

FINAL
REPORT

National Anti-Drug Strategy (NADS)
Baseline Survey of Youth Ages 13 to 15
(HC-POR- 08-07)

Contract number: H1011-070019/001/CY

Task authorization date: December 30, 2008

Prepared for:

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Ce rapport est aussi disponible en français sur demande.

February 2010

pn 6433

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and objectives

The National Anti-Drug Strategy (NADS) is a Government of Canada initiative aimed at reducing the supply of and demand for illicit drugs. Part of Health Canada's role in the National Anti-Drug Strategy is to develop a national youth drug prevention mass media campaign with a goal of increasing the awareness among youth about the dangers of experimenting with illicit drugs. The campaign targets two audiences: youth ages 13 to 15 and their parents.

Baseline survey research is needed with youth in the target group to provide a measure against which changes in awareness, attitudes, behaviours and knowledge about illicit drugs, as well as advertising recall, will be tracked over the course of the media campaign.

The total expenditure for this study was \$59,986.50 (including GST).

Methodology

Environics Research Group was retained to conduct quantitative research to serve as a baseline to measure topics related to illicit drugs and drug use. This research consists of an Internet survey with 1,502 youth ages 13 to 15 conducted between September 27 and October 7, 2009.

Survey findings

The key findings of this survey of youth ages 13 to 15 years are as follows:

PARENTS

- Eighty-one percent of youth say the topic of illicit drugs had “come up” in a discussion with a parent; 81 percent say they have specifically discussed the dangers of drug use with a parent.
- Of those who have ever discussed the dangers of drugs with a parent, the average number of discussions over the past year is approximately six discussions.
- Of those who have ever discussed the dangers of drugs with a parent, 74 percent say they have had a discussion in the past three months.

AWARENESS/KNOWLEDGE

- Twenty-five percent of youth say they know a great deal about drugs (score 6 or 7 on a 7-point scale); 39 percent say they know a great deal about effects of drugs on physical health; 36 percent say they know a great deal about effects on mental abilities; 41 percent say they know a great deal about effects on relationships with friends and family.
- On a top-of-mind basis, when asked what drugs might be available to youth their age, 70 percent mention marijuana; 30 percent mention cocaine; 24 percent mention ecstasy.
- On a top-of-mind basis, when asked what drugs might be harmful or a threat to youth their age, 37 percent mention marijuana; 36 percent mention cocaine; 18 percent mention ecstasy; 19 percent mention all or most drugs.
- There is no clear view as to whether drug use in their school is higher (27%) or lower (10%) or the same (28%) as a few years ago.
- Youth think that, on average, over one-third of youth their age have experimented with drugs.

DRUG USE BEHAVIOUR

- Forty-eight percent of youth say they would be very likely to try to stop someone close to them from using drugs; three percent say they would be very likely to use drugs at a party if others were using drugs; two percent say they would be very likely to use drugs if offered by a friend; two percent say they would be very likely to use drugs if offered by a sibling.
- A total of 18 percent have tried marijuana/cannabis at least once or more. Between less than one percent and four percent have tried cocaine, ecstasy, GHB, heroin, ketamine, LSD, methamphetamine, PCP, or psilocybin/magic mushrooms.
- When asked their age when they first tried an illicit drug, the most common response is 13 years old (31% say this); 30% say age 14; 14% say age 15.
- Eighty-three percent of those who have tried more than one drug say they tried marijuana first.
- Among those who have ever tried a drug, the main reason given, by 70 percent, for first trying a drug is “curiosity;” 82 percent say they first tried a drug with a friend. The place where a drug was first tried varies (29% say a friend’s house, 19% say at a party, 17% say near school or school yard, 14% say on the street).

PERCEPTIONS OF HARM

- Only 34 percent of youth say they think marijuana/cannabis is very dangerous to their health. The numbers who say other drugs are very dangerous varies from 65 percent to 89 percent: cocaine (87%), ecstasy (77%), GHB (79%), heroin (89%), ketamine (79%), LSD (81%), methamphetamine (89%), PCP (85%), and psilocybin/magic mushrooms (65%).

- Only 28 percent of youth say the potential harm to youth of smoking marijuana “once in a while” is very serious; 67 percent say the potential harm to youth of smoking marijuana “on a regular basis” is very serious.
- The perceived likelihood of various negative impacts of “once in a while” marijuana use (on school, family relations, health, etc.) ranges from 36 percent (very likely that law enforcement would find out) to 65 percent (very likely to harm family relations if they found out).
- Ninety-two percent of youth think marijuana use is illegal in Canada today.
- Seventy-two percent of youth say the potential harm to youth of using ecstasy “once in a while” is very serious; 91 percent say the potential harm to youth using ecstasy “on a regular basis” is very serious.
- The perceived likelihood of various negative impacts of “once in a while” ecstasy use (on school, family relations, health, etc.) ranges from 57 percent (very likely that law enforcement would find out) to 83 percent (very likely to harm family relations if they found out).

INFLUENCES/INFORMATION

- On a top-of-mind basis, when asked what is the single greatest influence as to whether they will or will not try drugs or use drugs in the future, youth are quite divided: just over one-quarter say “friends or peers,” one-quarter say nothing because they will not try it.
- On a top-of-mind basis, when asked what would be the best way for them to get information about drugs or how to deal with drug use issues, 36 percent say schools, 36 percent say Internet and a total of 33 percent say parents/mothers/fathers.
- Twenty-five percent say they have visited a website to get information about drugs or how to deal with drugs. Of these, 44 percent do not recall the name of the site, and 21 percent say “Google.”
- Youth were asked about whether they would or would not believe a number of different types of people who might talk to them about the dangers of drug use, including parents, drug users, professionals, law enforcement and others. Of 16 possible types of people, the lowest number – 35 percent of youth – say they would believe “someone still using drugs” on the topic of the dangers of drug use, at the other extreme 95 percent say they would believe a health professional. Parents rank very high – 91 percent of youth would believe their parents on this topic. Eighty-six percent would believe “someone from Health Canada.”

THE FUTURE

- Looking ahead, two percent of youth say they are very likely to try illicit drugs in the next three months; two percent say they are very likely to use illicit drugs; and 10 percent say they are very likely to seek out information about how to avoid drugs or deal with drug use issues.
- Eighty percent of youth strongly agree with the statement “The benefits of choosing a lifestyle without drugs are greater than the perceived benefits of using drugs.”

RÉSUMÉ DU RAPPORT

Contexte et objectifs

La Stratégie nationale antidrogue (SNA) est une initiative du gouvernement du Canada visant à réduire l'offre et la demande de drogues illicites. Le rôle de Santé Canada dans le cadre de la Stratégie nationale antidrogue consiste entre autres à élaborer une campagne médiatique antidrogue nationale axée sur les jeunes afin de les sensibiliser aux dangers que représente la consommation de drogues illicites. Cette campagne cible deux auditoires précis, soit les jeunes âgés de 13 à 15 ans et leurs parents.

Une enquête de référence auprès de jeunes du groupe cible est nécessaire afin d'obtenir une base de référence en fonction de laquelle seront mesurés les changements quant à la sensibilisation, aux attitudes, aux comportements et aux connaissances relatifs aux drogues illicites. Elle permettra aussi d'évaluer la reconnaissance de la publicité, qui sera mesurée au cours de la campagne médiatique.

Le coût total de cette étude, incluant la T.P.S., est de 59 986,50 \$.

Méthodologie

Les services d'Environics Research Group ont été retenus pour la réalisation d'une étude quantitative qui servira de base de référence pour mesurer divers éléments liés aux drogues illicites et à la consommation de drogues. Cette recherche comprend un sondage sur Internet auprès de 1 502 jeunes âgés de 13 à 15 ans, réalisé entre le 27 septembre et le 7 octobre 2009.

Résultats du sondage

Les conclusions clés du sondage auprès des jeunes de 13 à 15 ans sont présentées ci-après.

PARENTS

- Quatre-vingt-un pour cent des jeunes affirment qu'ils ont déjà parlé des drogues illicites avec un parent et 81 pour cent affirment avoir discuté plus précisément des dangers ou des risques de la consommation de drogues avec un parent.
- Parmi ceux qui ont déjà parlé des dangers ou des risques de la consommation de drogues avec un parent, le nombre moyen de discussions au cours de la dernière année a été d'environ six discussions.

- Parmi ceux qui ont déjà parlé des dangers ou des risques de la consommation de drogues avec un parent, 74 pour cent affirment en avoir parlé au cours des trois derniers mois.

SENSIBILISATION ET CONNAISSANCES

- Vingt-cinq pour cent des jeunes affirment en connaître beaucoup au sujet des drogues (6 ou 7 sur une échelle de 7 points); 39 pour cent affirment en savoir beaucoup sur les effets des drogues sur la santé physique; 36 pour cent affirment en savoir beaucoup sur les effets des drogues sur les capacités mentales; 41 pour cent affirment en savoir beaucoup sur les effets des drogues sur les relations avec les amis et la famille.
- Spontanément, lorsqu’interrogés sur les drogues disponibles pour les jeunes de leur âge, 70 pour cent mentionnent la marijuana , 30 pour cent mentionnent la cocaïne et 24 pour cent mentionnent l’ecstasy.
- Spontanément, lorsqu’interrogés sur les drogues néfastes ou qui représentent une menace pour les jeunes de leur âge, 37 pour cent mentionnent la marijuana, 36 pour cent la cocaïne, 18 pour cent l’ecstasy et 19 pour cent répondent toutes ou la plupart des drogues.
- Aucune tendance claire ne se démarque quand on demande aux jeunes si la consommation de drogue à leur école est plus élevée (27 %), plus faible (10 %) ou la même (28 %) qu’il y a quelques années.
- En moyenne, les jeunes croient que plus d’un tiers des jeunes de leur âge ont déjà consommé de la drogue.

ATTITUDE FACE À LA CONSOMMATION DE DROGUES

- Quarante-huit pour cent des jeunes affirment qu’il est très probable qu’ils essaient d’empêcher une personne de leur entourage de consommer des drogues; trois pour cent affirment qu’il est très probable qu’ils consomment de la drogue à un party si d’autres personnes en consomment; deux pour cent affirment qu’il est très probable qu’ils consomment de la drogue si un ami leur en offre; deux pour cent affirment qu’il est très probable qu’ils consomment de la drogue si leur frère ou leur sœur leur en offre.
- Dix-huit pour cent ont consommé de la marijuana ou du cannabis une fois ou plus. Entre moins d’un pour cent et quatre pour cent ont consommé de la cocaïne, de l’ecstasy, du GHB, de l’héroïne, de la kétamine, du LSD, de la méthamphétamine, de la PCP ou de la psilocybine/des champignons magiques.
- Lorsqu’interrogés au sujet de l’âge auquel ils ont consommé une drogue illicite pour la première fois, la réponse la plus courante est 13 ans (31 %); 30 % ont dit 14 ans et 14 % ont répondu 15 ans.

- Quatre-vingt-trois pour cent de ceux qui ont essayé plus qu'un type de drogue affirment avoir essayé la marijuana en premier.
- Parmi ceux qui ont déjà consommé de la drogue, la principale raison mentionnée pour avoir essayé une drogue la première fois a été la curiosité (70 %). Quatre-vingt-deux pour cent ont consommé pour la première fois de la drogue en compagnie d'un ami. L'endroit où la drogue a été consommée pour la première fois varie (chez un ami pour 29 % des répondants, à un party pour 19 %, près de l'école ou dans la cour d'école pour 17 % et dans la rue pour 14 %).

PERCEPTION DE L'EFFET NÉFASTE

- Seulement 34 pour cent des jeunes croient que la marijuana ou le cannabis est très dangereux pour leur santé. Le nombre de répondants qui croient que les autres drogues sont très dangereuses pour leur santé varie de 65 à 89 pour cent selon le type de drogue : cocaïne (87 %), ecstasy (77 %), GHB (79 %), héroïne (89 %), kétamine (79 %), LSD (81 %), méthamphétamine (89 %), PCP (85 %) et psilocybine/champignons magiques (65 %).
- Seulement 28 pour cent des jeunes croient que fumer de la marijuana « de temps en temps » peut avoir un effet néfaste très grave sur les jeunes; 67 pour cent croient que fumer de la marijuana « régulièrement » peut avoir un effet néfaste très grave sur les jeunes.
- Quant à la probabilité de répercussions négatives, que ce soit à l'école, sur les relations familiales, sur la santé, etc., d'une consommation occasionnelle (« de temps en temps ») de marijuana, la perception des jeunes varie, allant de 36 pour cent (très probable que les forces publiques le découvrent) à 65 pour cent (très probable que les relations familiales se détériorent si la famille l'apprend).
- Quatre-vingt-douze pour cent des jeunes croient que la consommation de marijuana est actuellement illégale au Canada.
- Soixante-douze pour cent des jeunes croient que consommer de l'ecstasy « de temps en temps » peut avoir un effet néfaste très grave sur les jeunes; 91 pour cent croient que consommer de l'ecstasy « régulièrement » peut avoir un effet néfaste très grave sur les jeunes.
- Quant à la probabilité de répercussions négatives, que ce soit à l'école, sur les relations familiales, la santé, etc., d'une consommation occasionnelle (« de temps en temps ») d'ecstasy, la perception des jeunes varie, allant de 57 pour cent (très probable que les forces publiques le découvrent) à 83 pour cent (très probable que les relations familiales se détériorent si la famille l'apprend).

INFLUENCES ET INFORMATION

- Spontanément, lorsqu’interrogés sur le facteur le plus susceptible de les influencer dans leur décision de consommer ou de ne pas consommer de drogues dans l’avenir, les jeunes sont divisés : à peine plus d’un quart répondent « amis ou pairs »; un quart répondent « rien » parce qu’ils n’essaieront pas.
- Spontanément, lorsqu’interrogés sur la meilleure façon d’obtenir des informations sur les drogues ou sur comment faire face à des problèmes de consommation de drogues, 36 pour cent répondent l’école, 36 pour cent répondent Internet et un total de 33 pour cent répondent leurs parents, leur mère ou leur père.
- Vingt-cinq pour cent mentionnent avoir visité un site Web pour obtenir de l’information sur les drogues ou sur comment faire face aux problèmes de consommation de drogues. Parmi ceux-ci, 44 pour cent ont oublié le nom du site et 21 pour cent nomment « Google ».
- On a soumis aux jeunes une liste de différents types de personnes, par exemple, parents, personnes qui consomment de la drogue, professionnels, policiers, etc., en leur demandant s’ils croiraient ou non ces personnes si celles-ci leur parlaient des dangers de la consommation de drogues. Sur les 16 types de personnes présentés, le taux le plus bas est allé à « une personne qui consomme encore de la drogue », alors que 35 pour cent seulement des jeunes disent qu’ils feraient confiance à cette personne si elle leur parlait des dangers liés à la consommation de drogues. À l’autre extrême, 95 pour cent affirment qu’ils feraient confiance à un professionnel de la santé. Les parents se classent très haut, 91 pour cent des jeunes affirmant qu’ils feraient confiance à leurs parents à ce sujet. Quatre-vingt-six pour cent croiraient « une personne de Santé Canada ».

L’AVENIR

- Si on se tourne vers l’avenir, deux pour cent des jeunes affirment que dans les trois prochains mois, il est très probable qu’ils essaient des drogues illicites, deux pour cent affirment qu’il est très probable qu’ils consomment des drogues illicites et dix pour cent qu’il est très probable qu’ils cherchent de l’information sur la façon d’éviter les drogues ou de faire face à des problèmes de consommation de drogues.
- Quatre-vingts pour cent des jeunes affirment être fortement d’accord avec l’énoncé suivant : « Il y a plus d’avantages à choisir un mode de vie sans drogues que d’avantages à consommer des drogues ».

INTRODUCTION

Environics Research Group is pleased to present this report of key results from quantitative research conducted in support of the development and assessment of the National Anti-Drug Strategy (NADS) youth drug prevention mass media advertising and social marketing campaign.

Background and objectives

This research consists of an Internet survey conducted with youth ages 13 to 15; the findings are intended to serve as a baseline on attitudes, awareness, behaviours and knowledge related to drug use among youth.

