, 20-29 years old, and 30-39 years old, all indicated current use of marijuana that was well above the national average. The mean age of first use of cigarettes was under 17 years of age, under 16 years of age for alcohol and 17 years of age for marijuana.

Implications for Programme Planning

This data provides insight into the circumstances and perceived harmfulness of using alcohol, tobacco (cigarettes), and other drugs. Given that 13.3% of respondents indicated they would try an illegal drug if given the opportunity, the findings of this survey may serve as the basis to refining prevention programs and treatment interventions to better meet the needs of specific sub-groups in this community.

For example, given the pervasiveness of marijuana smoking in Bermuda, and knowing that a large proportion of current users of marijuana are males, 39 years and younger, and single (not married), prevention schemes may want to focus on developing appropriate programmes that target this particular segment within the community. Programming directed at these population groups would reach a large proportion of marijuana users. Emphasizing the potential for arrest, and illustrating the negative emotional and physical health consequences of using marijuana would

be consistent with the other social sector programmes that seek to reduce criminal activity related to drug use as well as promote healthy lifestyles in general.

Another opportunity for program refinement may focus on alcohol consumption. Given that drinking alcoholic beverages is widespread in this community, and alcohol is a legal substance, prevention and intervention programmes may desire to focus on reducing health risks associated with problem drinking such as driving too soon after drinking, or drinking until drunk.

There are a few limitations that must be mentioned. The information obtained from this self-administered household survey provides partial insight into current substance use and abuse in Bermuda. To better understand current substance users, studies of sub-groups with this population, will provide more accurate information. The findings presented here are based on self-reports which is based upon respondents' willingness to provide information and their ability to recall past experiences. However, over the years, studies have established the validity of self-reported data (Harrison, 1997). The adult population survey procedures were designed to address confidentiality concerns and to otherwise encourage honesty and to facilitate recall. The methodology applied to the National Drug Consumption Survey has good construct validity, nevertheless, the results should be interpreted with caution as underreporting of prevalence of illicit substances is assumed and the findings can be viewed as conservative.

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APPENDIX I- Questionnaire

What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

How old are you?

To which racial group do you belong?

- Black
- White
- Asian
- Black & White
- Black & Other
- White & Other
- Other Races

What is the highest level of education that you have completed?

- Did not complete primary education
- Completed primary education
- Did not complete secondary school
- Completed secondary school
- Did not complete tertiary school
- Completed tertiary school
- Did not complete university education
- Completed university education

What is the total amount of years of education?

What is your work status now?

- Working/Self-employed
- Working and studying
- Unemployed
- Not working, student
- Housewife
- Retired
- Not working

Approximately how many hours per week do you work?

(0 -100)

What type of job do you have? Are you a:

- Member of executive branch, legislative bodies, or senior government or company staff
- Professional, scientific, or intellectual
- Mid-level technical or professional
- Office worker
- Service, sales, or market worker
- Farmer or skilled agricultural or fishery worker
- Skilled worker, machinist, specialized mechanic, or other type of tradesman
- Operator of installations and machines or erector of installations and machines
- Unskilled worker
- Member of armed forces
- Other : _____

What is your occupation?

What is your marital status? Are you:

- Married
- Divorced
- Separated
- Widowed
- Living together
- Single

Are you the head of household?

- Yes
- No

How many years of formal education does the head of household have?

What is head of household's job?

- Member of executive branch, legislative bodies, or senior government or company staff
- Professional, scientific, or intellectual
- Mid-level technical or professional
- Office worker
- Service, sales, or market worker
- Farmer or skilled agricultural or fishery worker
- Skilled worker, machinist, specialized mechanic, or other type tradesmanDD
- Operator of installations and machines or erector of installations and machines
- Unskilled worker
- Member of armed forces
- Not working, looking for work
- Not working, not looking for work
- Other : _____

What is the occupation of the Head of Household?