The National Anti-Drug Strategy (NADS) is a Government of Canada initiative aimed at reducing the supply of and demand for illicit drugs. Part of Health Canada's role in the National Anti-Drug Strategy is to develop a five-year, national youth drug prevention mass media campaign with the role of increasing the awareness among youth about the dangers of experimenting with illicit drugs. The campaign targets two audiences: youth ages 13 to 15 and their parents.

The first component of the strategy focused on the parents of youth ages 13 to 15 and launched in March, 2008. The second component of the strategy focuses on youth ages 13 to 15 and includes a mass media advertising campaign called Not4Me comprised of a TV ad, out-of-home and digital ads, as well as a youth-focused website.

The primary objectives of the youth strategy are to:

- Increase the number of youth ages 13-15 who are aware of the specific harms of illicit drug use;
- Increase the number of youth ages 13-15 who believe that the perceived benefits of choosing a drug-free lifestyle outweigh the perceived benefits of using illicit drugs; and
- Increase the number of youth who state that they will avoid illicit drugs in the future.

Baseline survey research is needed with youth in the target group to provide a measure against which changes in awareness, attitudes, behaviours and knowledge about illicit drugs, as well as advertising recall, will be tracked over the course of the media campaign.

The objectives of the survey are to:

- Determine baseline awareness, knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and intentions of the target audience regarding illicit drugs and drug use;
- Assess the level of perceived awareness and knowledge of drugs;
- Assess the actual level of awareness and knowledge of drugs;
- Determine perceptions of risk associated with various drugs, especially marijuana and also ecstasy (risks: health, school, social, family and legal);
- Determine perceptions of illicit drug use by youth their age;
- Determine the proportion of youth who have discussed the topic of drugs with their parents;
- Determine preferred and trusted sources when seeking information about drugs; and
- Determine information needs and other supports as they relate to drugs.

Methodology

The target population for this research is Canadian youth ages 13 to 15. This target population is estimated by Health Canada to have an incidence level in the population of four percent (4%). Of particular interest within this segment are youth “Contemplators,” a middle segment of youth in terms of their attitudes toward illicit drugs. “Contemplators” have been identified in previous Health Canada research as an important segment: they tend to be less adamant that drug use and other potentially risk-laden activities should be rejected, but they are also not as inclined to try or use marijuana regularly as more “experienced” segments of youth. This middle ground is most clearly illustrated by the tendency of this segment not to express extreme levels of agreement or disagreement with belief statements.

The survey was conducted online. The sample was recruited from an online panel consisting of 170,000 adults (aged 18 and over). Panellists who are profiled as parents were randomly selected from the panel in accordance with regional quotas, and they were sent invitations for youth ages 13 to 15 to participate in the survey. Since membership on the panel is limited to those who are at least 18 years of age, all youth surveyed in this research were recruited with the knowledge and permission of their respective parent.

Because the sample is a panel, based on self-selection and not a probability sample, no formal estimates of sampling error can be calculated.

This survey was conducted with 1,502 youth ages 13 to 15, between September 27 and October 7, 2009.

Further details of the survey methods are provided in the Appendix.

In this report, references to parents also include guardians unless otherwise specified.

In this report, differences in responses among demographic segments are noted only when there is a notable variation across the categories within a variable that indicates a meaningful trend. Such variations are normally statistically significant; although, where the sample size is small, a variation that is indicative but not statistically significant may be mentioned if the variation is part of a clear trend. Specific categories mentioned are therefore “more likely” or “less likely” to offer a particular response in comparison to other categories within the same demographic variable (i.e., youth living with one parent vs. youth living with two parents). Where a variable is not mentioned in the demographic analysis of responses to a particular question, any variations across that variable are either not statistically significant or do not form any meaningful trend. Similarly, in this report, differences in responses among Canadian youth living in different provinces or regions are noted only when such differences are statistically significant, unless otherwise noted.

When reporting differences among demographic or regional segments, as described above, percentages are noted in many cases. However, in reporting these findings we may also refer to a trend in the demographics that may occur across several questions or across a continuous variable, such that it is not possible to include mention of a percentage.

In the questionnaire for this survey, respondents were reminded that the questions about drugs and drug use referred to illicit or illegal drugs, not prescription drugs, tobacco or alcohol. The findings of the survey should be interpreted in this light.

DETAILED FINDINGS

This report presents the findings for the NADS youth baseline survey conducted online with a sample of 1,502 youth ages 13 to 15 between September 27 and October 7, 2009.

The report examines the discussions youth have with their parents on the subject of drugs, their general knowledge and awareness concerning illicit drugs, their behaviours with respect to drug use, their perceptions of the harm caused by illicit drugs and drug use, the elements in their lives that influence whether or not they will use drugs, the sources of information about drug use issues that are available to them, and their anticipated future behaviours with respect to drug use issues.

Information about the demographics of the sample was also collected. To identify “Contemplators” within the sample, we performed a cluster analysis using two sets of questions which approximated the measures used in previous Health Canada research. The cluster analysis solution revealed three segments, including a middle segment with an attitudinal profile that described this segment.

Respondent profile

The demographic profile of the respondents to this survey is presented in the following table.

Respondent profile

	%		%
<i>Age</i>		<i>Parents' education</i>	
13	32	Elementary school or less	2
14	37	Some high school	17
15	31	Completed high school	14
<i>Gender</i>		Some community college, vocational or trade	8
Male	50	Completed community college, vocational or trade	23
Female	50	Some university	8
<i>Household</i>		Completed university	19
Live with two parents	64	Post-graduate university	8
Live with one parent	16	dk/na	2
Live with a parent and step-parent	13	<i>Spending money (weekly)</i>	
Live part-time with one parent and PT with another	5	\$0	14
Live with a guardian	1	\$1 to \$10	29
Some other arrangement	1	\$11 to \$20	29
<i>Older sibling</i>		\$21 to \$40	16
Yes	57	\$41 to \$60	6
No	43	\$61 to \$80	2
<i>School attendance</i>		\$81 to \$100	2
Full-time	98	More than \$100	2
Part-time	1	<i>Aboriginal</i>	
Not in school	1	No	96
<i>Self-reported grades in school</i>		Yes	4
A (80% - 100%)	43	<i>Visible minority</i>	
B (70% - 79%)	43	No	84
C (60% - 69%)	13	Yes	16
D (50% - 59%)	2		
Less than D (50%)	1		

Communication with parents

This section examines the nature and frequency of discussions between youth and their parents on the topic of drugs and drug use. Most youth ages 13 to 15 have had discussions with a parent about illicit drugs in general, and about the risks or dangers of drug use in particular; among those who report having had such discussions, the average number of discussions in the past year was six. These discussions are initiated by a wide range of situations and cover a number of different topics in addition to the risks of drug use. Youth experience a range of reactions to such discussions; the most frequently reported are feeling comfortable and agreeing with their parent.

FREQUENCY OF DISCUSSIONS OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND THE RISKS OF DRUG USE

Eight in ten youth ages 13 to 15 (81%) report that the topic of illicit drugs has come up in conversation between them and their parent. Similarly, eight in ten youth ages 13 to 15 (81%) report that they have specifically discussed the dangers or risks of drug use, or why not to use drugs, with their parent. Among those who have had such discussions of the risks of drug use, two-thirds (67%) have had three or more such discussions in the past year, one-quarter (23%) have had two such discussions, and one in ten (9%) have had only one such discussion. The average number of discussions held over the past year is approximately six.

Talked about drugs

	%
Yes	81
No	19

Q2. Has the topic of illicit drugs ever come up in a discussion between you and your parent/guardian/step-parent? (n=1,502)

Those who are more likely to report that the topic has come up and that they have specifically discussed the dangers of drug use include:

- Youth in single-parent (90% say the topic has come up and 88% say they have specifically discussed the dangers respectively) or blended families (89% say the topic has come up and 88% say they have specifically discussed the dangers);
- “C” students (88% say the topic has come up and 86% say they have specifically discussed the dangers); and
- Youth in the Atlantic provinces (91% say the topic has come up and 89% say they have specifically discussed the dangers).

Those who are less likely to report that the topic has come up and that they have specifically discussed the dangers of drug use include:

- Visible minority youth (75% say the topic has come up and 72% say they have specifically discussed the dangers);
- Youth whose parents have not completed high school (77% say the topic has come up and 78% say they have specifically discussed the dangers);
- Youth with no spending money (70% say the topic has come up and 74% say they have specifically discussed the dangers; and
- Youth in Quebec (75% say the topic has come up and 79% say they have specifically discussed the dangers). and Ontario (80% say the topic has come up and 77% say they have specifically discussed the dangers).

Those who are more likely to have discussed the dangers of drug use three or more times include:

- Youth in blended families (74%);
- “B” and “C” students (70% each);
- Youth with higher amounts of spending money; and
- Youth in Ontario (71%) and the West (71%).

Discussed dangers/risks of drugs

	%
Yes	81
No	19

Q3. Have you ever specifically discussed the dangers or risks of drug use or why not to use drugs with your parent/guardian/step-parent? (n=1,502)

Discussions appear to be quite frequent within the most recent three-month period. Three-quarters (74%) of youth ages 13 to 15 who have discussed the risks of drug use, have had such a discussion in the past three months.

Discussions about dangers/risks of drugs

Among those who have discussed dangers/risks

	%
<i>In the past year?</i>	
None	1
1	9
2	23

3 or more	67
<i>In the past three months?</i>	
Yes	74
No	26
<i>Q4a. About how many discussions about the dangers or risks of drug use have you had with your parent/guardian/step-parent over the past year? (n=1,220)</i>	
<i>Q4b. Have you had any discussions about the dangers or risks of drug use with your parent/guardian/step-parent within the past three months? (n=1,220)</i>	

Those who are more likely to have discussed the risks of drug use in the past three months include:

- Youth without an older sibling (76%);
- Youth in single-parent (80%) and blended families (77%);
- “C” students (81%);
- Youth with access to greater amounts of spending money; and
- Youth in Ontario (77%) and Atlantic Canada (76%).

NATURE OF DISCUSSIONS OF THE RISKS OF DRUG USE

Youth ages 13 to 15 mention a very wide range of topics and issues that either initiated or were a part of the most recent discussion about drugs that they had with their parent(s); no one theme predominates. These topics include the idea that drugs are bad or dangerous or can kill you (18%); discussions of youth, peers, or family members doing drugs (16%); seeing a movie, television show, news article, or book about drugs or drug addiction (14%), “just say no,” and staying away from drug users and choosing friends wisely (12%); stories about drugs in school or at a social event or party (11%); and discussion of health issues and harmful effects on the body (11%). A range of other topics is mentioned and are listed in the following table.

Drug discussion themes

Among those who discussed risks with parents/guardian

	%
Drugs are bad/dangerous/don't solve problems/can kill you (general)	18
Discussed self/peers/family doing drugs (general)	16
Saw a movie/television show/news article/book about drugs/addictions	14
Just say no/stay away from users/choose friends wisely	12
Have seen/heard about drugs in school/social function	11
Discussed health issues/harmful effects on the body	11
Discussed reputational risks/legal consequences	10
Discussed effects/risks of drugs (unspecified)	8
Discussed the addictive nature/leading to harder drugs	6
In school/class discussion/DARE	4
Peer pressure	4
Discussed effects on personal relationships/future goals/lifestyle	4
Saw someone doing/under the influence of drugs	3
Doing drugs is ridiculous/not worth it/stupid	3
Other	12
dk/na	6

Q4c. Describe the most recent discussion about drugs that you had with your parent/guardian/step-parent including what started that discussion and what it was about. (n=1,220)

Differences noted among the demographic subgroups include:

- Youth aged 15 (13%), girls (14%), and “A” students (13%) are most likely to mention having seen, heard about drugs in school or at a social event;
- Youth in blended families are most likely to mention seeing a movie, television show, news article or book about drugs or addictions (18%), and discussions of the effects and risks of drugs (12%);
- Youth in two-parent households (15%) and visible minority youth (18%) are most likely to mention “just say no,” staying away from users and choosing friends wisely;
- Youth whose parents have no more than a high school education are more likely to mention discussions of drugs being bad and dangerous; and
- Quebec youth are more likely to mention discussions of themselves, their peers and family doing drugs (22%), and general discussions of the effects and risks of drugs (13%); they are less likely to mention discussions of “just say no” (8%), and having seen, heard about drugs in school or at a social event (6%).

When asked their reactions to their most recent discussion about drugs with a parent, the predominant themes are fairly positive; for example, feeling comfortable, good or great (29%); their agreement with or belief in their parents (14%); saying they do not or will not try drugs (13%); understanding the risks and learning more about drugs (8%); and listening with interest (8%).

Reactions to drug discussion

Among those who discussed risks with parents/guardian

	%
Good/great/comfortable (general)	29
Agreed with/believe my parents/guardian	14
I don't do/will not try drugs	13
Understand the risks/learned more	8
Listened/interested (general)	8
Nothing/no reaction/no change	7
Surprised/shocked/sad to learn truth	5
Open/honest/frank relationship developed	4
Relieved to speak about it openly	3
Nervous/scared/shy/embarrassed	3
Angry/defensive/upset	2
Bored/not interested/didn't listen	2
Other	11
dk/na	4

Q4d. How did you react to this discussion? (n=1,220)

Differences noted among the demographic subgroups include:

- Youth in two-parent households (17%) and “A” students (18%) are more likely to have agreed with their parent(s);
- “C” students (17%) are more likely to say they will not try drugs;
- Youth in blended families (12%) are more likely to report no reaction;
- Quebec youth are more likely to report feeling good or comfortable (39%); they are less likely to have agreed with their parent(s) (9%); and
- Youth in Atlantic Canada (17%) are more likely to say they will not try drugs.

General knowledge and awareness

This section explores young Canadians’ knowledge and perceptions of drugs and drug use among their peers. Among youth ages 13 to 15, one-quarter say they know a lot about drugs; larger proportions say they know a great deal about the mental and physical effects of drugs and their impact on relationships. Most youth are aware of marijuana as a drug, but they are much less likely to think of it as harmful. There is no clear consensus on whether drug use in school is higher now than it was a few years ago, but youth tend to think that more than one-third of youth their age have experimented with drugs.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DRUGS AND DRUG EFFECTS

Youth ages 13 to 15 are more likely to say they know a great deal about the effects of drugs on relationships, physical health and mental abilities than they are to say they know a great deal about drugs alone.

When asked to indicate (on a 7-point scale, where 7 is “a great deal” and 1 is “nothing”) how much they know about drugs and various kinds of drug effects, 41 percent say they know a great deal (a rating of 6 or 7) about the potential effects of drugs on relationships with friends and family; 39 percent say they know a great deal about effects of drugs on physical health; and 36 percent say they know a great deal about the effects of drugs on mental abilities. However, only 25 percent say they know a great deal about drugs in general.

Knowledge about drugs

	Low (1-2)	Middle (3-5)	A great deal (6-7)
The potential effects of drugs on relationships with friends and family	7	53	41
The effects of drugs on physical health	6	54	39
The effects of drugs on mental abilities	6	57	36
Drugs	7	68	25

Q5. Using a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 means you know nothing, 7 means you know a great deal, and the mid-point 4 is neither, please rate how much you know about each of the following... (n=1,502)

Differences noted among the demographic subgroups include:

- Youth aged 15, visible minority youth, youth in single-parent or blended families, and youth with access to higher amounts of spending money are more likely to say they know a great deal (6 or 7) about all these topics;

- “A” students are more likely to say they know a great deal (6 or 7) about the effects of drugs on relationships (45%), physical health (44%) and mental abilities (40%);
- Youth whose parents are more highly educated are more likely to say they know a great deal (6 or 7) about the effects of drugs on relationships;
- Youth whose parents have not completed high school (31%) are more likely to say they know a great deal (6 or 7) about drugs;
- Ontario youth are more likely to report knowing a great deal (6 or 7) about the effects of drugs on relationships (46%) and mental abilities (40%); and
- Quebec youth are less likely to say they know a great deal (6 or 7) about the effects of drugs on relationships (35%), physical health (34%) and mental abilities (33%).

AWARENESS OF AVAILABLE DRUGS

When asked, top-of-mind, what drugs might be available to people in their age group, youth are much more likely to mention marijuana than any other drug.

Drugs mentioned top-of-mind by youth 13 to 15 as being available to people in their age include marijuana (70%), followed much further back by crack cocaine (30%), then ecstasy (24%) and amphetamines (17%). Much further behind are LSD (7%), mushrooms (6%), heroin (6%) and others.

Awareness of available drugs

	%
Marijuana/cannabis	70
Crack cocaine	30
Ecstasy	24
Amphetamines/meth/crystal meth	17
LSD	7
Mushrooms	6
Heroin	6
Prescription drugs/pills (various)	4
Tobacco	3
Alcohol	3
GHB	2
PCP	1
OxyContin	1
Depressants (general)	1
Opium	*
Steroids	*
Morphine	*
Appetite suppressants	*
Caffeine	*
Stimulants (general)	*
Other	5
All/everything (unspecified)	3
None/nothing	10
dk/na	10

* Less than one percent

Q6. Have you heard of any drugs that might be available to people in your age group (age 13 to 15)? What are they? Please mention all those that you think might be available. (n=1,502)

Differences noted among the demographic subgroups include:

- Older youth (aged 15) are more likely to mention crack cocaine (34%), ecstasy (30%), amphetamines (21%) and mushrooms (11%);
- Girls are more likely to mention ecstasy (27%);
- Youth in blended families are more likely to mention marijuana (80%), crack cocaine (36%), amphetamines (24%) and LSD (16%);

- Ecstasy is more likely to be mentioned by youth in single-parent households (31%) and blended families (29%);
- Youth with older siblings are more likely to mention ecstasy (27%);
- “A” students are more likely to mention crack cocaine (33%); “C” students are more likely to mention cannabis (78%);
- Youth with greater amounts of spending money tend to be more likely to mention marijuana, crack cocaine, ecstasy, amphetamines and mushrooms;
- Visible minority youth are less likely to mention marijuana (62%);
- Western youth are more likely to mention crack cocaine (34%), ecstasy (29%) and amphetamines (27%);
- Atlantic Canadian youth are more likely to mention marijuana (77%), ecstasy (29%) and LSD (14%); and
- Quebec youth are less likely to mention marijuana (65%) and crack cocaine (22%).

AWARENESS OF HARMFUL DRUGS

When asked, top-of-mind, what drugs come to mind as being harmful or a threat to people in their age group, marijuana no longer stands out among youth, even though it ranks first. A total of 37 percent mention marijuana, followed by cocaine or crack (36%), ecstasy (18%), amphetamines (18%), heroin (10%), LSD (6%), hashish (4%), tobacco or nicotine (3%), and alcohol (3%).

Awareness of harmful drugs

	%
Marijuana/cannabis	37
Cocaine/crack	36
Ecstasy	18
Amphetamines/meth/crystal meth	18
Heroin	10
Lysergic Acid Diethylamide/LSD/acid	6
Hashish	4
Tobacco/nicotine	3
Alcohol	3
Hydroxybutyric acid/GHB	2
Mushrooms	2
Pills (unspecified)	2
OxyContin	1
Phencyclidine/PCP	1
Smoking (unspecified)	1
Pain killers	1
Depressants/peanut	*
Prescription drugs/Ritalin	*
Salvia	*
Steroids	*
Other	*
All/most drugs	19
No/none	7
dk/na	7

* Less than one percent

Q7. What drugs, if any, come to mind as harmful or a threat to people in your age group (age 13 to 15)? Have you heard of any? (n=1,502)

A variety of other drugs are mentioned, including GHB, mushrooms, pills, OxyContin, and PCP, but none by more than two percent. Two in ten (19%) say most or all drugs are harmful. Fewer than two in ten say none (7%) or offer no opinion (7%).

Differences noted among the demographic subgroups include:

- Older youth are more likely to mention crack cocaine, ecstasy, amphetamines, and to say most or all drugs are harmful; youth aged 13 are more likely to mention marijuana (42%);
- Boys are more likely to mention marijuana (39%); girls are more likely to mention ecstasy (21%);
- Youth in blended families are most likely to mention cocaine/crack (41%), ecstasy (21%), amphetamines (21%) and heroin (13%); youth in single-parent families are least likely to mention cocaine/crack (32%) and heroin (7%);
- Youth with older siblings are more likely to mention ecstasy (21%), and less likely to mention cocaine/crack (34%) and amphetamines (16%);
- “A” students are more likely to mention marijuana (40%), cocaine/crack (40%) and ecstasy (22%);
- Youth with higher levels of spending money tend to be less likely to mention marijuana, but more likely to mention cocaine/crack, ecstasy and amphetamines;
- Youth whose parents have at least some post-secondary education tend to be more likely to mention many of these drugs, most notably marijuana; and
- Atlantic Canadian youth are more likely to mention marijuana (42%), ecstasy (25%) and LSD (11%), while Western youth are more likely to mention amphetamines (29%); Quebec youth are less likely to mention marijuana (32%) and cocaine/crack (34%).

PERCEPTIONS OF DRUG USE AMONG YOUTH

Canadian youth are divided in their opinions on whether there is more drug use in their school now than there was a few years ago, or about the same amount, but few think there is less use today.

Three in ten (28%) say that drug use in their school is about the same now as it was a few years ago, and a similar proportion (27%) say that drug use is higher. One in ten (10%) say drug use is lower. However, there are many, one-third (35%), who say they don’t know.

Drug use in school

	%
Higher	27
Lower	10
About the same	28
Don't know	35

Q8. In your school, do you think that drug use is higher, lower or about the same as it was a few years ago? (n=1,502)

Those more likely to think drug use is higher now include:

- Youth aged 15 (33%);
- Youth in blended families (34%);
- Youth with older siblings (31%); and
- Atlantic Canadian youth (31%).

Those more likely to think drug use is lower now include:

- Girls (12%);
- Youth in two-parent households (11%); and
- Youth with the highest levels of spending money (18%).

When youth ages 13 to 15 are asked what percentage of youth their own age they think have experimented with drugs, most think that one-half or fewer have done so. A total of 39 percent think that between 0 and 24 percent of youth have experimented with drugs, 39 percent think that between 25 and 50 percent of youth have experimented, and 23 percent think between 51 and 100 percent of youth have experimented with drugs.

Experimentation with drugs

	%
Zero	3
1 to 9	10
10 to 14	13
15 to 24	13
25 to 29	8
30 to 39	11
40 to 49	7
50	13
51 to 74	12
75 to 89	9
90 or more	2

Q9. What percentage of kids your age (age 13 to 15) do you think have experimented with drugs? (n=1,502)

Youth who are more likely to think that less than 25 percent of youth have experimented with drugs include:

- Youth aged 13 (52%);
- Youth in two-parent families (42%);

- Youth without older siblings (42%);
- “A” students (43%);
- Youth with lower amounts of spending money; and
- Those whose parents attended university.

Youth who are more likely to think that more than half of youth their own age have experimented with drugs include:

- Youth aged 15 (32%);
- Girls (24%);
- Youth in blended families (39%);
- Youth with older siblings (26%);
- Youth with greater amounts of spending money ; and
- Atlantic Canadian youth (27%).

Drug use behaviour

This section explores personal behaviours associated with illicit drugs, including personal experience with such drugs. Fewer than five percent of youth say that they would be very likely to use illicit drugs at a party or if offered drugs by a friend or sibling, and almost one-half of youth would be very likely to try to stop someone close to them from using drugs.

About two in ten youth ages 13 to 15 have tried marijuana/cannabis at least once or more; much smaller proportions, between one to four percent, have tried other drugs. Most of those who have tried more than one drug say they tried marijuana first. Among those who have tried illicit drugs, ages 13 and 14 are important as the ages when they first tried them. The main reason given for first trying drugs is out of “curiosity;” most first tried a drug with a friend.

BEHAVIOURS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE

When asked about their behaviour in specific scenarios associated with illicit drug use, youth ages 13 to 15 are strong in their rejection of experimentation with drugs, and many would try to prevent others they know from taking drugs.

One-half of youth (48%) say they would be very likely to try to stop someone close to them from using drugs; 38 percent say they are somewhat likely, and the remainder are not very (12%) or not at all (1%) likely to do this.

Drug use behaviour

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
Try to stop someone close to you from using drugs	48	38	12	1
Use drugs at a party if others were also using them	3	9	28	60
Use drugs if they were offered to you by a friend	2	9	28	60
Use drugs if they were offered to you by your brother or sister	2	9	23	66

Q10. How likely would you be to do the following ...? (n=1,502)

When it comes to circumstances in which they might try drugs, only three percent say they would be very likely to use drugs at a party if others were also using them; nine percent are somewhat likely, and the remainder are not very (28%) or not at all (60%) likely to do this.

Similarly, only two percent say they would be very likely to use drugs if they were offered by a friend, and nine percent say somewhat likely; the remainder are not very (28%) or not at all (60%) likely. As well, two percent say they are very likely to use drugs if they were offered by a sibling and nine percent are somewhat likely; the remainder are not very (23%) or not at all (66%) likely.

Youth who are more likely to stop someone close to them from using drugs include:

- Girls (53% very likely);
- Youth in two-parent families (50%);
- Youth with older siblings (51%);
- “A” students (56%);
- Youth whose parents have at least high school education; and
- Youth in Western Canada (54%).

Youth who are more likely to use drugs under any of the circumstances mentioned include:

- Youth ages 14 or 15;
- Boys;
- Youth in single-parent or blended families;
- Youth with older siblings;
- Youth who are “C” students or lower;
- Youth with greater amounts of spending money;
- Aboriginal and visible minority youth; and
- Youth in Ontario.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH ILLICIT DRUGS

Youth ages 13 to 15 are much more likely to have experienced using marijuana than any other illicit drug. A total of two in ten (18%) have tried marijuana/cannabis at least once or more. Fewer than five percent each have tried cocaine, ecstasy, GHB, heroin, ketamine, LSD, methamphetamine, PCP, or psilocybin/magic mushrooms.

Personal experience with illicit drugs

	Once	2 to 4 times	5 times or more	Not at all
Marijuana (aka Cannabis, Hash, Weed, Pot, Mary Jane)	8	5	5	82
Cocaine and Crack Cocaine (aka Coke, Crack)	1	1	1	98
Ecstasy (aka E, XTC)	2	1	1	96
GHB (aka G, Liquid X)	1	*	*	98
Heroin (aka Junk, Smack)	*	1	*	99
Ketamine (aka Special K, Super K)	*	*	*	99
LSD (aka Acid, Dots)	1	1	*	98
Methamphetamine (aka Meth, Crystal Meth)	1	1	*	98
PCP (aka Angel Dust, Crystal)	1	1	*	99
Psilocybin (aka Magic Mushrooms, Shrooms)	2	1	*	97

* Less than one percent

Q11. Here is a list of different types of drugs. Please say if you have tried any of the following drugs and if so, how often.

Please remember that your answers are private and will not be shown to your parents, teachers or anyone else. (n=1,502)

Differences noted among the demographic subgroups include:

- Older youth (aged 14 – 18% and 15 – 16%), youth in blended families (16%) and youth with older siblings (22%) are more likely to have tried marijuana at least once;
- Boys are more likely to have tried marijuana (20%) and ecstasy (5%) at least once;
- Students with lower grades are more likely to have tried marijuana (43%), ecstasy (13%), psilocybin (10%), and cocaine or crack cocaine (6%) at least once;
- Youth with greater amounts of spending money are more likely to have tried marijuana, ecstasy, and cocaine or crack cocaine at least once; and
- Aboriginal youth, visible minority youth and those whose parents did not complete high school are more likely to have tried most of these drugs at least once.

Among the small number of youth (five percent) who have who have tried more than one drug, the vast majority (86%) say that they tried marijuana first. Much smaller proportions have tried other drugs first, including ecstasy (3%), methamphetamines (3%), psilocybin (3%), cocaine or crack cocaine (2%), GHB (2%), LSD (2%) and PCP (1%).

Drug tried first

Among those who have tried more than one drug

	%
Marijuana (aka Cannabis, Hash, Weed, Pot, Mary Jane)	83
Ecstasy (aka E, XTC)	3
Methamphetamine (aka Meth, Crystal Meth)	3
Psilocybin (aka Magic Mushrooms, Shrooms)	3
Cocaine and Crack Cocaine (aka Coke, Crack)	2
GHB (aka G, Liquid X)	2
LSD (aka Acid, Dots)	2
PCP (aka Angel Dust, Crystal)	1

Q13. Which drug did you try first? (n=79)

AGE OF FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH ILLICIT DRUGS

When asked the age they were when they first tried a drug, it is clear that ages 13 and 14 are particularly important for experimentation; 31 percent say they were age 13 and 30 percent say they were age 14. Only 15 percent of those who had tried any drug say that they were age 10, 11 or 12 and 14 percent say they were age 15 when they first tried a drug.

Age of first experience with illicit drugs

Among those who have tried one or more drugs

	%
10 or under	2
11	3
12	10
13	31
14	30
15	14
Don't know/don't remember	9

Q12. How old were you when you first tried [drug/drugs]? (n=272)

Those who tend to be more likely to have tried drugs at an earlier age include:

- Girls;
- Youth in blended families;
- Youth without older siblings;
- Youth who earn lower grades in school; and
- Aboriginal and visible minority youth.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH ILLICIT DRUGS

Among those who have ever tried a drug, seven in ten say their main reason for trying was due to “curiosity”; eight in ten say they first tried a drug with a friend. Youth first experiment with drugs in a variety of places, such as a friend’s house, at a party, near a school or school yard and on the street.

Curiosity emerges as the main reason, for 70 per cent of youth, for first trying drugs. Other reasons emerge but are indicated less frequently, including family or friends were using (32%); to get or feel high (26%); for recreation (24%); to be sociable (23%); to be cool (20%); and to feel good (17%) and a variety of other reasons.

Reasons for first drug use

Among those who have tried one or more drugs

	%
To try out/curiosity	70
Family/ friends were using	32
To get/feel high	26
For recreation	24
To be sociable	23
It is cool/it is the thing to do	20
To feel good	17
To relax/reduce stress	15
As a way to escape	15
To forget about problems	15
To be in touch with yourself/spirituality purposes	6
Other	2

Q14. Why did you first try [drug/drugs]? (n=272)

Differences noted among the demographic subgroups include:

- Those who are younger (ages 13 and 14) tend to be more likely to have tried drugs because their family or friends were using them (46% and 31%, respectively), to be sociable (28% and 26%), and because it is cool (27% and 24%);
- Boys tend to be more likely to have tried drugs for recreation (27%) or because it is cool (26%); girls tend to be more likely to have tried drugs out of curiosity (75%);
- Students with lower grades tend to be more likely to have tried drugs because friends or family were using them (41%);
- Aboriginal youth tend to be less likely to have tried drugs out of curiosity (64%), and more likely to have tried them for all other stated reasons, notably to relax or reduce stress (34%), as a way to escape (36%), to forget about problems (40%) and for spiritual purposes (21%); and
- Visible minority youth tend to be more likely to have tried drugs to get high (34%) or to feel good (26%).

There is much more variety when it comes to the places where youth ages 13 to 15 first tried drugs. A friend's house (29%) is first, followed by at a party (19%), near a school/in a schoolyard (17%), on the street (14%), at home (6%) and a number of other places.

Place of first drug use

Among those who have tried one or more drugs

	%
Friend's house	29
At a party	19
Near a school/in a schoolyard	17
On the street	14
At home	6
Park/skate park	4
Concert	2
Relative's house	2
Shopping mall	1
Movie theatre	1
At a dance	1
Other	3
dk/na	*

* Less than one percent

Q15. Where did you first try [drug/drugs]? (n=272)

Differences noted among the demographic subgroups include:

- Boys are more likely to have first tried drugs near a school or in a schoolyard (19%); girls are more likely to have first tried drugs at a friend’s house (31%) or at a party (22%);
- Youth in two-parent families are more likely to have first tried drugs at a party (22%), those in single-parent families at home (12%), and those in blended families at a friend’s house (42%);
- Youth with older siblings are more likely to have first tried drugs at a friend’s house (31%); and
- “A” students are more likely to have first tried drugs at a party (29%); “B” and “C” students are more likely to have first tried drugs at a friend’s house (30% and 34%, respectively), near a school or in a schoolyard (18% and 21%), or on the street (14% and 13%).