In your opinion, please indicate the risk level of:

	No risk	Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk	I don't know the risk
Smoking cigarettes sometimes	0	0	0	0	0
Smoking cigarettes often	0	0	0	0	0
Drinking alcoholic beverages sometimes	0	0	0	0	0
Drinking alcoholic beverages often	0	0	0	0	0
Becoming drunk	0	0	0	0	0
Taking unprescribed tranquilizers/stimulants sometimes	0	0	0	0	0
Taking un prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants often	0	0	0	0	0
Inhaling solvents sometimes	0	0	0	0	0
Inhaling solvents often	0	0	0	0	0
Smoking marijuana sometimes	0	0	0	0	0
Smoking marijuana frequently	0	0	0	0	0
Using coca ine sometimes	0	0	0	0	0
Using coca ine often	0	0	0	0	0
Using coca paste sometimes	0	0	0	0	0
Using coca paste often	0	0	0	0	0
Taking ecstasy sometimes	0	0	0	0	0
Taking ecstasy often	0	0	0	0	0
Using crack coca ine sometimes	0	0	0	0	0
Using crack coca ine often	0	0	0	0	0

Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you smoked for the first time?

When was the first time you smoked cigarettes?

- During the past 30 days
- More than 1 month ago, less than 1 year ago
- More than a year ago

Have you smoked cigarettes in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

Have you smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days?

- Yes
- No

Approximately, how many cigarettes have you smoked a day in the past month?

- 1 to 5
- 6 to 10
- 11 to 20
- More than 20

Have you ever drunk alcoholic beverages?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you drank for the first time?

When was the first time you drank alcoholic beverages?

- During the past 30 days
- More than 1 month ago, less than 1 year ago
- More than a year ago

Have you drank alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

Have you drank alcoholic beverages in the past 30 days?

- Yes
- No

In the past 30 days, what type of alcoholic beverage did you drink, and with what frequency?

Some week Days Daily Weekends Does Not Apply

Low alcohol content such as Beer, Guinness or Smirnoff Ice

Medium alcohol content such as Wine, Bailey's or Ponche Kuba

High alcohol content such as Whiskey, Rum or Gin

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

(0 -255)

Have you had trouble with your partner because of alcohol?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

Have you lost friends or partners because of alcohol?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

Have you felt like decreasing the amount of alcohol that you drank?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

Do you drink more than you want, without noticing?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

Have you had to drink alcohol in the morning?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

When you wake up in the morning after having drunk the night before, have you ever experienced not remembering part of what happened?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

Does it bother you that you are criticized for the way you drink?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

How easy would it be to have access to the following drugs?

Could not have access to Easy Difficult Don't know

Marijuana

Cocaine

Coca paste

Ecstasy

Crack cocaine

Do you have friends or family members who get drunk?

- Yes
- No

How many of your friends and family members get drunk?

Do you have friends or family members that take illegal drugs such as marijuana or cocaine?

- Yes
- No

How many of your friends or family members take illegal drugs such a marijuana or cocaine?

Have you ever had a chance to try an illegal drug?

- Yes
- No

How many times have you had a chance to try an illegal drug?

- Once
- Two or more times

Have you ever been curious to try an illegal drug?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

If you had the chance, would you try an illegal drug?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

When was the last time that you were offered any of these drugs, either to buy or to use? Marijuana Cocaine Coca paste Ecstasy Crack cocaine

Responses categories: More than a month ago,
During the More than a I have never but less
last 30 days year ago been offered
Less than a year ago

Have you ever used tranquilizers without a medical prescription?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you first tried tranquilizers for the first time?

When was the first time you tried tranquilizers without medical prescription?

- In the past 30 days
- More than 1 month ago, but less than 1 year ago
- More than 1 year ago

Have you used tranquilizers without medical prescription in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

Have you used tranquilizers without medical prescription in the past 30 days?

- Yes
- No

In the past 30 days, how many days did you use tranquilizers without medical prescription?

How did you have access to the tranquilizers you used?

- From the doctor
- In the street
- At home
- From a friend
- At the pharmacy
- Other: _____

Have you ever used stimulants without medical prescription?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you first tried stimulants for the first time?

When was the first time you tried stimulants without medical prescription?

- In the past 30 days
- More than 1 month ago, but less than 1 year ago
- More than 1 year ago

Have you used stimulants without medical prescription in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

Have you used stimulants without medical prescription in the past 30 days?

- Yes
- No

In the past 30 days, how many days did you use stimulants without medical prescription?

How did you have access to the stimulants you used? From the doctor

- in the street
- At home
- From a friend
- At the pharmacy
- Other:

How old were you when you first tried inhalants for the first time?

When was the first time you tried inhalants?