When youth ages 13 to 15 are asked who they were with when they first tried drugs, friends (82%) are cited most frequently. Other mentions include boyfriend/girlfriend (17%), brother/sister (6%) and others. Only two percent say they first tried drugs alone.

Associates of first drug use

Among those who have tried one or more drugs

	%
Friend	82
Boyfriend/girlfriend	17
Brother/sister	6
Parent/guardian/step-parent	3
Other relative	2
Other	1
Nobody (you tried it alone)	2

Q16. Who did you first try [drug/drugs] with? (n=272)

Differences noted among the demographic subgroups include:

- Youth aged 13 are more likely to have first tried drugs with a boyfriend or girlfriend (24%); youth ages 14 (86%) or 15 (82%) are more likely to have done so with a friend;
- Girls are more likely to have first tried drugs with a boyfriend or girlfriend (21%); and
- Youth in two-parent families are more likely to have first tried drugs with a boyfriend or girlfriend (19%), youth in single-parent families with a sibling (15%), and youth in blended families with a friend (90%).

PERSONAL HARM FROM DRUG USE

Youth ages 13 to 15 who have used one or more drugs more than once were asked about the harm they have experienced as a result of their drug use. It is clear from the findings that the negative effects of drug use increase progressively as the number of drugs used increases.

Please note that the subsample sizes of youth answering these questions is very small (see table below); results must be interpreted with caution.

Youth ages 13 to 15 who have tried any drug more than once were asked if there was ever a time that they felt that their use of the first drug they tried more than once had a harmful effect on various aspects of their lives. In answering this, 32 percent say it had a harmful effect on their home life or relationships with parents or family, 24 percent say it had a harmful effect on their school work, 19 percent say it harmed their physical health, 17 percent each say it harmed their friendships or social life, and their extra-curricular activities.

Differences among the demographic subgroups include:

- Boys (38%), youth in two-parent families (39%), youth with an older sibling (37%), youth with lower grades (36%), youth with less spending money, and Aboriginal (65%) and visible minority youth (48%) are more likely to have felt harmful effects on their home life or relationships, their parents or family;
- Youth ages 14 (24%) or 15 (29%), boys (26%), youth in two-parent families (28%), youth with older siblings (27%), and Aboriginal (36%) and visible minority youth (39%) are more likely to have felt harmful effects on their school work;
- Boys (26%), youth in two-parent families (25%), youth with older siblings (23%), and Aboriginal (41%) and visible minority youth (43%) are more likely to have felt effects on their physical health; and
- Boys, youth in two-parent families and Aboriginal and visible minority youth are more likely to have felt effects on their friendships or social life (21%, 23%, 34% and 34%, respectively), and on their extra-curricular activities (23%, 23%, 45% and 37%).

The survey shows that use of a second or third drug leads to increasingly harmful effects in various aspects of their lives. From the accompanying table, we can see that extra-curricular activities have been progressively harmed with increasing drug use, as well as physical health, school work, home life, and friendships and social life.

Personal harm from drug use

% who say yes/maybe

	First drug (n=155)	Second drug (n=38)	Third drug (n=23)
Friendships and social life	17/11	39/10	45/3
Physical health	19/15	38/7	56/10
Home life/family relations	32/15	42/19	48/10
School work	24/14	36/24	51/23
Extra-curricular activities	17/11	34/12	60/6

Q17. Was there ever a time that you felt your [name of first drug they have tried more than once] use had a harmful effect on any of the following ...? (n=155)

Q18. Was there ever a time that you felt your use of [name of second drug they have tried more than once] had a harmful effect on any of the following ...? (n=38)

Q19. Was there ever a time that you felt your use of [name of third drug they have tried more than once] had a harmful effect on any of the following ...? (n=23)

Overall perceptions of harm

Only one-third of all youth ages 13 to 15 think that marijuana is very dangerous to their health; the percentages who say other drugs such as cocaine, ecstasy, GHB, heroin, ketamine, LSD, methamphetamine, PCB and psilocybin are very dangerous are much greater.

Less than one-third of youth ages 13 to 15 say the potential harm to youth from smoking marijuana “once in a while” is very serious; two-thirds say the potential harm of smoking marijuana “on a regular basis” is very serious. The perceived likelihood of various negative impacts of occasional marijuana use ranges from one-third who think it is very likely that law enforcement would find out to two-thirds who think it is very likely to harm family relations if they found out. Most youth – nine in ten – are aware that marijuana use is illegal in Canada.

Almost three-quarters of youth ages 13 to 15 think that the potential harm from using ecstasy “once in a while” is very serious, and almost all say the potential harm of using it regularly is very serious. The perceived likelihood of various negative impacts of occasional ecstasy use ranges from almost six in ten who think it is very likely that law enforcement would find out to more than eight in ten who think it is very likely to harm family relations if they found out.

PERCEPTIONS OF DANGER TO HEALTH

Youth ages 13 to 15 were asked to indicate how dangerous they believed a variety of drugs are to their health. Over 80 percent think that methamphetamine (meth, crystal meth), heroin (junk, smack), cocaine and crack cocaine (coke, crack), PCP (angel dust, crystal) and LSD (acid, dots) are very dangerous. Over 70 percent say that ketamine (special K, super K), GHB (G, Liquid X) and ecstasy (e, xtc) are very dangerous. Two-thirds (65%) say psilocybin (magic mushrooms, shrooms) is very dangerous. However, only 34 percent say marijuana (cannabis, hash, weed, pot, Mary Jane) is very dangerous.

Perceptions of danger to health

	Very dangerous	Somewhat dangerous	Not very dangerous	Not at all dangerous
Methamphetamine (aka Meth, Crystal Meth)	89	8	1	2
Heroin (aka Junk, Smack)	89	7	1	2
Cocaine and Crack Cocaine (aka Coke, Crack)	87	10	1	2
PCP (aka Angel Dust, Crystal)	85	12	1	2
LSD (aka Acid, Dots)	81	14	2	2
GHB (aka G, Liquid X)	79	17	2	2
Ketamine (aka Special K, Super K)	79	17	2	2
Ecstasy (aka E, XTC)	77	17	4	2
Psilocybin (aka Magic Mushrooms, Shrooms)	65	25	8	3
Marijuana (aka Cannabis, Hash, Weed, Pot, Mary Jane)	34	34	24	7

Q20. Here again is a list of different types of drugs. Please say if you think each one is very dangerous, somewhat dangerous, not very dangerous or not at all dangerous to your health. (n=1,502)

Differences noted among demographic subgroups include:

- Boys (87%), visible minority youth (84%), youth whose parents have not completed secondary school (84%) and Quebec youth (83%) are less likely to think methamphetamine is very dangerous;
- Aboriginal (79%) and visible minority youth (85%), and youth whose parents have not completed secondary school (83%) are less likely to think heroin is very dangerous;
- Youth in Quebec (82%) are less likely to think cocaine is very dangerous;
- Youth ages 14 (84%) and 15 (83%), youth in two-parent families (83%), youth with older siblings (84%), Aboriginal (80%) and visible minority youth (79%), youth whose parents did not complete secondary school (82%), and Quebec youth (82%) are less likely to think PCP is very dangerous;
- Youth ages 14 (80%) and 15 (81%), Aboriginal (73%) and visible minority youth (78%) are less likely to think LSD is very dangerous;
- Boys (77%), youth in two-parent families (77%), Aboriginal (72%), visible minority youth (72%), and youth in Ontario (77%) and Quebec (76%) are less likely to think ketamine is very dangerous;
- Youth aged 15 (77%), boys (76%), youth in two-parent (78%) or blended (77%) families, Aboriginal (74%), visible minority youth (74%), and Quebec youth (77%) are less likely to think that GHB is very dangerous;
- Youth aged 15 (73%), boys (75%), visible minority youth (73%) and Quebec youth (72%) are less likely to think ecstasy is very dangerous;

- Youth ages 14 (62%) and 15 (61%), youth in blended families (58%) and Aboriginal youth (59%) are less likely to think psilocybin is very dangerous; and
- Youth ages 14 (33%) or 15 (28%), boys (33%), youth in blended families (23%), youth with an older sibling (33%), youth with a “B” average or less, youth with greater amounts of spending money, Aboriginal youth (25%) and youth in Quebec (29%) are less likely to think that marijuana is very dangerous.

PERCEPTIONS OF HARM FROM MARIJUANA USE

A series of questions about marijuana use shed further light on youth attitudes, showing that many don’t think that “once in a while” use is very problematic. Fewer than one-third of youth ages 13 to 15 think that the potential harm to people age 13 to 15 from smoking marijuana once in a while is very serious; however, two-thirds believe the potential harm from regular marijuana use is very serious.

The survey finds that 28 percent say the potential harm of smoking marijuana “once in a while” is very serious, 37 percent say it is somewhat serious, 27 percent say it is not very serious and eight percent say it is not at all serious. However, 67 percent say that the potential harm of smoking marijuana “on a regular basis” is very serious, 25 percent say it is somewhat serious, six percent say it is not very serious and one percent say it is not at all serious.

Perceptions of harm from marijuana use

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious
Smoking marijuana once in a while	28	37	27	8
Smoking marijuana on a regular basis	67	25	6	1

Q21. In your opinion is the potential harm to people age 13 to 15 from each of the following very, somewhat, not very or not at all serious? How about ...? (n=1,502)

Those who are more likely to think that the harm from smoking marijuana once in a while and on a regular basis is very serious include:

- Youth aged 13 (35% and 76%, respectively);
- Youth in two-parent (30% and 69%) or single-parent (28% and 66%) families;
- “A” students (31% and 75%);
- Youth with smaller amounts of spending money; and
- Ontario youth (33% and 72%).

Other notable differences among demographic subgroups include:

- Aboriginal (33%) and visible minority youth (33%) are more likely to think the harm from smoking once in a while is very serious; and
- Quebec youth are less likely to think that the harm from smoking marijuana once in a while (18%) and on a regular basis (58%) is very serious.

Further questions, however, show that youth do see harm in a number of specific areas if they were to smoke marijuana once in a while. We see that 65 percent say it is very likely that their relations with their family would be harmed if they found out, 53 percent say it is very likely that their school work would be harmed, 52 percent say it is very likely that it would lead to using marijuana more often; and 50 percent say it is very likely that their health would be harmed if they were to smoke marijuana once in a while.

Just over four in ten, say it is very likely that they would become addicted to marijuana, that their friendships or social life would be harmed, or that it would lead to using other illicit drugs, if they were to smoke marijuana once in a while. Finally, about one-third (36%) say it is very likely that law enforcement authorities would find out.

Effects of “once in a while” marijuana use

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
Family relations harmed if they found out	65	24	7	4
School work would be harmed	53	30	13	5
Would lead to using marijuana more often	52	32	11	5
Health would be harmed	50	29	16	5
Become addicted to marijuana	46	28	17	8
Friendships or social life would be harmed	44	31	18	7
Would lead to using other illicit drugs	43	30	20	8
Law enforcement authorities would find out	36	32	26	6

Q22. In your opinion, would each of the following be very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely or not at all likely to happen if you were to smoke marijuana once in a while ...? (n=1,502)

Differences noted among demographic subgroups include:

- Youth aged 13, youth in two-parent families, and youth with smaller amounts of spending money are more inclined to say it is very likely that their relations with family, their friendships and social life, their health and their school work would be harmed, that it would lead to using marijuana more often, that they would become addicted and that law enforcement authorities

would find out; “A” students and Ontario youth are also more inclined to find almost all of these consequences to be very likely;

- Girls are more inclined to think it is very likely that their health would be harmed (53%) and that they would become addicted (48%);
- Youth who have older siblings are less inclined to think it is very likely that it would lead to using marijuana more often (50%), that their health would be harmed (48%) or that it would lead to using other illicit drugs (41%);
- Aboriginal youth are less inclined to think that most of these consequences are very likely; however, they are more inclined to think it is very likely that law enforcement authorities would find out (42%);
- Visible minority youth are more inclined to think it is very likely that it would lead to using marijuana more often (55%), to using other illicit drugs (47%) and that law enforcement authorities would find out (45%);
- Quebec youth are less inclined to think it is very likely that their relations with family would be harmed (58%), that it would lead to using marijuana more often (45%) and that law enforcement authorities would find out (30%); and
- Atlantic Canadian youth are less inclined to think it is very likely that their health would be harmed (44%), or their friendships and social relations would be harmed (35%).

LEGAL STATUS OF MARIJUANA

Virtually all youth ages 13 to 15 (92%) are aware that marijuana use in general is not legal in Canada today; only eight percent believe marijuana use is currently legal.

Youth ages 14 or 15 (9% each), youth in blended families (10%), Aboriginal (14%), and visible minority youth (13%), and youth in the Western provinces (10%) are somewhat more likely to believe that marijuana use is legal in Canada today.

Legal status of marijuana

	%
Yes is legal	8
No is not legal	92

Q23. As far as you know, is marijuana use in general legal or not legal in Canada today? (n=1,502)

PERCEPTIONS OF HARM FROM ECSTASY USE

A similar set of questions probed attitudes toward ecstasy use. The findings show that ecstasy use is seen to be much more serious than marijuana use, especially when it comes to “once in a while” use. Almost three-quarters of youth ages 13 to 15 think that the potential harm to people ages 13 to 15 from using ecstasy once in a while is very serious, and nine in ten believe the potential harm from regular ecstasy use is very serious.

The survey finds that 72 percent say the potential harm of using ecstasy “once in a while” is very serious, 22 percent say it is somewhat serious, four percent say it is not very serious, and one percent say it is not at all serious. As well, 91 percent say that the potential harm of using ecstasy “on a regular basis” is very serious, seven percent say it is somewhat serious, one percent say it is not very serious and one percent say it is not at all serious.

Perceptions of harm from ecstasy use

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious
Using ecstasy once in a while	72	22	4	1
Using ecstasy on a regular basis	91	7	1	1

Q24. In your opinion, is the potential harm to people age 13 to 15 from each of the following very, somewhat, not very or not at all serious? How about ...? (n=1,502)

Those who are more likely to think that the harm from using ecstasy once in a while and on a regular basis is very serious include:

- Youth aged 13;
- Youth in single-parent families; and
- “A” students.

Other notable differences among demographic subgroups include:

- Aboriginal youth are more likely to think the harm from using ecstasy once in a while (82%) is very serious; and
- Quebec youth are less likely to think that the harm from using ecstasy once in a while (65%) and on a regular basis (87%) is very serious.

The perception of harm is seen as well in the series of questions asking about specific consequences of using ecstasy once in a while. Large majorities of youth see harm from once in a while ecstasy use in almost all areas. We see that 83 percent say it is very likely that their relations with their family would be harmed if they found out; 79 percent say it is very likely that their health would be harmed;

76 percent say it is very likely that their school work would be harmed; 75 percent say it is very likely that it would lead to using ecstasy more often; 75 percent say it is very likely that they would become addicted to ecstasy; 73 percent say it is very likely that it would lead to using other illicit drugs; and 71 percent say it is very likely that their friendships or social life would be harmed.

Fewer, 57 percent, say it is very likely that law enforcement authorities would find out.

Effects of “once in a while” ecstasy use

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
Family relations harmed if they found out	83	13	2	2
Health would be harmed	79	15	4	1
School work would be harmed	76	18	4	2
Would lead to using ecstasy more often	75	18	4	3
Become addicted to ecstasy	75	18	5	3
Would lead to using other illicit drugs	73	18	5	3
Friendships or social life would be harmed	71	20	7	3
Law enforcement authorities would find out	57	26	14	3

Q25. In your opinion would each of the following be very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely or not at all likely to happen if you were to use ecstasy once in a while? (n=1,502)

Differences noted among the demographic subgroups include:

- Youth aged 13 and “A” students are more inclined to say that all of these consequences would be more likely;
- Girls are more inclined to say it is very likely that their health (82%), school work (78%), and friendships and social life would be harmed (73%), they would become addicted to ecstasy (76%) and it would lead to using other illicit drugs (75%);
- Youth in single-parent families are less inclined to say it is very likely that it would lead to using ecstasy more often (71%), that they would become addicted (70%) and that it would lead to using other illicit drugs (68%);
- Youth with less spending money are more inclined to say it is very likely that their health and their schoolwork would be harmed, that they would become addicted to ecstasy, and that law enforcement authorities would find out;
- Aboriginal youth are more inclined to think it is very likely that their relations with family would be harmed (91%), that it would lead to using other illicit drugs (76%), and that law enforcement

authorities would find out (60%); they are less inclined to say it is very likely that their health (69%), or their friendships and social life (65%) would be harmed;

- Visible minority youth are more inclined to say it is very likely that law enforcement authorities would find out (61%);
- Quebec youth are less inclined to think that all of these consequences are very likely; and
- Atlantic Canadian youth are also less inclined to think it is very likely that their friendships and social life would be harmed (68%).

KNOWLEDGE OF DRUG FACTS

Youth ages 13 to 15 were asked to indicate whether they thought a series of statements about drugs and their effects on human health are true or not. Overall, the survey shows that large majorities of youth believe a number of facts about drugs and drug effects, although some with more certainty than others.

Almost all youth say it is definitely or probably true that cocaine use can cause a heart attack or stroke even in a healthy person (96%); that ecstasy use can have some serious side effects that can lead to kidney and heart failure (96%); that almost all ecstasy samples analyzed contain another drug, often methamphetamine (96%); and that marijuana contains over 400 chemicals and has some of the same cancer-causing toxic substances found in tobacco smoke (86%).

A total of 30 percent say it is definitely or probably true that marijuana is not addictive; 71 percent say this is not true.

Knowledge of drug facts

	Definitely true	Probably true	Probably not true	Definitely not true
Cocaine use can cause a heart attack or stroke, even in a healthy person	57	39	3	1
Ecstasy use can have some serious side effects that can lead to kidney and heart failure	48	48	3	1
Almost all ecstasy samples analyzed contain another drug, often methamphetamine	41	55	3	1
Marijuana contains over 400 chemicals and has some of the same cancer-causing toxic substances found in tobacco smoke	39	47	12	2
Marijuana is not addictive	10	20	33	38

Q26. Do you think that each of the following statements is definitely true, probably true, probably not true or definitely not true ...? (n=1,502)

Differences noted among demographic subgroups include:

- Youth aged 13 are more likely to say it is definitely true that marijuana contains over 400 chemicals (43%);
- Girls are more likely to say it is definitely true that ecstasy use can have serious side effects (50%) and that marijuana contains over 400 chemicals (42%);
- Youth in single-parent families are more likely to say it is definitely true that cocaine can cause a heart attack or stroke (63%), that ecstasy use can have serious side effects (55%), and that almost all ecstasy samples analyzed contain another drug (45%); youth in two-parent families are more likely to say it is definitely true that marijuana contains over 400 chemicals (43%);
- “A” students are more likely to say all of these statements are definitely true;
- Youth with higher amounts of spending money are more likely to say it is definitely true that cocaine can cause a heart attack or stroke, and that ecstasy can have serious side effects;
- Aboriginal youth are more likely to say it is definitely true that cocaine can cause a heart attack or stroke (73%), that ecstasy use can have serious side effects (52%) and that almost all ecstasy samples analyzed contain another drug (53%);
- Visible minority youth are more likely to say it is definitely true that ecstasy can have serious side effects (51%), that almost all ecstasy samples analyzed contain another drug (47%) and that marijuana is not addictive (17%);
- Quebec youth are less likely to say that all of these statements are definitely true;
- Western youth are more likely to say it is definitely true that cocaine use can cause a heart attack or stroke (63%); and
- Atlantic youth are less likely to say it is definitely true that ecstasy can have serious side effects (44%).

Influences and information sources

On a top-of-mind basis, when asked what is the single greatest influence as to whether they personally will try drugs or use drugs in the future, youth are quite divided: just over one-quarter say “friends or peers,” but one-quarter say nothing because they will not try it.

On a top-of-mind basis, when asked what would be the best way for them to get information about drugs or how to deal with drug use issues, about one-third each mention through school, the Internet, and their parents. One-quarter have visited a website to get information about drugs or how to deal with drugs, but most do not recall what site they visited.

Youth were asked about whether they would or would not believe a number of different types of people who might talk to them about the dangers of drug use, including parents, drug users, professionals, law enforcement, and others. Of 16 possible influences, over 80 percent of youth say they are likely to believe fairly traditional authority figures such as a doctor or other medical professional, their parents, members of the police force, and teachers or guidance counsellors.

INFLUENCES

Youth’s decisions about drug use may be influenced by a number of forces in their lives - their friends, their own views about drugs, the desires of their parents that they not use drugs, their knowledge of drugs’ harmful effects, and others. When asked, top-of-mind, what is the greatest influence as to whether they will or will not try or use drugs in the future, youth ages 13 to 15 say friends or peers are the single greatest influence (29%). Fully one-quarter (25%) say there is no influence because they have decided that will not try drugs in the future. Parents/mother influences are next (a total of 13%), followed by myself (5%), and a range of answers including education (knowing the risks and negative effects) (4%), health and well-being (4%), knowing someone with addictions (4%) and many others. It is clear that a variety of influences are affecting young people, including strong forces against drug use which include youth themselves, their parents, and others.

Single greatest influence

	%
Friends/peers/peer pressure	29
Nothing/will never try it	25
Parent(s) – unspecified	11
Myself/my own decision (general)	5
Education/knowing risks/negative effects	4
Health/well-being	4
Knowing someone with addictions/hearing of bad experiences	4
Stress/depression/trauma	2
My future/goals	2
Mother	2
Experimentation/curiosity	2
Morals/values/how I was raised	2
Being an athlete/ability to play sports	2
Family/relatives (various)	2
Brother/sister	1
Availability/cost	1
Relieve boredom/feel good/something to do	1
Media/role models	1
If forced/threatened/tricked	1
Significant other/spouse	1
Religion/God	1
Other	5
dk/na	7

Q27. What is the single greatest influence as to whether you will try drugs or use drugs in the future? (n=1,502)

Differences noted among demographic subgroups include:

- Youth aged 13 are more likely to mention parents/mother (a total of 17%); youth aged 15 are more likely to mention friends, peers and peer pressure (31%);
- Youth with older siblings are more likely to mention friends, peers and peer pressure (31%); and
- Quebec youth are less likely to mention friends and peers (21%), or parents/mother (a total of 4%), and notably more likely to say they will never try drugs (47%).

PREFERRED SOURCE OF INFORMATION

When asked, top-of-mind, what are their best ways to get information about drugs or how to deal with drug use issues, youth ages 13 to 15 are most likely to mention school programs (36%), the Internet (36%) and parents, mothers or fathers (a total of 33%). A number of other sources are mentioned by fewer youth, including doctors/nurses/health clinic/CLSC (8%), friends (5%), family or relatives (5%), police (3%), books/libraries (3%) and several others.

Best way to get information

	%
School program/teachers/counsellors	36
Internet/online (general)	36
Parents (unspecified)	25
Doctor/nurse/health clinic/CLSC	8
Mother	7
Friends (general)	5
Family/relatives (general, various)	5
Police	3
Books/library	3
Authority figure/adult/someone I trust (general)	2
Television shows	2
Educational seminar by former addict	2
Talking to someone (general)	2
Friend/peer who has experience with drugs/used	2
Youth help phone line	1
Father	1
Pamphlets/booklets/posters	1
Magazines	1
Government website	1
Other	6
dk/na	5

Q28. And what, for you, would be the best way to get information about drugs or how to deal with drug use issues? (n=1,502)

Differences noted among demographic subgroups include:

- Youth aged 13 (42%) and youth without older siblings (39%) are more likely to mention parents/mothers/fathers;
- Girls are more likely to mention the Internet (37%);
- Aboriginal youth are more likely to mention parents/mothers/fathers (42%), and less likely to mention school (31%) or the Internet (25%);
- Quebec youth are less likely to mention parents/mothers/fathers (30%); and
- Youth in Ontario are more likely to mention school (41%).

WEBSITE USE

One-quarter of youth ages 13 to 15 (25%) say they have visited a website in search of drug information. Among those who have visited a website, one in five (21%) say they visited Google, and seven percent visited a government site or Health Canada. A large number (44%) do not remember the name of the website.

Websites as source of information

	%
<i>Visited a website to get information</i>	
Yes	25
No	75
<i>Websites visited (among those who have)</i>	
Google search for topic	21
Government website/Health Canada	7
Wikipedia article	5
School's website/recommended by school	3
drugs.com	3
All other	23
dk/na	44
<i>Q29. Have you ever visited a website to learn more or get information about drugs or how to deal with drugs? (n=1,502)</i>	
<i>Q30. Which website or sites have you visited? (n=372)</i>	

Those more likely to have visited a website for information on drugs include:

- Youth ages 14 (27%) or 15 (28%);
- Girls (26%);
- Youth in blended families (31%);
- Youth with older siblings (27%);
- Youth with greater amounts of spending money;
- Aboriginal (34%) and visible minority (29%) youth; and
- Ontario youth (30%).

BELIEVABILITY OF POSSIBLE PERSONS OF INFLUENCE

Youth ages 13 to 15 were given a long list of different types of people who might talk to youth in their age group about the dangers of drug use, and were asked to indicate whether or not they would believe each of them.

The findings show that over 80 percent of youth ages 13 to 15 say they are likely to believe fairly traditional authority figures such as: a doctor, nurse or other member of the medical profession; their parents; a member of the police force; a teacher or guidance counsellor; someone from Health Canada; a youth worker; someone who has stopped taking drugs; someone in their age group who was hurt or injured by someone who had been taking drugs; or their siblings or other relatives. A similar number say they would believe a sports coach a sports coach (77%).

Fewer, but still a majority, would believe their friends (69%), a sports celebrity (58%) or someone convicted of drug-related crimes (54%).

Less than half would believe a musician or member of a rock group (44%), someone their age they did not know personally (37%) or someone still using drugs (35%).

Persons of influence

	Yes	No
A doctor or nurse or other member of the medical profession	95	5
Your parents	91	9
A member of the police force	88	12
A teacher or guidance counsellor	87	13
Someone from Health Canada	86	14
Someone who has stopped taking drugs	85	15
A youth worker	85	15
Someone in your age group who was hurt or injured by someone using drugs	84	16
Your siblings or other relatives	81	19
A sports coach	77	23
Your friends	69	31
A sports celebrity	56	44
Someone convicted of drug-related crimes	54	46
A musician or member of a rock group	44	56
Someone your own age you do not know personally	37	63
Someone still using drugs	35	65

Q31. Here is a list of different types of people who may talk to people in your age group about the dangers of drug use. Please say whether you would or would not believe this type of person. (n=1,502)

Differences noted among demographic subgroups include:

- Youth aged 15 are more likely to say they would believe someone who has stopped taking drugs (87%), their friends (72%), someone convicted of drug-related crimes (58%), a musician or member of a rock group (48%), someone their age they do not know personally (40%) or someone who is still taking drugs (43%);
- Youth aged 13 are more likely to say they would believe a member of the police force (91%), or a sports coach (81%);
- Girls are more likely to say they would believe someone from Health Canada (87%), a youth worker (86%), or someone who has stopped taking drugs (87%);
- Boys are more likely to say they would believe a sports coach (79%);
- Youth with an older sibling are more likely to say they would believe someone who has stopped taking drugs (86%), their siblings or other relatives (83%), someone convicted of drug-related crimes (58%) or someone who is still taking drugs (38%); they are less likely to say they would believe a youth worker (82%);
- Aboriginal youth are more likely to say they would believe someone in their age group hurt or injured by someone taking drugs (87%); they are less likely to say they would believe a teacher or

guidance counsellor (82%), a sports coach (58%), their friends (60%), a sports celebrity (41%), or someone their age they do not know personally (34%);

- Visible minority youth are less likely to say they would believe someone from Health Canada (84%) or a youth worker (79%); they are more likely to say they would believe someone their age they do not know personally (40%) or someone still taking drugs (38%);
- Quebec youth are more likely to say they would believe their friends (74%) or a sports celebrity (64%); they are less likely to say they would believe a teacher or guidance counsellor (83%), someone from Health Canada (82%), someone hurt or injured by someone taking drugs (78%), or someone convicted of drug-related crimes (49%);
- Atlantic Canadian youth are more likely to say they would believe their parents (95%), a member of the police force (92%), someone their age hurt or injured by someone taking drugs (88%), their siblings or other relatives (86%), a sports coach (84%), or someone convicted of drug-related crimes (59%); and
- Ontario youth are more likely to say they would believe someone convicted of drug-related crimes (57%), or a musician or member of a rock group (46%).

ADVERTISING RECALL

One-quarter (23%) of youth ages 13 to 15 say they recall seeing or hearing advertising about youth and the dangers of drugs in the “past several weeks” (i.e., the weeks prior to the survey); three-quarters (77%) do not recall any such advertising.

Ad recall

	%
Yes	23
No	77

Q32. Over the past several weeks or so, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising or ads about youth and the dangers of drug use? (n=1,502)

Those more likely to recall such advertising include:

- Girls (25%);
- “A” students (26%); and
- Aboriginal (35%) and visible minority (32%) youth.

Those less likely to recall such advertising include:

- Quebec youth (17%).

DRUG PREVENTION MESSAGES

When youth ages 13 to 15 are asked, top-of-mind, what type of drug prevention message they think people their age would listen to and believe, they offer a wide range of ideas, but no specific concept predominates.

Drug prevention messages

	%
Show real life addicts/effects/scare tactics	13
Drugs are dangerous/unhealthy/kill message	12
Ex-addict spokesperson/true stories (general)	10
Someone our age/who has been affected	9
Celebrity/role model spokesperson	6
Long-term effects/socially/economically/legally	6
Just say no/don't be stupid/not cool message	6
Facts/statistics/truth	5
TV/video/audio-visual medium	5
Anti-drug message through music	2
School presentation/speaker (general)	2
Police officer spokesperson	2
Health care worker/doctor spokesperson	1
Catchy/use of humour/entertaining information	1
Government spokesperson/Health Canada	*
Field trip/to a morgue/prison/ER	*
Other	7
None/nothing will work	3
dk/na	22

* Less than one percent

Q33. In your opinion, what type of drug prevention message do you think people your age (13 to 15) would believe and listen to? (n=1,502)

The most common answers include showing real life addicts and effects as scare tactics (13%), a message that drugs are dangerous, unhealthy and can kill (12%), true stories with ex-addict spokespersons (10%), and show someone their age who has been affected (9%). Other answers include celebrity or role models as spokespeople (6%), long-term effects – social, economic, and legal (6%), “Just say no,” “Don’t be stupid,” “Not cool” (6%), facts and statistics (5%), use TV, video or audiovisual medium (5%), and several other responses.

Differences noted among demographic subgroups include:

- Youth aged 15 (15%), girls (14%), Aboriginal (18%) and visible minority (17%) youth, and youth in Western Canada (17%) are more likely to mention showing real life stories;
- Girls (13%) and youth in Ontario (14%) are more likely to mention a “drugs are dangerous” message ; and
- Youth aged 15 (12%), girls (12%) and Atlantic Canadian youth (14%) are more likely to mention true stories with ex-addict spokespersons.

Future intentions

Youth ages 13 to 15 were asked to indicate, looking ahead, how they expect to engage in specific activities in the next three months (i.e., three months following the survey).

Very few youth say they are very likely to try illicit drugs in the next three months (2%) or to use illicit drugs in the next three months (2%). Ten percent say they are very likely to seek out information about how to avoid drugs or deal with drug use issues.