- In the past 30 days
- More than 1 month ago, but less than 1 year ago
- More than 1 year ago

Have you used inhalants in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

With what frequency have you used inhalants?

- Only once
- Sometimes in the past 12 months
- Sometimes during the month
- Sometimes during the week
- Daily

Have you used inhalants in the past 30 days?

- Yes
- No

Have you ever used marijuana?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?

When was the first time you tried marijuana?

- In the past 30 days
- More than 1 month ago, but less than 1 year ago
- More than 1 year ago

Have you used marijuana in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

With what frequency have you used marijuana?

- Only once
- Sometimes in the past 12 months
- Sometimes during the month
- Sometimes during the week
- Daily

Have you used marijuana in the past 30 days?

- Yes
- No

Have you ever used coca paste?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you first tried coca paste for the first time?

When was the first time you tried coca paste?

- In the past 30 days
- More than 1 month ago, but less than 1 year ago
- More than 1 year ago

Have you used coca paste in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

With what frequency have you used coca paste?

- Only once
- Sometimes in the past 12 months
- Sometimes during the month
- Sometimes during the week
- Daily

Have you used coca paste in the past 30 days?

- Yes
- No

Have you ever used cocaine?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you first tried cocaine for the first time?

When was the first time you tried cocaine?

- In the past 30 days
- More than 1 month ago, but less than 1 year ago
- More than 1 year ago

Have you used cocaine in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

With what frequency have you used cocaine?

- Only once
- Sometimes in the past 12 months
- Sometimes during the month
- Sometimes during the week
- Daily

Have you used cocaine in the past 30 days?

- Yes
- No

Have you ever used heroin?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you first tried heroin for the first time?

When was the first time you tried heroin?

- In the past 30 days
- More than 1 month ago, but less than 1 year ago
- More than 1 year ago

Have you used heroin in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

With what frequency have you used heroin?

- Only once
- Sometimes in the past 12 months
- Sometimes during the month
- Sometimes during the week
- Daily

Have you used heroin in the past 30 days?

- Yes
- No

Have you ever used opium?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you first tried opium for the first time?

Have you ever used morphine?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you first tried morphine for the first time?

Have you ever used hallucinogens?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you first tried hallucinogens for the first time?

Have you ever used hashish?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you first tried hashish for the first time?

Have you ever used crack?

- Yes
- No

How old were you when you first tried crack for the first time?

When was the first time you tried crack?

- In the past 30 days
- More than 1 month ago, but less than 1 year ago
- More than 1 year ago

Have you used crack in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

With what frequency have you used crack?

- Only once
- Sometimes in the past 12 months
- Sometimes during the month
- Sometimes during the week
- Daily

Are you aware of the existence of the Department for National Drug Control?

- Yes
- No

Overall, how satisfied are you with the Department for National Drug Control?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor not satisfied
- Not satisfied
- Not at all satisfied

Thinking about the past 12 months, are you familiar with some of the activities provided by the Department for National Drug Control in the past 12 months?

- Yes
- No

Please rate your satisfaction with each of the following activities provided by the Department for National Drug Control.

Response categories: Neither satisfied nor not satisfied

Very satisfied

Not-Not at all satisfied

Satisfied

Treatment services for
alcohol, tobacco and
other drug abuse

Prevention programmes
and summer day

Day camps for youth

Written information on alcohol, tobacco and other drug use

Public Service Announcements on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use Public education on alcohol,
tobacco and other drug abuse

**This concludes our survey. Thank you for your value time in completing this survey.
All the data will remain strictly confidential.**

APPENDIX II- Kish Style Grid

DATE: / /

TELEPHONE #: _____

A) In the table below, enter the first name of all household members who live in Bermuda for 6 months or more , starting with the eldest.

B) In the Order No. column, number sequentially the individuals in the 12-65 year age range.

First Name	Age	Order No

Household Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Person to be Interviewed	1	2	2	2	2	5	2	8	4	3

Use the grid above to determine which household member will be interviewed

Circle the household member and ask if he/she is available to complete the survey.

Interviewer Name: _____

Did you complete the household listing or the whole questionnaire?
 Household Listing only
 Household listing and questionnaire

To be filled out only if the questionnaire is complete

Interviewer Name: _____

Completion Date: _____ / _____ / _____

NOTES: _____