Future intentions

	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
Seek out info about how to avoid drugs or deal with drug use issues	10	34	35	22
Try illicit drugs	2	5	16	76
Use illicit drugs	2	4	14	80

Q34. Looking ahead, how likely are you to do any of the following in the next three months. Are you very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely to ...? (n=1,502)

Differences noted among demographic subgroups include:

- Youth ages 14 and 15, those with grades of “C” or lower, and Aboriginal youth are more likely to try and to use illicit drugs in the next three months;
- Visible minority youth and youth in Ontario are more likely to try illicit drugs; and
- Youth ages 13 or 14, youth in two-parent families, Aboriginal, and visible minority youth are more likely to seek out information about how to avoid drugs or deal with drug issues.

There is a strong belief among youth in the benefits of choosing a lifestyle without drugs. When asked to indicate whether or not they agree with the statement “The benefits of choosing a lifestyle without drugs are greater than the perceived benefits of using drugs,” 80 percent of youth ages 13 to 15 agree strongly, 17 percent agree somewhat, three percent disagree somewhat and one percent disagree strongly.

Benefits of a drug-free lifestyle

	%
Strongly agree	80
Somewhat agree	17
Somewhat disagree	3
Strongly disagree	1

35. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following statement: "The benefits of choosing a lifestyle without drugs are greater than the perceived benefits of using drugs"? (n=1,502)

Those more likely to agree strongly include:

- Youth aged 13 (84%);
- Girls (83%);
- Youth in two-parent families (82%);
- “A” students (87%); and
- Youth in Western Canada (83%).

Those less likely to strongly agree include:

- Aboriginal (76%) and visible minority (75%) youth; and
- Youth in Atlantic Canada (73%).

Segmentation: Contemplators

As discussed earlier, the segment of youth labelled “Contemplators” are of particular interest in this research. This is a middle segment of youth in terms of their attitudes toward illicit drugs and drug use. Contemplators have been identified in previous Health Canada research as an important segment: they tend to be less adamant that drug use and other potentially risk-laden activities should be rejected, but they are also not as inclined to try or use marijuana regularly as more “experienced” segments of youth. This middle ground is most clearly illustrated by the tendency of this segment not to express extreme levels of agreement or disagreement with belief statements. From past research, girlfriends/boyfriends, friends and being sociable are the main reasons given by Contemplators for having smoked marijuana. This illustrates the tendency for this segment to “go along” with whatever “the crowd” is doing in a given situation and the potential vulnerability to imitating other people, particularly peers. Past research suggests that they make up approximately 40 percent of the youth population ages 13 to 15.

To identify Contemplators within this sample, we performed a cluster analysis using two sets of questions (Q1 and Q22) which approximated the measures used in previous Health Canada research. The cluster analysis revealed three segments, including a middle segment with an attitudinal profile that describes this segment. We label this segment Contemplators; they make up 40 percent of the sample in our survey of youth ages 13 to 15. The “Straight and Narrow” segment makes up 39 percent and the “Experienced” segment makes up 21 percent of youth ages 13 to 15.

In terms of demographics, Contemplators do not differ from the youth population as a whole. They have the same gender distribution, age distribution, household composition, regional distribution, schooling and other characteristics as the overall youth population ages 13 to 15.

Below we summarize the key differences in responses between the Contemplators segment and the youth population as a whole with regard to attitudes, drug use, knowledge and other measures.

Contemplators are more likely to:

- Mention marijuana as a drug that might be available to people in their age group (76%);and
- Say that friends and peer pressure is the single greatest influence on their decision whether or not to try drugs (33%).

Contemplators are less likely to:

- Say that they know a great deal (6 or 7 on a 7-point scale) about drugs (20%), about the effects of drugs on physical health (32%), about the effects of drugs on mental abilities (31%), and about the potential effects of drugs on relationships with friends and family (36%);
- Stop someone close to them from using drugs ;
- Reject trying drugs at a party or reject using drugs if offered by a friend ;
- Say they first tried drugs because family or friends were using (26%), in order to get high (14%), for recreation (16%), to be sociable (19%), because it's cool (15%), to reduce stress (8%) or as a way to escape (11%);
- Think marijuana (20%) and psilocybin (61%) are very dangerous to their health;
- Think the potential harm to people their age from smoking marijuana once in a while is very serious (13%);
- Think that if they smoked marijuana once in a while, their relationships with their family would be harmed (57% say very likely), that their health would be harmed (34% say very likely), that their school work would be harmed (38%), that their social life would be harmed (22%), that law enforcement would find out (18%), that it would lead to using marijuana more often (32%), that it would lead to using other illicit drugs (19%), or that they would become addicted to marijuana (24%);
- Think that if they used ecstasy once in a while, their relationships with their family would be harmed (79% say very likely), that their social life would be harmed (64% say very likely), that law enforcement would find out (45%), that it would lead to using ecstasy more often (69%), that it would lead to using other illicit drugs (66%), or that they would become addicted to ecstasy (67%);
- Say it is definitely true that marijuana contains over 400 chemicals, (32%); that almost all ecstasy samples analyzed contain another drug (34%); that cocaine use can cause a heart attack or stroke (50%); and that marijuana is not addictive (5%); and
- Believe a friend (64%) or a person their age they do not know personally (32%) who might talk to them about the dangers of drug use.

CONCLUSIONS

The survey of youth ages 13 to 15 is intended to serve as a baseline on the attitudes, awareness, behaviours and knowledge related to drug use among youth in this age group. The survey provides a rich and detailed description of this age group on these topics.

Most youth ages 13 to 15 have had discussions with a parent about illicit drugs in general, and about the risks or dangers of drug use in particular. These discussions are initiated by a wide range of situations such as peer stories, family stories, media reports and others, and cover a number of topics including the risks of drug use. Most youth report feeling comfortable and agreeing with their parents in response to their discussions.

When it comes to knowledge and awareness, there is very high awareness of marijuana as a drug that is “available” to youth in their age group, but the view predominates that this drug is not particularly harmful especially if used in relatively small amounts or “once in a while”. Still, marijuana is seen as having serious effects if used on a regular basis, and even “once in a while use” is seen to have consequences in terms of harming family relations, harming school work, possibly leading to using marijuana more often, and possible harm to health. The survey suggests that these themes, particularly the negative effects of marijuana use on family relations and school work, can be used in communicating to youth the risks of marijuana use.

Other illicit drugs, such as methamphetamines, heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, and several others, however, are seen as very dangerous by very large majorities of youth and are clearly in a different category of perceived harm than marijuana. The survey examined views about ecstasy in detail; we find that even “once in a while” use of this drug is seen as leading to serious harm, both overall and in various areas of their life.

When it comes to drug use behaviour, 18 percent of youth say they have tried marijuana at least once or more. Use of all other drugs is extremely low. The survey shows that ages 13 and 14 seem to be particularly important as the ages for first experimentation with drugs. Most youth first tried an illicit drug with a friend and in a social situation; however, 70 percent of youth who have tried any drug say their reason for first trying was out of “curiosity”. When it comes to the very small number of youth who have used one or more drugs more than once, it is clear that the negative effects of drug use increase progressively as the number of drugs used increases.

There are many influences on youth when it comes to drug use. When asked about the single greatest influence as to whether they will try drugs or use drugs in the future, youth are quite

divided: just over one-quarter say “friends or peers,” but one-quarter say there is no influence because they will not try in the future. When asked the best way for them to get information about drugs or how to deal with drug use issues, about one-third each mention schools, the Internet, and their parents. When asked about different types of people who might talk to them about the dangers of drug use, large majorities of youth say they are likely to believe fairly traditional authority figures such as a doctor or other medical professional, their parents, members of the police force, and teachers or guidance counsellors.

The Internet is a good source of information for youth in this age group; one-quarter have visited a website to learn more about how to deal with drugs, and 10 percent say they are very likely to do so in the next three months.

APPENDIX SURVEY METHODS

The target population for this research is Canadian youth ages 13 to 15. This target population is estimated by Health Canada to have an incidence level in the population of four percent (4%).

This survey was conducted with 1,502 youth ages 13 to 15, between September 27 and October 7, 2009.

The survey was conducted online. The online sample was recruited from an online panel consisting of 170,000 adults (aged 18 and over) who have been recruited to the panel via a number of different websites including pop-ups, banners and text links. Panellists are provided a variety of incentives including charitable donations, money, sweepstakes and the accumulation of points.

Because the sample is a panel based on self-selection, and not a probability sample, no formal estimates of sampling error can be calculated.

Panellists who are profiled as parents were randomly selected in accordance with regional quotas, and were sent invitations for youth ages 13 to 15 to participate in the survey. Since membership on the panel is limited to those who are at least 18 years of age, all youth surveyed in this research were recruited with the knowledge and permission of their parent.

All survey responses were captured via Environics' online data collection software called Conconfirm. Conconfirm hosted servers are located in the UK, and Conconfirm is recognized as the global leader in online data collection.

On a regional basis, the sample was designed to over sample slightly in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Atlantic region, to create larger sample sizes for these small size jurisdictions. Ontario was under sampled slightly as a result. The regional targets and actual sample sizes are presented in the table below.

	Target	Actual
Atlantic Canada	150	152
Quebec	375	379
Ontario (incl. Nunavut)	480	483
Manitoba	75	75
Saskatchewan	75	69
Alberta (incl. NWT)	150	149

B.C. (incl. Yukon)	195	194
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The data were weighted to actual proportions (on the basis of 2006 census data) of the population for the 10 provinces.

On average, the survey took respondents 27 minutes to complete.

The contact results are presented in the following table.

Contact disposition	
Total invitations	6247
Undeliverables	0
Net usable invitations	6247
Total completes	1502
Qualified breakoffs	514
Disqualified	959
Not responded	2746
Quota filled	526
Contact rate = $(d+e+f+h)/c$	56.04%
Participation rate = $(d+f+h)/c$	47.81%

APPENDIX
QUESTIONNAIRE

Invitation

Your participation is requested for an important survey that is being conducted for Health Canada. The survey is meant for children (males/females) from ages 13-15, and involves this survey, as well a follow-up survey that will be conducted in the Spring of 2010 (most likely April 2010) with the same child. The survey asks questions about awareness and perceptions of illicit drugs and will take about 20 minutes to complete. Since privacy is important in answering this survey, we request that a child in your household age 13 to 15 be able to complete the survey in a setting where their answers will not be seen by others. All answers will remain completely confidential, and the results will be used to create informational materials for young people about the risks of drug use.



September 23, 2009

Health Canada
POR-08-07
NADS Youth Baseline Questionnaire – Draft 10 - Final
PN6433

Introduction

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this survey and a follow-up survey that we are conducting for Health Canada. Please be assured that your individual answers will remain completely confidential and will be administered in accordance with the Privacy Act. **Your answers will not be shown to your parents, teachers or anyone else.**

Your participation in this survey is voluntary and your decision to participate or not will not affect any dealings you may have with Health Canada or the Government of Canada. This survey is registered with the national survey registration system.

Some of the questions in the last part of this survey may be sensitive or upsetting for various reasons. If you feel this and want to talk to someone about it, the Kid's Help Line can provide you with someone to write to or talk to about your feelings or concerns. Their website is www.kidshelpphone.ca

To begin please click the > button below and after you respond to each question, click the > to continue.

A. What is your exact age?

- 01 - 13
- 02 - 14
- 03 - 15

B. Are you male or female?

- 01 - Male
- 02 - Female

C. What province or territory do you live in?

- 01 - British Columbia

- 02 - Alberta
- 03 - Saskatchewan
- 04 - Manitoba
- 05 - Ontario
- 06 - Quebec
- 07 - Nova Scotia
- 08 - New Brunswick
- 09 - Prince Edward Island
- 010 - Newfoundland and Labrador
- 011 - Yukon
- 012 - Northwest Territories
- 013 - Nunavut

D. Which of the following best describes your household:

- 01 - You live with two parents
- 02 - You live with one parent
- 03 - You live with a parent and a step- parent
- 04 - You live part time with one parent and part time with another parent
- 05 - You live with a guardian
- 06 - You have some other arrangement

E. Do you have an older brother or sister?

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No

MAIN SURVEY

Contemplator's measurement

1. Here is a list of statements. For each statement please indicate if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree that the statement describes you. There are there are no right or wrong answers. **ROTATE**

a) You enjoy school

- 01 - Strongly agree
- 02 - Somewhat agree
- 03 - Somewhat disagree
- 04 - Strongly disagree

- b) You care about how you look
- c) You like to experiment and take risks
- d) You do not want to disappoint your parents

- e) You often feel your parents don't understand you
- f) You don't like most of your teachers
- g) You feel that you are part of the school you attend
- h) You like meeting new people
- i) You are more a leader than a follower
- j) You usually go along with your friends even though it doesn't feel quite right
- k) You don't like being with people who use drugs

Parents

This survey will be asking you questions about the topic of drugs and drug use. **The questions are about illicit or illegal drugs, not about prescription drugs, tobacco or alcohol.**

2. Has the topic of illicit drugs ever come up in a discussion between you and your parent/guardian/step-parent?

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No

3. Have you ever specifically discussed the dangers or risks of drug use or why not to use drugs with your parent/guardian/step-parent?

- 01 - Yes **GO TO Q4**
- 02 - No **GO TO Q5**

4. a) About how many discussions about the dangers or risks of drug use have you had with your parent/guardian/step-parent over the past year?

1____1 NUMBER

b) Have you had any discussions about the dangers or risks of drug use with your parent/guardian/step-parent within the past three months?

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No

c) Describe the most recent discussion about drugs that you had with your parent/guardian/step-parent including what started that discussion and what it was about.

d) How did you react to this discussion?

Awareness/Knowledge

Please remember that these questions are about illicit drugs not prescription drugs, tobacco or alcohol.

5. Using a scale of 1 to 7 where 1 means you know nothing, 7 means you know a great deal, and the mid-point 4 is neither, please rate how much you know about each of the following

a) How much do you know about drugs?

Nothing							A great deal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

[ROTATE]

- b) How much do you know about the effects of drugs on **physical health** (the brain and the body)?
- c) How much do you know about the effects of drugs on **mental abilities** (memory, judgment, emotions, etc)?
- d) How much do you know about the potential effects of drugs on **relationships with friends and family**?

6. Have you heard of any drugs that might be available to people in your age group (age 13 to 15)? What are they? Please mention all those that you think might be available.

7. What drugs, if any, come to mind as harmful or a threat to people in your age group (age 13 to 15)? Have you heard of any? Please mention all those that you think might be harmful.

8. In your school, do you think that drug use is higher, lower, or about the same as it was a few years ago?

- 01 - Higher
- 02 - Lower
- 03 - About the same

04 - Not sure/Don't know

9. What percentage of kids your age (age 13 to 15) do you think have experimented with drugs?

1__1 percentage

Drug Use Behaviour

10. How likely would you be to do the following?

a) Try to stop someone close to you from using drugs?

01 - Very likely

02 - Somewhat likely

03 - Not very likely

04 - Not at all likely

b) Use drugs at a party if others were also using them?

c) Use drugs if they were offered to you by a friend?

d) Use drugs if they were offered to you by your brother or sister?

11. Here is a list of different types of drugs. Please say if you have tried any of the following drugs and if so, how often. **ROTATE**

Please remember that your answers are private and will not be shown to your parents, teachers or anyone else.

a) **Marijuana** aka Cannabis, Hash, Weed, Pot, Mary Jane

01 - Once

02 - 2 - 4 times

03 - 5 times or more

04 - Not at all

b) **Cocaine and Crack Cocaine** aka Coke, Crack

c) **Ecstasy** aka E, XTC

d) **GHB** aka G, Liquid X

e) **Heroin** aka Junk, Smack

f) **Ketamine** aka Special K, Super K

g) **LSD** aka Acid, Dots

h) **Methamphetamine** aka Meth, Crystal Meth

i) **PCP** aka Angel Dust, Crystal

j) **Psilocybin** aka Magic Mushrooms, Shrooms

12. **[IF TRIED ONE DRUG OR MORE ASK]** How old were you when you first tried NAME OF DRUG/: “drugs?”]

1__1 Age
Don't know/Don't remember

13. **IF TRIED MORE THAN ONE DRUG ASK:**

Which drug did you try first?

14. **[IF TRIED ONE DRUG OR MORE ASK]** Why did you first try [NAME OF DRUG / “drugs?”]

Please check all that apply.

ROTATE

- 01 - To be sociable
- 02 - To get/feel high
- 03 - Family/friends were using
- 04 - To feel good
- 05 - To relax/reduce stress
- 06 - As a way to escape
- 07 - For recreation
- 08 - To forget about problems
- 09 - It is cool/it is the thing to do
- 010 - To be in touch with yourself/spirituality purposes
- 011 - To try out/curiosity
- 012 - Other (SPECIFY)

15. **[IF TRIED ONE DRUG OR MORE ASK]** Where did you first try (NAME OF DRUG / “drugs?”]

ROTATE

- 01 - Near a school/in a schoolyard
- 02 - At home
- 03 - Friend's house
- 04 - Relative's house
- 05 - Shopping mall
- 06 - Concert
- 07 - Movie theatre
- 08 - At a dance
- 09 - At a party
- 010 - On the street
- 011 - Somewhere else (SPECIFY)

16. **[IF TRIED ONE DRUG OR MORE ASK]** Who did you first try [NAME OF DRUG / “drugs”) with?

Please check all that apply.

ROTATE

- 01 - Brother/Sister
- 02 - Friend
- 03 - Boyfriend/girlfriend
- 04 - Parent/guardian/step-parent
- 05 - Other relative
- 06 - Nobody (you tried it alone)
- 07 - Other (SPECIFY).

17. Was there ever a time that you felt your **[INSERT NAME OF FIRST DRUG THEY HAVE TRIED MORE THAN ONCE]** use had a harmful effect on any of the following

ROTATE

- a) On your friendships or social life?
- b) On your physical health?
- c) On your home life or your relations with your parents or family?
- d) On your school work?
- e) On your extra-curricular activities?

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No
- 03 - Maybe

18. Was there ever a time that you felt your use of **[INSERT NAME OF SECOND DRUG THEY HAVE TRIED MORE THAN ONCE]** had a harmful effect on any of the following...

ROTATE

- a) On your friendships or social life?
- b) On your physical health?
- c) On your home life or your relations with your parents or family?
- d) On your school work?
- e) On your extra-curricular activities?

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No
- 03 - Maybe

19. Was there ever a time that you felt your use of **[INSERT NAME OF THIRD DRUG THEY HAVE TRIED MORE THAN ONCE]** had a harmful effect on any of the following...

ROTATE

- a) On your friendships or social life?
- b) On your physical health?
- c) On your home life or your relations with your parents or family?
- d) On your school work?
- e) On your extra-curricular activities?

01 - Yes

02 - No

03 - Maybe

Perceptions of harm

20. Here again is a list of different types of drugs. Please say if you think each one is very dangerous, somewhat dangerous, not very dangerous or not at all dangerous to your health.

ROTATE

- a) **Marijuana** aka Cannabis, Hash, Weed, Pot, Mary Jane

01 - Very dangerous to your health

02 - Somewhat dangerous to your health

03 - Not very dangerous to your health

04 - Not at all dangerous to your health

- b) **Cocaine and Crack Cocaine** aka Coke, Crack
- c) **Ecstasy** aka E, XTC
- d) **GHB** aka G, Liquid X
- e) **Heroin** aka Junk, Smack
- f) **Ketamine** aka Special K, Super K
- g) **LSD** aka Acid, Dots
- h) **Methamphetamine** aka Meth, Crystal Meth
- i) **PCP** aka Angel Dust, Crystal
- j) **Psilocybin** aka Magic Mushrooms, Shrooms

21. In your opinion is the potential harm to people age 13 to 15 from each of the following very, somewhat, not very or not at all serious? How about.....

a) Smoking marijuana once in a while?

- 01 - Very serious
- 02 - Somewhat serious
- 03 - Not very serious
- 04 - Not at all serious

b) Smoking marijuana on a regular basis?

22. In your opinion would each of the following be very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely or not at all likely to happen **if you were to smoke marijuana once in a while.**

ROTATE

a) Your school work would be harmed.

- 01 - Very likely
- 02 - Somewhat likely
- 03 - Not very likely
- 04 - Not at all likely

b) Your relations with your family would be harmed if they found out.

c) Law enforcement authorities would find out.

d) It would lead to using marijuana more often.

e) Your friendships or social life would be harmed.

f) Your health would be harmed.

g) It would lead to using other illicit drugs.

h) You would become addicted to marijuana.

23. As far as you know is marijuana use in general legal or not legal in Canada today?

- 01 - Yes is legal
- 02 - No is not legal

24. In your opinion is the potential harm to people age 13 to 15 from each of the following very, somewhat, not very or not at all serious? How about...

a) Using ecstasy once in a while?

- 01 - Very serious
- 02 - Somewhat serious
- 03 - Not very serious
- 04 - Not at all serious

b) Using ecstasy on a regular basis?

25. In your opinion would each of the following be very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely or not at all likely to happen **if you were to use ecstasy once in a while?**

ROTATE

a) Your school work would be harmed.

- 01 - Very likely
- 02 - Somewhat likely
- 03 - Not very likely
- 04 - Not at all likely

b) Your relations with your family would be harmed if they found out.

c) Law enforcement authorities would find out.

d) It would lead to using ecstasy more often.

e) Your friendships or social life would be harmed.

f) Your health would be harmed.

g) It would lead to using other illicit drugs.

h) You would become addicted to ecstasy.

26. Do you think that each of the following statements is definitely true, probably true, probably not true, or definitely not true? **[ROTATE]**

a) Marijuana contains over 400 chemicals and has some of the same cancer-causing toxic substances found in tobacco smoke.

- 01 - Definitely true
- 02 - Probably true
- 03 - Probably not true
- 04 - Definitely not true

b) Almost all ecstasy samples analyzed contain another drug, often methamphetamine.

c) Cocaine use can cause a heart attack or stroke, even in a healthy person.

d) Marijuana is not addictive.

e) Ecstasy use can have some serious side effects that can lead to kidney and heart failure

Influences/Information

27. What is the single greatest influence as to whether you will try drugs or use drugs in the future?

28. And what, for you, would be the best way to get information about drugs or how to deal with drug use issues?

29. Have you ever visited a website to learn more or get information about drugs or how to deal with drugs?

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No

IF YES:

30. Which website or sites have you visited?

31. Here is a list of different types of people who may talk to people in your age group about the dangers of drug use. Please say whether you would or would not believe this type of person.
ROTATE

a) A musician or member of a rock group

- 01 - Yes would believe
- 02 - No would not believe

b) A sports celebrity

c) A doctor, nurse or other member of the medical profession

d) Someone convicted of drug-related crimes

e) Someone who has stopped taking drugs

f) Someone still using drugs

g) Someone in your age group who was hurt or injured by someone who had been taking drugs

h) A member of the police force

i) Your parents

j) Your siblings or other relatives

k) Your friends

l) A sports coach

m) A teacher or guidance counselor

n) A youth worker

o) Someone from Health Canada

p) Someone your age you do not know personally

32. Over the past several weeks or so, do you recall seeing or hearing any advertising or ads about youth and the dangers of drug use?

01 - Yes

02 - No

33. In your opinion, what type of drug prevention message do you think people your age (13 to 15) would believe and listen to?

Future

34. Looking ahead, how likely are you to do any of the following in the next three months. Are you very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely to...

a) **try** illicit drugs?

01 - Very likely

02 - Somewhat likely

03 - Not very likely

04 - Not at all likely

b) **use** illicit drugs?

c) **seek out** information about how to avoid drugs or deal with drug use issues?

35. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following statement.....The benefits of choosing a lifestyle without drugs are greater than the perceived benefits of using drugs.

01 - Strongly agree

02 - Somewhat agree

03 - Somewhat disagree

04 - Strongly disagree

Demographics

36. Are you currently attending school?

01 - Yes, in school full-time

02 - Yes, in school part-time

03 - No, not in school

37. What kind of grades do you **usually** get in school?

- 01 - A (80% to 100%)
- 02 - B (70% to 79%)
- 03 - C (60% to 69%)
- 04 - D (50% to 59%)
- 05 - Less than D (less than 50%)
- 06 - Don't know / Not sure

38. What is the highest level of education that **either of your parents, step-parents or guardians** have reached?

- 01 - Elementary school or less (no schooling to grade 7)
- 02 - Some high school (grades 8 - 11)
- 03 - Completed high school (grades 11 in Quebec or 12 or 13 or OAC)
- 04 - Some community college, vocational or trade school (or some CEGEP)
- 05 - Completed community college, vocational or trade school (or complete CEGEP)
- 06 - Some university (no degree)
- 07 - Completed university (Bachelor's degree)
- 08 - Post graduate university (Master's, Ph.D., completed or not)
- 09 - Not sure / Don't know

39. How much money do you usually get each week to spend on yourself or to save? Please include all money from allowances and jobs like babysitting, delivering papers, or anything else.

- 01 - Zero
- 02 - \$1 to \$10
- 03 - \$11 to \$20
- 04 - \$21 to \$40
- 05 - \$41 to \$60
- 06 - \$61 to \$80
- 07 - \$81 to \$100
- 08 - More than \$100

40. Are you an Aboriginal person (that is, native Indian from a specific band, Inuit or Métis)?

- 01 - Yes
- 02 - No

41. Do you consider yourself a member of a visible minority by virtue of your race or colour?

- 01 - Yes

02 - No

This concludes the survey. Thank you very much for participating in this survey and agreeing to participate in a follow-up survey which is planned for the Spring of 2010 (most likely in April 2010).

Thank you!

If you found any of the questions in this survey to be sensitive or upsetting for any reason and if you want to talk to someone about it, the Kid's Help Line can provide you with someone to write to or talk to about your feelings or concerns. Their website is www.kidshelpphone.ca

Invitation

Nous vous demandons de bien vouloir prendre part à un important sondage mené pour le compte de Santé Canada. Cette enquête s'adresse à des enfants (garçons et filles) âgés de 13 à 15 ans et comprend ce sondage, de même qu'un autre de suivi, qui sera quant à lui mené au printemps 2010 (probablement en avril 2010) auprès des mêmes enfants. Cette enquête, qui porte sur les connaissances et perceptions face aux drogues illicites, pourra être complétée en 20 minutes environ. Comme la confidentialité est importante dans le cadre de ce sondage, nous demandons à ce que l'enfant âgé de 13 à 15 ans au sein de votre foyer soit en mesure de le compléter dans un endroit où ses réponses ne pourront pas être vues par d'autres. Toutes les réponses demeureront entièrement confidentielles, et les résultats seront utilisés afin de créer des documents informatifs pour les jeunes à propos des risques reliés à la consommation de drogues.



23 septembre 2009

**Santé Canada
POR-08-07
NADS Youth Baseline Questionnaire – ébauche 10 - Final
PN6433**

Présentation

Merci d'avoir accepté de participer à ce sondage et au suivi de ce sondage que nous menons pour Santé Canada. Sois assuré que tes réponses demeureront entièrement confidentielles et qu'elles seront traitées conformément à la Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels. **Nous ne montrerons pas tes réponses à tes parents, à tes enseignants ou à une autre personne.**

Ta participation est volontaire et ton choix de participer ou non à ce sondage n'affectera pas tes relations avec Santé Canada ou le gouvernement du Canada. Ce sondage est enregistré auprès du système national d'enregistrement des sondages.

Il se peut que, pour différentes raisons, certaines questions de la dernière section du sondage soient délicates ou perturbantes. Si c'est le cas ou si tu désires en parler à quelqu'un, tu peux appeler Jeunesse, J'écoute où tu pourras parler ou écrire à quelqu'un au sujet de tes préoccupations ou de ce que tu ressens. Voici leur site web : www.jeunessejecoute.ca.

Pour commencer, clique sur le bouton > ci-dessous. Après avoir répondu à chaque question, clique sur > pour continuer.

A. Quel est ton âge exact?

- 01 - 13
- 02 - 14
- 03 - 15

B. Es-tu un garçon ou une fille?

- 01 - Garçon
- 02 - Fille

C. Dans quelle province ou territoire demeures-tu?

- 01 - Colombie-Britannique
- 02 - Alberta
- 03 - Saskatchewan
- 04 - Manitoba
- 05 - Ontario
- 06 - Québec
- 07 - Nouvelle-Écosse
- 08 - Nouveau-Brunswick
- 09 - Île-du-Prince-Édouard
- 010 - Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador
- 011 - Yukon
- 012 - Territoires du Nord-Ouest
- 013 - Nunavut

D. Lequel des énoncés suivants décrit le mieux ton foyer :

- 01 - Tu vis avec tes deux parents
- 02 - Tu vis avec un parent
- 03 - Tu vis avec un parent et un beau-parent
- 04 - Tu vis la moitié du temps avec un parent et l'autre moitié avec l'autre parent
- 05 - Tu vis avec un tuteur
- 06 - Tu vis selon d'autres arrangements

E. As-tu une sœur ou un frère plus vieux?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non

SONDAGE PRINCIPAL

Évaluation de l'observateur

1. Voici une liste d'affirmations. Indique si chacune des affirmations suivantes te décrit en disant si tu es fortement d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt en désaccord ou fortement en désaccord. Il n'y a ni bonne ni mauvaise réponse. **FAIRE LA ROTATION**

a) Tu aimes l'école

- 01 - Fortement d'accord
- 02 - Plutôt d'accord
- 03 - Plutôt en désaccord
- 04 - Fortement en désaccord

b) Tu te soucies de ton apparence

c) Tu aimes expérimenter et prendre des risques

- d) Tu ne veux pas décevoir tes parents
- e) Souvent, tu trouves que tes parents ne te comprennent pas
- f) Tu n'aimes pas la plupart de tes enseignants
- g) Tu sens que tu fais partie de l'école à laquelle tu vas
- h) Tu aimes rencontrer des nouvelles personnes
- i) Tu es plus un leader qu'un suiveur
- j) Habituellement, tu suis tes amis même si tu penses que ce n'est pas une bonne chose
- k) Tu n'aimes pas être avec des gens qui prennent de la drogue

Parents

Ce sondage te posera des questions sur les drogues et la consommation de drogues. **Les questions portent sur les drogues illicites ou illégales et non sur les médicaments d'ordonnance, le tabac ou l'alcool.**

2. As-tu déjà parlé de drogues illicites avec un parent, un tuteur ou un beau-parent?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non

3. Précisément, as-tu déjà discuté des dangers ou des risques de la consommation de drogues ou pourquoi ne pas consommer des drogues avec un parent, un tuteur ou un beau-parent?

- 01 - Oui **PASSER À Q4**
- 02 - **Non** **PASSER À Q5**

4. a) Dans la dernière année, combien de fois as-tu parlé des dangers ou des risques de la consommation de drogues avec un parent, un tuteur ou un beau-parent?

1____1 NOMBRE

b) Dans les trois derniers mois, as-tu parlé des dangers ou des risques de la consommation de drogues avec un parent, un tuteur ou avec un beau-parent?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non

c) Décris la plus récente discussion que tu as eue avec un parent, un tuteur ou un beau-parent au sujet des drogues. Indique de quoi vous avez discuté et ce qui a initié la discussion.

d) Comment as-tu réagi à cette discussion?

Sensibilisation/connaissance

Rappelle-toi que ces questions portent sur les drogues illicites et non sur les médicaments d'ordonnance, le tabac ou l'alcool.

5. À l'aide d'une échelle de 1 à 7, où 1 veut dire que tu ne sais rien, où 7 veut dire que tu connais beaucoup de choses et où 4 veut dire ni l'un ni l'autre, indique à quel point tu connais les choses suivantes.

- a) Que sais-tu des drogues?

Rien

Beaucoup de choses

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

[FAIRE LA ROTATION]

- b) Que sais-tu des effets des drogues sur la **santé physique** (le cerveau et le corps)?
- c) Que sais-tu des effets des drogues sur les **capacités mentales** (mémoire, jugement, émotions, etc.)?
- d) Que sais-tu des effets potentiels des drogues sur les **relations avec les amis et la famille**?
6. Sais-tu s'il y a des drogues disponibles pour des jeunes de ton âge (13 à 15 ans)? Quelles sont-elles? Indique toutes celles qui, selon toi, sont disponibles.

7. S'il y a lieu, à quelles drogues penses-tu si je te dis drogues néfastes ou drogues qui sont une menace pour les jeunes de ton âge (13 à 15 ans)? As-tu entendu parler de certaines de ces drogues? Indique toutes les drogues qui sont, selon toi, néfastes.

8. À ton école, penses-tu que la consommation de drogues est plus élevée, plus faible ou environ la même qu'il y a quelques années?

- 01 - Plus élevée
02 - Plus faible
03 - Environ la même chose

04 - Incertain(e) / Ne sais pas

9. Selon toi, quel pourcentage des jeunes de ton âge (13 à 15 ans) a déjà consommé de la drogue?

1__1 pourcentage

Attitude face à la consommation de drogues

10. Quelle est la probabilité que tu fasses les choses suivantes?

a) Essayer d'empêcher une personne de ton entourage de consommer des drogues?

- 01 - Très probable
- 02 - Plutôt probable
- 03 - Pas très probable
- 04 - Pas probable du tout

b) Consommer des drogues à un party si d'autres personnes en consomment aussi?

c) Consommer de la drogue si un ami t'en offre?

d) Consommer de la drogue si ton frère ou ta sœur t'en offre?

11. Voici une liste de différents types de drogues. Indique si tu as essayé les drogues suivantes et si c'est le cas, indique à quelle fréquence. **FAIRE LA ROTATION**

Rappelle-toi que tes réponses demeurent confidentielles et qu'elles ne seront pas montrées à tes parents, à tes enseignants ou à toute autre personne.

a) **Marijuana** aussi appelée cannabis, hash, herbe, pot, marie-jeanne

- 01 - Une fois
- 02 - 2 - 4 fois
- 03 - 5 fois ou plus
- 04 - Jamais

b) **Cocaïne et crack** aussi appelée coke, crack

c) **Ecstasy** aussi appelée E, XTC

d) **GHB** aussi appelé G, X liquide

e) **Héroïne** aussi appelée junk, smack

f) **Kétamine** aussi appelée Special K, Super K

g) **LSD** aussi appelé acide, dots

h) **Méthamphétamine** aussi appelée meth, crystal meth

i) **PCP** aussi appelée poussière d'ange, crystal

j) **Psilocybins** aussi appelées champignons magiques, shrooms

12. **[SI A CONSOMMÉ UNE DROGUE OU PLUS, POSER]** Quel âge avais-tu lorsque tu as consommé NOM DE LA DROGUE /: « drogues » pour la première fois?

1__1 Âge

Ne sais pas /Ne me rappelle pas

13. **SI A CONSOMMÉ PLUS D'UNE SORTE DE DROGUE, POSER :**

Quelle drogue as-tu essayée en premier?

14. **[SI A ESSAYÉ UNE DROGUE OU PLUS, POSER]** Pourquoi as-tu essayé [NOM DE LA DROGUE / « drogues »] en premier?

Coche toutes les réponses applicables.

FAIRE LA ROTATION

- 01 - Pour être sociable
- 02 - Pour être gelé ou me sentir gelé
- 03 - Ma famille/amis en consomment
- 04 - Pour me sentir bien
- 05 - Pour relaxer/réduire le stress
- 06 - C'est un moyen de m'évader
- 07 - Pour me divertir
- 08 - Pour oublier mes problèmes
- 09 - C'est cool, c'est la chose à faire
- 010 - Pour être en contact avec moi-même/à des fins spirituelles
- 011 - Pour essayer/ par curiosité
- 012 - Autre (PRÉCISER)

15. **[SI A ESSAYÉ UNE DROGUE OU PLUS, POSER]** Où as-tu essayé (NOM DE LA DROGUE / « drogues ») la première fois?

FAIRE LA ROTATION

- 01 - Près d'une école /cours d'école
- 02 - À la maison
- 03 - Chez un ami
- 04 - Chez un membre de la famille
- 05 - Centre commercial
- 06 - Concert
- 07 - Cinéma
- 08 - À une danse
- 09 - À un party
- 010 - Dans la rue
- 011 - Ailleurs (PRÉCISER)

16. **[SI A ESSAYÉ UNE DROGUE OU PLUS, POSER]** Avec qui as-tu essayé [NOM DE LA DROGUE / « drogues »)?

Coche toutes les réponses applicables.

FAIRE LA ROTATION

- 01 - Frère/sœur
- 02 - Ami
- 03 - Copain/copine
- 04 - Parent/tuteur/beau-parent
- 05 - Autre membre de la famille
- 06 - Personne (je l'ai essayée seul(e))
- 07 - Autre (PRÉCISER).

17. As-tu déjà senti que ta consommation de **[INSÉRER NOM DE LA PREMIÈRE DROGUE ESSAYÉE PLUS D'UNE FOIS]** avait un effet néfaste sur l'un des éléments suivantes?

FAIRE LA ROTATION

- a) Sur tes amitiés ou ta vie sociale?
- b) Sur ta santé physique?
- c) Sur ta vie familiale ou tes relations avec tes parents ou ta famille?
- d) Sur ton travail scolaire?
- e) Sur tes activités parascolaires?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non
- 03 - Peut-être

18. As-tu déjà senti que ta consommation de **[INSÉRER NOM DE LA DEUXIÈME DROGUE ESSAYÉE PLUS D'UNE FOIS]** avait un effet néfaste sur l'un des éléments suivantes?

FAIRE LA ROTATION

- a) Sur tes amitiés ou ta vie sociale?
- b) Sur ta santé physique?
- c) Sur ta vie familiale ou tes relations avec tes parents ou ta famille?
- d) Sur ton travail scolaire?
- a) e) Sur tes activités parascolaires?

- 01Oui
- 02Non
- 03Peut-être

19. As-tu déjà senti que ta consommation de **[INSÉRER NOM DE LA TROISIÈME DROGUE ESSAYÉE PLUS D'UNE FOIS]** avait un effet néfaste sur l'un des éléments suivantes?

FAIRE LA ROTATION

- a) Sur tes amitiés ou ta vie sociale?
- b) Sur ta santé physique?
- c) Sur ta vie familiale ou tes relations avec tes parents ou ta famille?
- d) Sur ton travail scolaire?
- e) Sur tes activités parascolaires?

01 Oui

02- Non

03- Peut-être

Perceptions de l'effet néfaste

20. Encore une fois, voici différents types de drogues. Pour chacune des drogues, indique si tu penses qu'elle est très dangereuse, plutôt dangereuse, pas très dangereuse ou pas dangereuse du tout pour ta santé. **FAIRE LA ROTATION**

a) **Marijuana** aussi appelée cannabis, hash, herbe, pot, marie-jeanne

01 - Très dangereuse pour ta santé

02 - Plutôt dangereuse pour ta santé

03 - Pas très dangereuse pour ta santé

04 - Pas dangereuse du tout pour ta santé

b) **Cocaïne et crack** aussi appelée coke, crack

c) **Ecstasy** aussi appelée E, XTC

d) **GHB** aussi appelé G, X liquide

e) **Héroïne** aussi appelée junk, smack

f) **Kétamine** aussi appelée Special K, Super K

g) **LSD** aussi appelé acide, dots

h) **Méthamphétamine** aussi appelée meth, crystal meth

i) **PCP** aussi appelée poussière d'ange, crystal

j) **Psilocybins** aussi appelées champignons magiques, shrooms

21. Selon toi, est-ce que l'effet néfaste des éléments suivants pour des jeunes de ton âge (13 à 15 ans) est très grave, plutôt grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout?

a) Fumer de la marijuana une fois de temps en temps?

- 01 - Très grave
- 02 - Plutôt grave
- 03 - Pas très grave
- 04 - Pas grave du tout

b) Fumer de la marijuana régulièrement?

22. Selon toi, est-ce qu'il est très probable, plutôt probable, pas très probable ou pas probable du tout que les éléments suivants surviennent **si tu consommes de la marijuana une fois de temps en temps**?

FAIRE LA ROTATION

a) Tes travaux scolaires en seraient affectés.

- 01 - Très probable
- 02 - Plutôt probable
- 03 - Pas très probable
- 04 - Pas probable du tout

b) Tes relations avec les membres de ta famille se détérioreraient s'ils savaient.

c) Les forces publiques le découvrirait.

d) Ça te mènerait à consommer de la marijuana plus souvent.

e) Tes amitiés ou ta vie sociale en serait affectées.

f) Ta santé en serait affectée.

g) Ça te mènerait à consommer d'autres drogues illicites.

h) Tu deviendrais dépendant(e) à la marijuana.

23. De ce que tu sais, de nos jours, est-ce que la consommation de marijuana est légale ou illégale au Canada?

- 01 - Oui c'est légal
- 02 - Non, ce n'est pas légal

24. Selon toi, est-ce que l'effet néfaste des éléments suivants pour des jeunes de ton âge (13 à 15 ans) est très grave, plutôt grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout?

a) Consommer de l'ecstasy une fois de temps en temps?

- 01-Très grave
- 02-Plutôt grave

03-Pas très grave
04-Pas grave du tout

b) Consommer de l'ecstasy régulièrement?

25. Selon toi, est-ce qu'il est très probable, plutôt probable, pas très probable ou pas probable du tout que les éléments suivants surviennent **si tu consommes de l'ecstasy une fois de temps en temps?**

FAIRE LA ROTATION

a) Tes travaux scolaires en seraient affectés.

01-Très probable
02-Plutôt probable
03-Pas très probable
04-Pas probable du tout

b) Tes relations avec les membres de ta famille se détérioreraient s'ils savaient.

c) Les forces publiques le découvriraient.

d) Ça te mènerait à consommer de l'ecstasy plus souvent.

e) Tes amitiés ou ta vie sociale en serait affectées.

f) Ta santé en serait affectée.

g) Ça te mènerait à consommer d'autres drogues illicites.

h) Tu deviendrais dépendant(e) à l'ecstasy.

26. Penses-tu que les éléments suivants sont totalement vrais, plutôt vrais, plutôt faux ou totalement faux? **[FAIRE LA ROTATION]**

a) La marijuana contient plus de 400 substances chimiques et est composée des mêmes substances chimiques contenues dans la fumée du tabac qui cause le cancer.

01 - Totalement vrai
02 - Probablement vrai
03 - Probablement faux
04 - Totalement faux

b) Presque tous les échantillons d'ecstasy analysés contiennent une autre drogue, souvent de la méthamphétamine.

c) La consommation de cocaïne peut provoquer une crise cardiaque ou un ACV, même chez une personne en santé.

d) La marijuana ne cause pas de dépendance.

e) La consommation d'ecstasy peut avoir certains effets secondaires graves qui peuvent mener à une insuffisance rénale ou cardiaque.

Influences/information

27. Qu'est-ce qui t'influencera le plus à essayer des drogues ou à consommer des drogues à l'avenir?

28. Pour toi, quelle serait la meilleure façon d'obtenir des informations sur les drogues ou sur comment faire face à des problèmes de consommation de drogue?

29. As-tu déjà visité un site web pour en apprendre davantage ou pour obtenir des informations sur les drogues ou sur comment faire face aux drogues?

01 - Oui

02 - Non

SI OUI :

30. Quels sites web as-tu visités?

31. Voici une liste de différents types de personnes qui peuvent parler à des jeunes de ton âge sur les dangers de la consommation de drogues. Indique si tu serais enclin à croire ce type de personne. FAIRE LA ROTATION

a) Un musicien ou un membre d'un groupe rock

01 - Oui, je le croirais

02 - Non, je ne le croirais pas

b) Une vedette sportive

c) Un médecin, une infirmière ou un professionnel de la santé

d) Une personne déclarée coupable de crimes liés à la drogue

e) Une personne qui a arrêté de consommer des drogues

f) Une personne qui consomme encore de la drogue

g) Une personne de ton groupe d'âge qui a été blessée par une personne qui consommait des drogues

- h) Un membre du corps de police
- i) Tes parents
- j) Tes frères et sœurs ou d'autres membres de ta famille
- k) Tes amis
- l) Un entraîneur de sport
- m) Un enseignant ou un conseiller d'orientation professionnelle
- n) Un travailleur auprès des jeunes
- o) Une personne de Santé Canada
- p) Une personne de ton âge que tu ne connais pas personnellement

32. Dans les dernières semaines, te souviens-tu avoir vu ou entendu une publicité sur les jeunes et les dangers de la consommation de drogues?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non

33. Selon toi, quel type de message sur la prévention de l'abus de drogues est-ce que des jeunes de ton âge (13 à 15 ans) pourraient croire ou écouter?

Avenir

34. Lorsque tu penses à l'avenir, quelle est la probabilité que tu fasses les choses suivantes dans les trois prochains mois? Est-il très probable, plutôt probable, pas très probable ou pas probable du tout que tu ...

a) **Essais** des drogues illicites?

- 01 - Très probable
- 02 - Plutôt probable
- 03 - Pas très probable
- 04 - Pas probable du tout

b) **Consommes** des drogues illicites?

c) **Ailles** chercher des informations sur comment éviter les drogues ou comment faire face à des problèmes de consommation de drogues?

35. Es-tu fortement d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt en désaccord ou fortement en désaccord avec l'énoncé suivant? Il y a plus d'avantages à choisir un mode de vie sans drogues que d'avantages à consommer des drogues.

- 01 - Fortement d'accord
- 02 - Plutôt d'accord

- 03 - Plutôt en désaccord
- 04 - Fortement en désaccord

Données démographiques

36. Actuellement, vas-tu à l'école?

- 01 - Oui, je vais à l'école à temps plein
- 02 - Oui, je vais à l'école à temps partiel
- 03 - Non, je ne vais pas à l'école

37. Habituellement, quelles notes obtiens-tu à l'école?

- 01 - A (80 % à 100 %)
- 02 - B (70 % à 79 %)
- 03 - C (60 % à 69 %)
- 04 - D (50 % à 59 %)
- 05 - Plus bas que D (moins de 50 %)
- 06 - Ne sais pas / incertain(e)

38. Quel est le niveau scolaire le plus élevé que **tes parents, tes beaux-parents ou ton tuteur** ont complété?

- 01 - École primaire ou moins (pas été à l'école à jusqu'à la 7^e année)
- 02 - Études secondaires (secondaires 2 à 5)
- 03 - Études secondaires complétées (secondaire V au Québec ou 12^e ou 13^e année ou CPO)
- 04 - Études collégiales, école professionnelle ou école de métiers non complétées (ou études au CÉGEP)
- 05 - Études collégiales, école professionnelle ou école de métiers complétées (ou CÉGEP complété)
- 06 - Études universitaires (sans obtention de diplôme)
- 07 - Études universitaires complétées (baccalauréat)
- 08 - Études supérieures (maîtrise, doctorat, complété ou non)
- 09 - Incertain(e) / Ne sais pas

39. Habituellement, combien d'argent reçois-tu par semaine pour économiser ou pour tes dépenses personnelles? Indique tout l'argent que tu reçois : allocations, emplois comme garder des enfants, livrer le journal ou toute autre source.

- 01 - Zéro
- 02 - 1 \$ à 10 \$
- 03 - 11 \$ à 20 \$

- 04 - 21 \$ à 40 \$
- 05 - 41 \$ à 60 \$
- 06 - 61 \$ à 80 \$
- 07 - 81 \$ à 100 \$
- 08 - Plus de 100 \$

40. Es-tu un(e) autochtone (c'est-à-dire un(e) autochtone provenant d'une bande précise, Inuit ou Métis)?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non

41. Considères-tu que tu fais partie d'une minorité visible en vertu de ta race ou de ta couleur?

- 01 - Oui
- 02 - Non

Voici ce qui termine le sondage. Je te remercie beaucoup d'y avoir participé et d'avoir accepté de prendre part au sondage de suivi qui est prévu pour le printemps 2010 (probablement en avril 2010).

Merci!

Si, pour quelque raison que ce soit, tu as trouvé que certaines questions de ce sondage étaient délicates ou perturbantes et que tu aimerais en parler à quelqu'un, appelle Jeunesse, J'écoute où tu pourras parler ou écrire à quelqu'un au sujet de tes préoccupations ou de ce que tu as ressenti. Voici leur site web : www.jeunessejecoute.ca.